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HISTORY
OF
WESTERN MARYLAND
BEING A HISTORY OF
FREDERICK, MONTGOMERY, CARROLL, WASHINGTON, ALLEGANY, AND GARRETT
COUNTIES

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY;

INCLUDING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THEIR

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

BY

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PHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO; OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

IN TWO VOLUMES, ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. II.

pt. 1

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.
1882.

HISTORY

WESTERN MARYLAND

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY

COPIES

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J. THOMAS MERRILL

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VOL. II

1881

LOUIS H. MERRILL

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HISTORY OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

CARROLL COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

INTRODUCTORY.

*First Settlers—Land Grants—Location of Carroll County—
Religions—Branch and Bar—Distinguished Men—County
Officers—School Statistics.*

THE territory embraced within the limits of Carroll County was settled in an early period in the history of Maryland. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Germans, and the descendants of the English from Southern Maryland. The Indians, before the advent of the whites, had retired across the South Mountain into the Cumberland Valley. A remnant of the "Susquehannocks," numbering between sixty and seventy, lived within less than a mile of Manchester (then a part of Baltimore County) until 1750 or 1751, and were probably the last aborigines residing in the county. About that period, without any stir or apparent preparation, with the exception of two, they all disappeared in a single night. The exceptions were a chief named Miconopy and his wife, both old and infirm, and they survived the departure of their race but a few days. The similarity of names has given rise to the impression that this tribe found its way to Florida, and that Miconopy, the celebrated chief, who afterwards gave the United States so much trouble, was one of the descendants of the old Indian left to die near Manchester. In the Land Office at Annapolis patents are recorded for land grants in this portion of the State as early as 1727. In that year "Park Hall," a tract of land containing two thousand six hundred and eighty acres, was surveyed for James Carroll. This land was then situated in Prince George's County, between New Windsor and Sam's Creek. In 1728 "Kilbadda" was granted to John

Tredone, and subsequently sold to Allan Jarphizer. It now embraces a part of the town of Union Bridge and the town of M. J. Denton. "Brievewood" was surveyed for Dr. Charles Carroll in 1731. "White's Level," on which the original town of Westminster was built, was granted to John White in 1726. "Tenny's Wood," embracing the "West Hill" of the present town of Westminster, was granted to James Wall in 1741. "Fair's Retineman," lying on Pipe Creek, and containing 475 acres, was granted to Edward Fell in 1742. "Arnold's Chance," 690 acres, was granted to Arnold Levers in 1743. "Brown's Delight," 250 acres, situated on Coffer Branch, near Westminster, was granted to George Brown in 1745. "Neighbory Kindness," 100 acres, to Charles Carroll in 1746. "Cornwall," 630 acres, on Little Pipe Creek, was patented in 1749, and afterwards purchased by Joseph Holmes and his brother. "Terra Pulen" was patented to Philip Key in 1752, for 1895 acres; "Ross' Range" to John Ross in 1752, for 3100 acres; "Spring Garden," now part of which Hempstead is built, to Duncan Ross in 1748; "Brothers' Agreement," near Turystown, to Edward Diggs and Raphael Tacey in 1754, for 7300 acres; "Foster's Hunting Ground" to John Foster, 1439 acres; "German Church" to Jacob Schellin and others in 1753, for a German Reformed and Lutheran church at Manchester; "Five Daughters" to Carroll's daughter, 1759, for 1500 acres; "New Market," on which Manchester is built, to Richard Richards in 1754; "Rattlesnake Ridge" to Edward Richards in 1753; "Caledonia" to William Lax and others in 1764 for 11,638 acres; "Bond's Meadow" to John Bond in 1755, for 1015 acres; "Westminster is partly situated on this tract; "Beacon's Inheritance" to Michael Smith in 1751, for 314 acres; "Ohio," north of Union Bridge, to Samuel Clark in 1763, for 1076 acres; "New Forest," near Middlebury, to James McKenna and John Bond in 1755.

1762, for 5391 acres; "Gilboa" to Thomas Rutland, 1762, for 2772 acres; "Runnymede," between Uniontown and Taneytown, to Francis Key and Upton Scott in 1765, for 3677 acres; "Hale's Venture" to Nicholas Hale in 1770, for 2886 acres; "Windsor Forest" to John Dorsey in 1772, for 2886 acres; "Rochester" to Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1773, for 4796 acres; and "Lookabout," near Reep's mill, to Leigh Master in 1774, for 1443 acres.

Among the earliest settlers in this section of Maryland was William Farquhar, whose energy, thrift and wisdom aided materially in the development of the country. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, where he was born July 29, 1705. When sixteen years of age he left Ireland with his father, Allen Farquhar, and settled in Pennsylvania. Allen Farquhar, as was mentioned above, acquired from John Tredane a large tract of land on Little Pipe Creek; but there is no evidence that he actually resided there. In 1735 he conveyed this tract, known as "Kilfudda," to his son William, one of the conditions of the gift being that he should remove from Pennsylvania to "ye" province of Maryland. In compliance with the terms of the deed, William Farquhar, with his wife Ann, came to Maryland and entered into possession of his estate. The country was then a wilderness and destitute of roads, except such paths as were made by wild beasts and Indians, and no little intrepidity was required for such a journey, attended with a helpless family. Farquhar had learned the trade of a tailor, and by his skill and industry in making buckskin breeches, the garments then most in vogue, he prospered. He invested his savings in land, and in 1768 he was the possessor of two thousand acres, in which was included all the ground upon which the present town of Union Bridge is built. He was a counselor and peace-maker, and it is related of him that upon one occasion he rode home in the evening and found his house surrounded with emigrant-wagons belonging to settlers who had been driven from their homes by the Indians and had fled to him for protection. They had their stock and movable property with them, and were afraid to go back to their hinds. Farquhar visited the Indians and soon pacified them, and the settlers returned to their homes and were never afterwards molested. Between the years 1750 and 1740 great advances were made in the settlement of what is now known as Carroll County. "The Marsh Creek settlement," in the western section of York County, Pa., including the region around Gettysburg, composed almost exclusively of Scotch-Irish, furnished a number of energetic and enterprising immigrants, and

Hanover and Conowingo, in the same county, settled entirely by Germans, provided a large contingent. The latter located principally in the Manchester and Myers Districts, where many of their descendants now live.

Many were attracted thither also from St. Mary's, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties on the Western Shore of Maryland. The dispute concerning the boundary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland was a fruitful source of trouble to those who possessed interests in the debatable ground. A strip of land six or eight miles wide was claimed both by the province of Pennsylvania and the proprietary of Maryland. John Digges obtained a Maryland grant of six thousand eight hundred acres in the vicinity of Hanover, and Charles Carroll procured a similar grant in the neighborhood of Fairbell or Millstown, and the latter now goes by the name of the Carroll Tract. However, at that time known as McAllisterstown, or Kallisterstown, was within the disputed territory, and became a refuge for disorderly characters, and hence was called "Rogue's Harbor."

This vexatious boundary question, which had agitated the two colonies since the arrival of William Penn in America in 1682, was decided, as we have shown elsewhere in favor of the province of Pennsylvania in 1769 by Mason and Dixon, two surveyors sent out from London for that purpose, and Mason and Dixon's line has ever since remained the unquestioned boundary between the two commonwealths. The dispute having reached a definite conclusion, an impetus was given to development. Settlers multiplied, the country was cleared up, and convenient farm-buildings were erected. The inhabitants soon learned to appreciate the fine water-power so abundant in this portion of Maryland, and in 1769 David Shriver, the grandfather of the older members of the family of that name now living in Western Maryland, purchased a tract of land on Little Pipe Creek and erected a mill and tannery. Mr. Shriver was a prominent and useful citizen. He represented Frederick County in the convention called in 1776 to frame a constitution for the State of Maryland, and for a number of years he was the representative of that county in the Senate and House of Delegates. In May, 1765, a bateau loaded with iron ore successfully navigated from the Hopewell Furnace on the Creek to the mouth of the Monocacy River in Frederick County. There is no record of the successful transit of this furnace, but that it must have been completed for some time prior to the date given is evident from the advertisement which appeared May 28, 1767,

in which Benedict Calvert, Edward Digges, Normand Bruce, William Digges, Jr., and James Canady offer for sale the "Hampton Furnace, in Frederick County, together with upwards of three thousand acres of land. The furnace (with casting-bellows) and bridge-houses were built of stone, also grist-mill and two stores, the whole situated on a branch of Monocacy River."

The entire stock of negroes, servants, horses, wagons, and implements belonging to the works were offered for sale. There was on hand at the time coal for six months, fourteen hundred cords of wood, five hundred tons of ore at the side of the furnace and four hundred tons raised at the banks. The advertisement concludes with the announcement that Normand Bruce lived near the works.

Solomon Shepherd, grandfather of Thomas, Solomon, and James F. Shepherd, married Susanna Farquhar, the youngest child of William Farquhar, Oct. 27, 1779, and settled on a portion of the Farquhar estate, about three-quarters of a mile east of Union Bridge. Mr. Shepherd was a wool-comber and fuller, and established a falling-mill where the factory now stands. For some time after the construction of his mill he was without a house of his own, and boarded with his father-in-law, at some distance down Pipe's Creek; and it is related of him that in walking back and forth along the banks of the stream from the mill to the house at night he was wont to burn the ends of a bunch of hickory sticks before he would set out on his hazardous journey, and when the wolves (which were savage and ravenous) approached too near he would whirl his firebrand about him to drive them away. He afterwards moved into a log house, which is still standing, and in 1790 built the brick house in which Shepherd Wood now resides. The latter was at that time considered a palatial extravagance, and the neighbors dubbed it "Solomon's Folly." In 1810 he built the present factory, and put in carding and spinning-machines and looms for the manufacture of cloths, blankets, and other fabrics. In 1815 he purchased land of Peter Benedune, and removed to the place now owned and occupied by E. G. Penrose, where he lived until his death in 1834.

In 1783, David Rhinehart and Martin Wolfe walked from Lancaster County, Pa., to Sam's Creek, where they purchased a tract of land and soon afterwards settled on it. Wolfe was the grandfather of Joseph, Samuel, and Daniel Wolfe. He was somewhat eccentric after a very unusual fashion, and is said to have been unwilling to dispose of property for a price which he believed to exceed its real value. David Rhinehart was the grandfather of David, Daniel, William H., E. Thomas, J. C., and E. F.

Rhinehart. William H. Rhinehart, the great American sculptor, received his first lessons on the farm now owned and occupied by Daniel Rhinehart, twelve miles southeast of Union Bridge.

Joel Wright, of Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Farquhar, daughter of William Farquhar, and settled on a part of the land acquired by his father-in-law. He was a surveyor and school-teacher, and superintended a school under the care of Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting, at that time one of the best educational institutions in the State. His pupils came from all parts of the surrounding country, and many were sent to him from Frederick City and its vicinity. It was common in those days for ladies to make long journeys on horseback to attend religious meetings or to visit friends. Mrs. Wright traveled in this way to Brownsville, then called "Red Stone," in Pennsylvania, to attend meeting and to visit her relatives. She brought back with her, on her return, two small sugar-trees and planted them, and from these have sprung the many beautiful shade-trees of that species which adorn the vicinity of Union Bridge.

Francis Scott Key, whose name the "Star-Spangled Banner" has made immortal, was born at Terra Rubra, near the Monocacy, in what is now the Middleburg District of Carroll County, Aug. 9, 1780. In his day he was well known as an able lawyer and Christian gentleman, but with the lapse of time his reputation as a poet has overshadowed his many other excellent qualities.

Col. Joshua Gist was an early settler in the section of Maryland now embraced within the limits of Carroll County. He was an active partisan in the Revolutionary war, and during the administration of President John Adams, near the close of the last century, was marked in his disapproval of the riotous and insurrectionary proceedings of those opposed to the excise duty laid upon stills. The disturbance, known in history as the "Whisky Insurrection," became so formidable, especially in Western Pennsylvania, that Mr. Adams appointed Gen. Washington commander of the forces raised to suppress it. The excitement extended to this region, and the Whisky Boys in a band marched into Westminster and set up a liberty-pole. The inhabitants of the town becoming alarmed sent out for Col. Gist, who then commanded a militia regiment. The colonel, a very courageous man, mounted his horse, rode into town, drew his sword, and ordered the pole to be cut down, which was at once done, and placing his foot on it, he thus remained until it was hewn in pieces. The Boys, concluding discretion to be the better part of valor, stole out of town, and the incipient revolution was stayed.

by the coolness and judgment of a single individual. In 1748, Frederick County was created by the Colonial Legislature, and that portion of the present county of Carroll which had previously belonged to Prince George's was embraced within its limits, as was almost the whole of Western Maryland. Col. Gist and Henry Warfield were elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland towards the close of the eighteenth century, for the express purpose of securing a division of the county into election districts for the convenience of the inhabitants, who were at that time compelled to cross the Monocacy and go all the way to Frederick City to vote.

Joseph Elgar, in the latter part of the last century, established a factory at Union Bridge for the manufacture of wrought nails,—that is, the nails were so designated, but in reality they were cut from the bar of iron, lengthwise with the fibre of the bar, which gave them ductility and clinching qualities equivalent to wrought nails. Elgar subsequently removed to Washington and entered the service of the United States, where his genius was duly appreciated. About the year 1809, Jacob R. Thomas, a neighbor of Elgar, conceived the idea that the very hard labor of cutting grain in the harvest-field could be done by machinery driven by horse-power. Prior to this time, and for some years afterwards, the old system of cradling grain was the only process generally known for harvesting, and the reaping-machine may be truthfully said to have been invented by him. Thomas worked at his machine with great assiduity, and added to it an automatic attachment to gather the cut grain into sheaves, it being substantially the self-raker of the present day. During the harvest in the summer of 1811 his machine was so far perfected as to admit of a trial. It had not been furnished with a tongue and other appurtenances for attaching horses, and was therefore pushed into the harvest-field and over the grain by a sufficient number of men. Thomas Shepherd, recently deceased, and William Shepherd, his brother, and father of Thomas F. Shepherd and Solomon Shepherd, and Rudolph Stern, father of Reuben W. Stern, of Westminster, were three of the men who aided in the trial, and their testimony is unanimous that it cut the grain well and perfectly, but that its delivery was defective and did not make a good sheaf. There is no evidence on record as to the manner in which the gathering attachment was constructed, whether it was like or unlike any of the automatic rakes of the present day, but the cutting apparatus was the same in principle as those now in use on the best reapers, mowing in the same shears-like manner, which has been universally approved

and adopted as the best method of cutting grain, and differing only in the manner of attaching the knives to the sickle-bar. In modern machines the knives are short and broad and riveted fast to the sickle-bar, while in Thomas' machine the knives were longer and pivoted in the middle, and attached to the sickle bar by a pivot at the rear end. Thomas was extremely sensitive, and unable to bear up against and overcome the incredulity and ridicule consequent upon the partial failure of the machine, and it was never finished by him. He afterwards built a factory for the manufacture of flax into linen, but it did not prove remunerative. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he kept the Globe Inn, on Market Street, and then to Frederick City, where he kept the City Hotel, and afterwards to Point of Rocks, on the Potomac River, where at the time of his death he was engaged in the construction of a steam canal-boat invented by himself. Obed Hussey, the pioneer in the manufacture of practical reaping-machines, was a cousin of Jacob R. Thomas. They were intimately acquainted, and Hussey afterwards perfected Thomas' invention, and from that McCormick's, and all others cutting on the same principle, were framed. The pathetic story of Jacob R. Thomas is the same so often repeated in the lives of inventors and discoverers. The spark of genius went out amid the vapors of poverty, while his quick-witted imitators reaped the golden showers which should have been poured into his own lap. The region of country afterwards known as Carroll County now grew apace. The lands were cleared of their dense forests, the magnificent water-courses were utilized for mills and manufactures, towns sprang into existence, and the inhabitants, following the motto of the commonwealth, increased and multiplied. Taneytown, Westminster, Manchester, Hampstead, Union Bridge, Middleburg, and New Windsor became prosperous villages. At the close of the last war between Great Britain and the United States agricultural products commanded excellent prices. Wheat-flour was sold in the Baltimore markets for fourteen dollars per barrel, and other commodities realized proportionate prices. The value of land had greatly appreciated. In April, 1814, Peter Benedune sold out all his land in the vicinity of Union Bridge at prices ranging from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dollars per acre, and removed to the Valley of Virginia. About this time also the spirit of progress was abroad. The Westminster Fire-Engine and Church Lottery drawn in Frederick City, July 10, 1813. A bank was established in Westminster, and it is learnt from the newspapers of the day that the old n. spirit,

fanned into a flame during the Revolution, and re-kindled in 1812 by the invasion of the British, was still active and vigorous. Under date of Oct. 13, 1821, the *Frederick Herald* says, "At a meeting of the Columbian Independent Company, commanded by Capt. Nicholas Snider, of Taneytown, and the Independent Pipe Creek Company, commanded by Capt. Thomas Hook, at Middleburg, in Frederick County, . . . information of the death of Gen. John Ross Key was received."

The people were virtuous and God-fearing. The corner-stone of the German Reformed and English Presbyterian church was laid in Taneytown, Sept. 5, 1821. It was about this date also that the inhabitants awakened to a sense of the value of regular postal communication, and a postal service on horse-back was established from Frederick City to Westminster *via* Union Bridge and back once a week. The people were gradually becoming sensible of the overgrown bulk and unmanageable interests of the immense counties of Frederick and Baltimore, and the leading men residing in either county in the vicinity of Westminster began to take an active interest in politics. Joshua Cockey became a prominent politician in this end of Frederick County, and represented his constituents in the Senate and House of Delegates. Isaac Shriver also represented the county several times. William P. Farquhar and John Fisher were also members of the House of Delegates. Peter Little and Elias Brown, of Freedom District, represented the Baltimore District in Congress between the years 1818 and 1828. In 1832 the feeling, which had been gaining strength for years, that a new county was absolutely needed for the convenience and prosperity of those dwelling in the eastern portion of Frederick and the western portion of Baltimore Counties culminated in a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland petitioning for a division of these counties and the establishment of a new one to be called "Westminster."

When the area and population of Frederick and Baltimore Counties are considered it seems extraordinary that this movement should have been so long delayed or that it should have met with such decided opposition when inaugurated. The two counties contained nearly one-fifth of the territorial area of the State, and, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, they possessed a population of upwards of eighty-five thousand inhabitants, or very nearly one-fifth of the whole number of inhabitants in the State. The bounds of the new county, as proposed by the memorialists, were as follows: "Beginning at Parr's Spring, at the head of the western branch of the Patapsco River, and

running with said branch, binding on Anne Arundel County, to the north branch of said river; thence running up said north branch, excluding the same, to the old mill on Dr. Moore Falls' land, including said mill; thence north seventeen degrees east to the Pennsylvania line; thence, binding on said line, westwardly to Rock Creek, one of the head-waters of the Monocacy River; thence with said creek and river, excluding the same, to Double Pipe Creek; thence with said creek, and with Little Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek, including their waters, to Maurois' mill, excluding said mill, and thence with a straight line to Parr's Spring, the beginning."

It was estimated that the new county would contain about twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The town of Westminster, beautifully situated in the valley between the head-waters of Little Pipe Creek and those of the north branch of the Patapsco, on the road leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, generally known as the Reisterstown turnpike road, and containing a population of seven hundred souls, was to be the county-seat. The people in some of the districts were now thoroughly aroused. Complaints were frequent and vehement of the distance to be traversed to reach the seats of justice in Baltimore and Frederick Counties respectively, and the difficulties and delays encountered because of the overcrowded dockets of the courts. The *Star of Federalism*, a newspaper, was established at Uniontown, and at different periods three papers were published at Westminster by George Keating, Mr. Burke, and George W. Sharpe, all strenuously advocating a division. The latter afterwards removed to Frederick and established the *Frederick Citizen*. The support of these papers was small, and they were soon discontinued. Although the sentiment in favor of a division was general, the people were very much divided in opinion as to how it should be done. Some favored a division of Frederick County alone, some were in favor of separating Baltimore County from the city and locating the seat of justice at a central point, while the inhabitants of Westminster and its vicinity, which was on the dividing line between the two counties, were anxious to take a portion of each of those counties and form a new one with Westminster as the county-seat. The memorial mentioned above was presented to the Legislature of Maryland in 1833, and referred to a committee of which William Cost Johnson, of Frederick, was chairman. Mr. Johnson was a man of great ability and popularity. He introduced a bill into the Legislature which created a county with the metes and bounds prayed for by the memorialists, and it was mainly through his efforts that it passed both houses. It had been the original

intention of the petitioners to give the name of Westminster to the new county, but the bill as passed named it "Carroll," in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then recently deceased, a man who in character, ability, patriotism, and usefulness has never been surpassed in Maryland.

The act of Assembly was clogged with a provision requiring its submission to the vote of the people who lived in the sections of the two counties proposed to be cut off, and further exacting a majority of the voters in its favor in each segment. The vote was to be taken *viva voce*, at the October election in 1833. The people were now fully alive to the importance of the question, and the issue was fairly joined. Col. John K. Longwell established the *Carrolltonian* at Westminster, June 28, 1833, a journal whose aim was to advocate the division and educate the people up to a full knowledge of the advantages likely to accrue from the creation of the new county. The paper was conducted with marked ability and zeal, and the division, which occurred four years later, was measurably due to its unflagging energy and fidelity. As the fall election approached public meetings were held in the districts interested and the merits of the proposed division very thoroughly discussed. A very large meeting was held at Westminster and an able address issued, which was published in pamphlet form in the English and German languages and very freely circulated in the counties. A committee composed of the following-named gentlemen was appointed to further the object of the meeting: C. Birnie, Sr., William Murray, Edward Dorsey, Joshua C. Gist, Thomas Hook, John McKaleb, Archibald Dorsey, William Sheppard, Mordecai G. Cockey, John McKellip, Joseph Steele, John Baumgartner, Nicholas Algire, William Shaw, of H., George Richards, William Roberts, Frederick Ritter, Samuel Galt, Nicholas Kelley, James C. Atlee, Washington Van Bibber, Evan L. Crawford, Peter Hull, Philip G. Jones, Peter Erb, Jacob Shriver, William Brown, Evan McKinstry, Basil D. Stevenson, Philip Englar, Abraham Bixler, Jacob Landes, William Caples, David Kephart, Sr., Joshua Sellman, William B. Hebbard, John Malehorn, J. Henry Hoppe, Michael Miller, John Swope, George Warfield, William Jordan, George Crabbs, Sebastian Sultzer, John C. Kelley, David Foutz, Jesse Slingluff, Nathan Gorsuch, Joseph Keifer, Abraham Null, Jesse L. Warfield, George Cassell.

It would seem that with such an array of citizens of worth and excellence in its favor there should have been no difficulty in securing the passage of the bill, but a strong opposition was developed in the districts which belonged to Baltimore County. Their attachment to

the county clouded their judgments, and they refused to listen to reason or to consult their own interests. The campaign in behalf of the new county was one of the most memorable and exciting that had ever taken place in Western Maryland, and after a canvass which embraced every nook and corner of the districts in Frederick and Baltimore Counties to be segregated the election took place, and the new county failed to receive a majority of the votes in the Baltimore County segment, and the division was consequently defeated, as the following vote by districts will show:

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Westminster.....	610	139
Taneytown.....	398	187
Liberty.....	4	101
New Market.....	0	22
	1012	449

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Dug Hill.....	150	304
Freedom.....	141	208
Woolery's.....	250	53
Wire's.....	0	11
Reisterstown.....	13	17
	554	593

The election was a severe blow to the friends of the new county. They had not anticipated defeat: indeed, they thought that the measure would be approved by a large majority of the voters. They did not make sufficient allowance for county attachments and the influence of tradition, nor did they properly estimate the jealousy of other villages and the prejudice and fear of increased taxation, but they were not dismayed by the disaster. They now knew both their weakness and strength, and they went manfully to work to retrieve their mistakes. More meetings were called, the people were reasoned with, and a public sentiment created in favor of the measure in places where the stoutest opposition had been developed. In 1835 the Whigs nominated Dr. William Willis as a member of the House of Delegates from Frederick County, and the Democrats nominated Isaac Shriver. They were both elected, many of the friends of the new county voting for them. Willis and Shriver, with their colleagues, Robert Annan and Daniel Duval, originated and boldly pressed another bill on the attention of the Legislature. By this act a large portion of the Liberty District in Frederick County and all of the New Market District were excluded from the limits of the new county by making the Buffalo road the line from Sam's Creek to Parr's Spring, and thus were removed the objections of the people residing in those districts, who were almost unanimously opposed to separation from the old county. The delegates

were supported in their action by a petition containing 1800 names, and after laboring diligently during the whole session they had the satisfaction of procuring the passage of the bill by both branches of the Legislature.

A confirmatory act by the next Legislature was necessary before the bill could become a law, and it was expected that the measure would have to encounter determined opposition, especially from the representatives of Baltimore County, as the project was strongly opposed there, and her representatives considered themselves under obligations, if possible, to defeat it.

The political campaign of 1836 was one of the most exciting and closely-contested struggles that has ever taken place in the State, and resulted in important changes of the organic law. Senatorial electors were to be chosen, two from each county, who were to meet in Annapolis and select the Senate, then consisting of fifteen members. The Whigs of Frederick County nominated Evan McKinstry and Gideon Bantz, and the Democrats, John Fisher and Casper Quayn. A strong party in favor of reform in the State Constitution caused the election of Fisher and Quayn. Of the whole number of electors the Whigs elected twenty-one and the Democrats nineteen. The constitution prescribed that twenty-four electors should constitute a quorum. The electors met in Annapolis, but the nineteen Democrats claimed a majority of the senators as Reformers, inasmuch as they represented a large majority of the popular vote of the State, and declined to enter the electoral college until their proposition was granted. The Whigs indignantly refused to accede to their demand, and the Democrats left for their homes in a body, receiving from their friends the appellation of the "Glorious Nineteen."

The withdrawal of the Democrats from Annapolis produced a profound sensation in Maryland. By the Whigs it was considered revolutionary, and many persons became alarmed. The Whig friends of the new county were afraid that it would cause the rejection of their favorite scheme.

When the Whig and Democratic senatorial electors were nominated in Frederick County a ticket was named by each party for the House of Delegates. The Whig ticket was composed of Jacob Matthias, Francis Brengle, Joshua Doub, and George Bowlus. Isaac Shriver was again placed on the Democratic ticket. Francis Thomas, afterwards Governor of Maryland, was at that time the leader of the Democracy in the western portion of the State. The action of the Democratic electors, and the feeling in the party consequent thereupon, led him to believe that

the time was ripe for a change in the constitution. He therefore advised the withdrawal of the Democratic legislative ticket, and proposed instead the selection of delegates to a Constitutional Convention at the regular election. This was done, and the Whig delegates in Frederick County were elected without opposition. In other portions of the State the secession of the "Glorious Nineteen" was not regarded with favor, and the reaction in public sentiment gave the Whigs a large majority in the House of Delegates, a number of counties in which they had been defeated at the September elections sending solid Whig delegations to Annapolis.

Five of the Democratic senatorial electors considered themselves instructed by this decisive manifestation of the will of the people, and agreed to unite with the twenty-one Whigs and elect a Senate. William Schley, of Frederick, and Elias Brown, of Baltimore County, were chosen as two of the fifteen senators. The proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention was abandoned. It was conceded, however, that some reform was needed, and accordingly, upon the assembling of the Legislature, Governor Veazy, in his annual message, recommended that the election of Governor and senators should be given to the people, and that Carroll County be created, so as to diminish the size of the largest two counties and give an addition of four members to the popular branch of the Legislature. These measures received the sanction of public approval, the constitution was amended to meet the views of the Governor, and the confirmatory act creating Carroll County passed the House of Delegates by a majority of twenty-eight, and every senator, with the exception of Elias Brown, cast his vote in favor of it. It was signed by the Governor, and became a law Jan. 19, 1837, so that in all probability the course pursued by the "Glorious Nineteen," instead of proving adverse to the creation of the new county, had the tendency to bring to its support, as a conciliatory measure, many of the representatives from the smaller counties of the State. This long-deferred victory was hailed with demonstrations of delight by the citizens of Westminster and the surrounding country. It was celebrated by a procession, with arches, banners, and an illumination, and an address was delivered in the Old Union church by James Raymond.

The following is the act of Assembly, passed March 25, 1836, for the creation of Carroll County:

"WHEREAS, a considerable body of the inhabitants of Baltimore and Frederick Counties, by their petition to this General Assembly, have prayed that an act may be passed for a division of said counties, and for erecting a new one out of parts there-

of; and whereas, it appears to this General Assembly that the erecting of a new county out of such parts of Baltimore and Frederick Counties will greatly conduce to the ease and convenience of the people thereof: therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the confirmation of this act such parts of the aforesaid counties of Baltimore and Frederick as are contained within the bounds and limits following, to wit: beginning at the Pennsylvania line where Rock Creek crosses said line, thence with the course of said creek until it merges in the Monocacy river, thence with the Monocacy to the point where Double Pipe Creek empties into Monocacy, thence with the course of Pipe Creek to the point of junction of Little Pipe Creek and Big Pipe Creek, thence with the course of Little Pipe Creek to the point where Sam's Creek empties into Little Pipe Creek, thence with Sam's Creek to Warfield's mill, thence with the road called the Buffalo road, and to a point called Parr's Spring, thence with the western branch of the Patapsco Falls to the point of its junction with the northern branch of the Patapsco Falls, thence with the northern branch of said falls to the bridge erected over said falls on the turnpike road leading from Reisterstown to Westminster, thence with a straight course to the Pennsylvania line, running north seventeen degrees east, thence with the Pennsylvania line to the place of beginning, shall be erected into a new county by the name of Carroll County, and that the seat of justice thereof be established at Westminster.

"Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of Carroll County shall have, hold, and enjoy all the immunities, rights, and privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of any other county in this State.

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the taxes which shall be levied by the commissioners of Baltimore County, prior to the confirmation of this act, on such parts of Baltimore County as are to constitute a part of Carroll County shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of Baltimore County, and the same be applied precisely as if this act had not passed: and that the taxes which shall be levied by the justices of the Levy Court of Frederick County, prior to the confirmation of this act, on the parts of Frederick County as are to constitute Carroll County shall be applied precisely as if this act had not passed.

"Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all causes, processes, and pleadings which shall be depending in Frederick County Court and Baltimore County Court when this act shall be confirmed shall and may be prosecuted as effectually in the courts where the same be depending as if this act had not been made.

"Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the county of Carroll shall be a part of the Third Judicial District of this State, and the justices of the said district for the time being shall be the judges of the County Court of Carroll County, and the said County Court shall be held as may be directed by law, and shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction, both at law and in equity, as other County Courts of this State.

"Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the election districts in Carroll County shall be nine in number, and their limits, as well as the limits of the election districts in Baltimore and Frederick Counties, shall be established after the confirmation of this act as shall be directed by law.

"Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act by the next General Assembly, a writ of election shall issue for holding an election in said county for four delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly which shall then be in session.

"Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of dele-

gates at the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government shall constitute and be valid as part thereof, and everything therein contained repugnant to or inconsistent with this act be repealed and abolished."

The county was created, but much remained to be done. Carroll was in an embryotic condition. She was as helpless as a newly-born babe. Public buildings were to be erected, courts of justice established, officers chosen, and the county must be districted. Mr. Matthias, who had labored zealously for the creation of the new county, now applied himself to bringing order out of chaos. Bills were introduced into the Legislature for the working machinery and to set it in motion. At that time the register of wills was chosen by the Legislature. After a sharp contest between a number of candidates, John Baumgartner, of Taneytown District, was elected. Acts of Assembly were introduced and passed providing for the appointment of county commissioners, for the assessment of real and personal property, for the meeting of the County Court, for the establishment of the Orphans' Court, for the opening of public roads, for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings thereon, for the election of a sheriff and the appointment of subordinate officers, and for the election of four delegates to the General Assembly, and at the end of the session of 1837 Carroll County was fairly on its legs and provided with the necessary legislation for the career of prosperity and progress upon which it was about to enter.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed to lay off the election districts: Samuel Galt, James C. Atlee, Thomas Hook, Samuel W. Myers, Joshua Smith, Abraham Wampler, Daniel Stull, Mordecai G. Cockey, Stephen Gorsuch, Joseph Steele, George W. Warfield, Frederick Ritter, and William McIlvain. They divided the county into nine districts as follows: Taneytown, Uniontown, Myers', Woolery's, Freedom, Manchester, Westminster, and Franklin. Since then the districts of Middleburg, New Windsor, and Union Bridge have been added. The districts were marked out Feb. 15, 1837, and the report of the commission was filed with the county clerk June 20, 1837, but not recorded until May 18, 1846. In March, 1837, an election was held for sheriff, the first that had taken place in Carroll County, and as a matter of interest the judges and clerks of election are given:

District No. 1, John Clabaugh, Jacob Correll, John Thomson, Jacob Wickett, James McKellip.

District No. 2, Moses Shaw, Sr., Israel Norris, David Foutz, John Hyder, Wm. C. Wright.

District No. 3, Wm. Coghlan, Peter Bankard, David B. Earhart, John Erb, Jacob H. Kemp.

District No. 4, Wm. Jameson, Edward E. Hall, George Jacobs, Wm. Jordan, Wm. Stansberry.

District No. 5, Robert Hudson, Nicholas Dorsey, Benjamin Bennett, Wm. Whalen, Otho Shipley.

District No. 6, Henry N. Brinkman, Frederick Ritter, Jarrett Garner, John Kerlinger, Joseph M. Parke.

District No. 7, Joshua Smith, David Uhler, Lewis Wampler, Jonathan Norris, Charles W. Webster.

District No. 8, Wm. McVaine, George Richards, John Lamotte, John Fowble, George Richards, Jr.

District No. 9, James Deady, Thomas Barnes, Robert Bennett, Joshua C. Gist, Thomas E. D. Poole.

A number of candidates sought the suffrages of the citizens, and the contest between Nicholas Kelley, Isaac Dern, and Basil Root, the leading aspirants, was very close, resulting in the election of Nicholas Kelley as the first sheriff of the county. The inauguration of the county government took place the first Monday in April, 1837. On that day the Circuit Court, the Orphans' Court, and the county commissioners all met in Westminster.

The Circuit Court met in the dwelling of Dr. Willis, now owned by Mr. Boyle, Judges Dorsey and Kilgour on the bench. After an appropriate introductory address, Judge Dorsey announced the appointment of Dr. William Willis as county clerk, which was received with unqualified approval by those present. The court then appointed James Keiffer court crier, and accepted the bonds of the clerk and sheriff. William P. Maulsby, James Raymond, James M. Shellman, A. F. Shriver, and T. Parkin Scott were admitted as attorneys of the Carroll County bar. Mr. Maulsby was appointed and qualified as State's attorney for the county. The court then adjourned to meet in the old Union church, where its sessions were afterwards held until a court-house was built.

The Orphans' Court of Carroll County convened for the first time April 10, 1837, in the Wampler mansion, on the corner of Church Street, which building it occupied until the erection of a court-house. The commissions of Judges Abraham Wampler, William Jameson, and Robert Hudson were received from Theodoric Bland, chancellor of the State of Maryland, and read and recorded, after which the judges qualified and proceeded to business. John Baumgartner was qualified as register of wills, and appointed George B. Shriver assistant register. The first business of a general nature transacted by the court was the appointment of Peter Gettler and Peter Utz to view and estimate the annual value of the real estate of Julia, Mary, George, Joseph, Peter, and Amos Sauble, minors, in the hands of Dr. Jacob Shower, their guardian. A notice was filed from Elizabeth, widow of Peter Sauble, refusing to admin-

ister on decedent's estate; also a similar notice from John and Michael, brothers of the deceased.

April 17th. The court directed Nelly Demmitt to dispose of the personal property of William Demmitt as administratrix.

May 1st. James Raymond was admitted as an attorney in this court, the first mentioned in the proceedings, and William P. Maulsby was admitted at the same time.

May 8th. Nancy Koutz was appointed guardian to Joshua Koutz.

June 5th. In the case of Jacob Sellers, administrator of Philip Sellers, deceased, vs. George Wareham, a citation was issued, the first citation going out of this court.

June 12th. On application of Jesse Lee, John Barney, a colored boy, aged six years, was bound to said Lee until the said boy arrived at twenty-one years of age.

The first administrators mentioned at the April term were Dr. Jacob Shower, of Peter Sauble's estate; Nelly Demmitt, of her husband, William Demmitt; Adam Feeser, of Elizabeth Feeser.

The first executors were Joseph Cookson, of the estate of Samuel Cookson, deceased; Karahappuck Towson, of James Towson; and Peter Nace, of Peter Nace, Sr.

The first petition filed in any suit was that of George Wareham vs. Jacob Sellers, administrator of Philip Sellers, deceased. The first suit was indorsed "No. 1."

The following is a list of the wills admitted to probate during the first two years subsequent to the organization of the county:

1. Elizabeth Tawney, April 16, 1837. Witnesses, David Reop, John Schweigart, John Reop, Jr. Before John Baumgartner, register, and the judges of the Orphans' Court.

2. Samuel Cookson, April 17th. Witnesses, Joseph, Samuel, and John Weaver.

3. James Towson, April 17th. Witnesses, John Philip and Jacob Frine.

4. Peter Nace, the elder (dated 1827), and admitted to probate in Baltimore County, Dec. 27, 1831. Certified copy recorded in Carroll County, April 17, 1837.

5. Lurancy Freed, of Baltimore County. Certified copy of its probate there. Recorded April 17, 1837.

6. Lydia Hatton, April 17th.

7. Jacob Hoffman, May 1, 1837.

8. Solomon McManney, June 5th.

9. Elizabeth Ann Howard, July 25th. Witnesses, Samuel Greenbalt, Asbury O. Warfield, D. W. Nail.

10. Henry Wareham, July 22d. Witnesses, J. Henry Hopper, Jacob Matthias, of George, Daniel Stowster, John Baumgartner.

11. David Geirman, August 9th. Witnesses, David Lister, of Jacob, George Croul, David Myerly.

12. Ann Brown, August 30th. Witnesses, N. Dorsey, Abel Scrivenar, Geo. W. Warfield.
13. Eliza C. Dorsey, August 30th. Witnesses, Edward Frizell, Joseph Black, Thomas Benaman.
14. Aquila Garrettson, September 5th. Witnesses, George Braunwch, Mordecai G. Cockey, John Malchorn.
15. Jonathan Parrish, September 11th.
16. John Mencke, October 17th. Witnesses, Peter Sawble, Michael Gietter, Jacob Kerfinger.
17. John Foltze, November 6th. Witnesses, Jacob Gitt, George Weaver, of H., James Marshall.
18. John Krumine, November 27th. Witnesses, Jacob Baumgartner, Philip Wentz, Jonathan Sterner.
19. Adam Frankforter, Jan. 1, 1838. Witnesses, Henry N. Brinckmann, Jacob Gitt, Jacob W. Boesing.
20. Mary Ann Engel, January 2d. Witnesses, John Baumgartner, George Hawk.
21. John Gilliss, January 13th. Witnesses, Augustus Riggs, Wm. Carlen, James L. Riggs.
22. Archibald Barnes, January 22d. Witnesses, Joshua C. Gist, Joshua Franklin, Benjamin Bennett.
23. Joseph Arnold, February 12th. Witnesses, David Leister, George Croul, John Baumgartner.
24. Richard Manning, Sr., February 19th. Witnesses, Wm. Jameson, David Tawney, Peter Flater.
25. Catharine Manro, February 26th. Witnesses, Joshua C. Gist, Joseph Harden, Jacob Hiltabedel.
26. John Lambert, March 26th. Witnesses, John Smoler, David Smelser, David Gorsuch.
27. James Steele, April 2d. Witnesses, N. Browne, Beale Buckingham, Vachel Buckingham.
28. Ezekiel Baring, May 7th.
29. Rachel Wentz, May 14th.
30. Mary Hooker, June 25th.
31. Baltzer Hesson, July 9th. Witnesses, Sterling Galt, Josiah Baumgartner, F. J. Baumgartner.
32. Nicholas H. Brown, July 13th.
33. George Teuer, July 30th.
34. Jacob Browne, September 3d. Witnesses, Michael Sholl, Jr., John Streavig, George Koons.
35. Peter Shriner, September 4th. Witnesses, Evan McKinstry, David Engler, John P. Shriner.
36. Patrick Hinds, October 8th.
37. Margaret Reid, October 8th. Witnesses, A. B. R. McLine, Samuel Nail, James Maloney.
38. Veronica Peters, October 8th.
39. Margaret Durbin, October 8th.
40. Hannah Wampler, October 15th. Witnesses, Jacob Yingling, Wm. Yingling, Wm. Zeppa.
41. Peter Arbaugh, October 29th. Witnesses, Solomon Woolley, William Lockard, Stephen Ourslers.
42. Jacob Reid, October 29th.
43. Elizabeth Keys, October 29th.
44. Mary Lampert, November 19th. Witnesses, James H. Gorsuch, Henry Long, Jacob Frine.
45. Susannah Loveall, Jan. 14, 1839. Witnesses, Henry Ebaugh, of George, George Ebaugh, John Rinehart.
46. Peter Shoemaker, Dec. 31, 1838. Witnesses, John Nusbau, Abraham Hesson, Jacob Sell, Peter Dchoff.
47. Solomon Feutz, Feb. 11, 1839. Witnesses, Abraham Myers, John Fiegle, Philip Poyle.
48. Michael Wagner, March 4th. Witnesses, John Hyder, John Smith, John Nusbau.

Samuel Stevenson, deceased, to Hannah Shipley for four hundred and sixty-nine acres, adjoining "Fell's Dale;" consideration, \$2665. Dated April 1, 1837.

The first mortgage was recorded April 5th, and was from John Knox to James Knox *et al*, and dated March 2, 1837.

The second deed was from J. Mason Campbell, trustee, to the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, and was recorded April 8th. Dated April 1, 1837; consideration, one dollar. The land conveyed was Lot No. 6, of ninety acres, and was called "Legh Castle," being part of the late Legh Master's estate. It adjoined tracts called "Bond's Meadow Enlarged," "Long Valley," and "Brown's Delight." It was a part of the tract issued to the late William Winchester and his heirs by James Clark and Joseph G. J. Bend, surviving trustees of Rev. Legh H. Master, by an indenture of March 14, 1812.

The third deed was recorded April 8th, and was from Basil D. Stevenson, surviving executor of Samuel Stevenson, deceased. Its date of execution and record were the same. It conveyed one hundred and forty-seven acres, three roods, and twelve perches, and was parts of tracts called "The Resurvey on Father's Gift," "Rich Meadows," and "Pigcon's Hill." Consideration, \$1034.76.

The second mortgage was recorded April 11th, and was from William Jordan to Richard Johns. It was on one hundred and thirty-nine and a half acres called "Curgafergus," and two hundred and fifty acres called "Mount Pisgah."

The fourth deed was recorded April 11th, from Jacob Reese and wife to Jacob Roop, dated March 25, 1837. It was for one-half acre of "Bond's Meadow." Consideration, \$600.

The following are the first marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the court for a period of two years after the creation of the county of Carroll:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1837. | |
| April | 8. John Kroh and Julia Weaver. |
| May | 1. Thomas Bosley and Elizabeth Wheeler. |
| " | 9. Samuel Dayhoff and Nancy Wheeler. |
| " | 14. Silas M. Horner and Elizabeth McAllister. |
| " | 17. Samuel L. Linah and Maria Six. |
| June | 5. Shadrach Bosley and Serepta Sater. |
| " | 6. Joseph Bowers and Elizabeth Cullison. |
| " | 6. Wm. F. Smyth and Elizabeth Bixler. |
| " | 8. Jeremiah Robinson and Ann Smith. |
| " | 16. Geo. B. Shipley and Ann Shipley. |
| " | 20. Wm. Nail, Jr., and Mary A. Rudisel. |
| July | 8. Abraham Reaver and Catharine Jouis. |
| " | 15. Jacob Michael and Eve Grogg. |
| " | 26. Wm. W. Warfield and Jemima Fornwalt. |
| " | 26. Daniel Lampart and Julian Loveall. (Rev. E. Keller.) |

The first death was recorded April 4, 1837. It was that of Basil D. Stevenson, surviving executor of

- Sept. 1. Conrad Koons and Mary E. Zambun. (Rev. Lloyd Selby.)
 " 15. Porcius Gilleys and Rachel Evans. (Rev. Lloyd Selby.)
 " 23. David Haines and Sarah W. Dublin.
 " 25. Thos. C. Thomson and Mary Shunk. (Rev. E. Keller.)
 Oct. 2. James Shaeffer and Margaret Cottrider.
 " 7. George Bixler and Mary Grittner.
 " 9. Andrew C. Fowle and Elizabeth Murray.
 " 16. Nicholas Dorsey and Rachel Clemson. (Rev. Dr. Reese.)
 " 16. Peter Kinamon and Margaret Strickling. (Rev. J. Geiger.)
 " 23. George W. Mauro and Elizabeth Kelly. (Rev. Samuel Gore.)
 Nov. 11. John Sweeten and Charlotte Weaver.
 " 26. Josiah Roop and Elizabeth Shafer. (Rev. William Prettyman.)
 Dec. 6. Elisha Shreve and Minerva Bennett.
 " 20. D. W. Houck and Rachel F. Allgire.
 " 22. Aaron Goswell and Ann Leatherwood.
 " 26. Elisha Wheeler and Sarah Shambarger.
 " 27. Beall Sellman and Mary B. Weaver.
 " 29. Thomas Rudisell and Ann M. Snyder. (Rev. E. Keller.)
 1838.
 Jan. 15. John Weist and Elizabeth Mouse. (Rev. Jacob Geiger.)
 Feb. 1. Jacob Lynn and Louisa Crabbs. (Rev. D. Zollickoffer.)
 " 3. George W. Grimes and Eliza Buffington. (Rev. E. Keller.)
 " 8. George W. Litzenger and Martha A. Keefe.
 " 10. Samuel Myers and Eliza C. Dagen. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 12. Jacob Gleason and Julian Haines. (Rev. Jacob Geiger.)
 " 28. Joseph Kelly and Naomi Ross. (Rev. N. Harden.)
 March 3. William E. Shipley and Mary A. Dorsey. (Rev. Hood.)
 " 6. Samuel Price and Catharine Ripple.
 " 7. James Smith and Catharine Dissenbaugh. (Rev. Israel Haines.)
 " 8. Jacob Flatter and Elizabeth Bush.
 " 12. Jacob Smith and Angelina Christ. (Rev. Miller.)
 " 18. Thomas Lovell and Jane A. Cushing. (Rev. Jonathan Forrest.)
 " 19. John Myerly and Emmaline Little. (Rev. Israel Haines.)
 " 22. George Richards, Jr., and Lucinda Allgire.
 " 26. Henry S. Black and Rachel Maring. (Rev. E. Keller.)
 " 30. N. B. Stocksdale and Elizabeth Cover. (Rev. Lloyd Selby.)
 April 3. Noah Brown and Bartholow Richards. (Rev. Aaron Richards.)
 " 3. Christopher Weisman and Mary A. Guthing. (Rev. Jacob Geiger.)
 " 5. Peter Nace and Susanna Meyselman.
 " 14. Lewis J. Grove and Carrilla Barnes. (Rev. Hunt.)
 May 9. Alexander H. Seneeny and Lavinia Englar. (Rev. David Englar.)
 " 14. John Roberts and Catharine A. Boyle. (Rev. N. Zoehli.)
 " 21. Joseph Wilson and Sarah E. Vauzant. (Rev. Samuel Grove.)
 May 21. Elisha Bennett and Rachel Prugh. (Rev. Jonathan Forrest.)
 " 25. John Warner and Susanna Fisher.
 " 30. Ephraim Lindsey and Eliza Fringes. (Rev. Samuel Gore.)
 " 31. Benjamin W. Bennett and Margaret Clemson. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 June 11. John Lovell and Elizabeth Houck.
 " 23. Aaron Wheeler and Matilda Barnes.
 " 26. Washington Wilson and Margaret Smith. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 30. Robert Collins and Honor Ehler. (Rev. William Hunt.)
 July 25. David Shipley and Mary A. Wheeler.
 Aug. 13. Jacob Ocker and Barbara Flegle.
 " 13. John W. Ogleson and Eliza Pole. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 21. Larkin Shipley and Rebecca Shipley. (Rev. S. Gore.)
 " 31. Giles Cole and Mary Merryman. (Rev. William Hunt.)
 Sept. 12. John Baile and Sarah L. Eby. (Rev. Boyle.)
 " 15. Obadiah Buckingham and Mary A. Barlow.
 " 17. Dones Groff and Mary S. Biggs. (Rev. William Prettyman.)
 " 20. Ephraim Shultz and Jane Crawford.
 " 22. John M. Blizand and Ann Welsh.
 " 25. John Snyder and Catharine Wentz.
 Oct. 6. Thomas Wright and Caroline Fritzel.
 " 11. Dr. David Polker and Ann E. Mathias. (Rev. N. Zoehli.)
 " 15. Washington Seneeny and Mary A. Grimes. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 18. Henry Niesdenas and Margaret McCreery. (Rev. William Prettyman.)
 " 18. William S. Brown and Carrilla Manning.
 " 27. Samuel B. Shipley and Leah Shipley.
 " 27. William Otter and Elizabeth Latham.
 " 30. John Reigle and Catharine Neaver. (Rev. E. Keller.)
 Nov. 6. John Overcast and Barbara Leistner.
 " 20. John Elder and Rebecca Selby. (Rev. Samuel Gore.)
 " 20. Jacob Ecker and Sarah Dickenar. (Rev. Webster.)
 " 22. Dennis Grimes and Sarah A. Pod. (Rev. Nicholas Harden.)
 " 27. Levin Williams and Susan Haines. (Rev. N. Harden.)
 " 28. John Walker and Mary A. Tucker. (Rev. Lloyd Selby.)
 Dec. 5. Michael Smith and Maria Haines.
 " 14. W. W. Garner and Harriet Murray.
 " 19. Joseph Marriott and Sarah Shipley.
 " 22. Benjamin Davis and Mary Ward.
 " 24. Wm. Warner and Rebecca Warner. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 28. Abraham Wilson and Delilah Hervey.
 1899.
 Jan. 17. Jesse Baker and Eliza E. Bailey. (Rev. S. Gore.)
 " 23. John T. Fisher and Sophia Stansbury. (Rev. Harple.)
 Feb. 8. Jonas Engler and Hannah Seneeny.
 " 14. Geo. Croft and Anne Ruby. (Rev. Richardson.)
 " 18. Levi Hiner and Mary Medcalf. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)

- Feb. 26. James Thompson and Mary A. Hitterbride. (Rev. Robert S. Grier.)
 " 28. Conrad Moul and Lydia A. Kesselring. (Rev. Josiah Varden.)
 March 2. Michael Bartholow, Jr., and Elizabeth A. Plaiten.
 " 9. Hanson Carmack and Harriet Clabaugh.
 " 11. Josiah Baugher and Mary Babylon. (Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer.)
 " 13. Levi Davis and Julian Shriver. (Rev. Josiah Varden.)
 " 13. James Parrish and Ruth Creswell.
 " 15. Samuel Shriner and Mary A. Merring.
 April 1. Isaac Magee and Margaret Dayhoffer.
 " 1. Henry E. Beltz and Julian A. Motter.
 May 4. Michael Hubbard and Rachel Durbin. (Rev. D. Zollickoffer.)
 " 15. John Koop, Jr., and Lydia Engle.

On Oct. 5, 1840, at Annapolis, Hon. James G. Berrett, of Carroll County, was married by Rev. Mr. McIlhenny to Miss Julia W., only daughter of the late John W. Bordley, of the former place.

The following is the first marriage license issued in the new county:

"Whereas, application has been made to me by John Kroh, of Carroll County, and Julia Wenver, of Carroll County, for License to be joined in Holy Matrimony.

"These are therefore to authorize and license you to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between said persons according to law, there appearing to you no lawful cause or just impediment by reason of any Consanguinity or Affinity to hinder the same.

"Given under my hand and the seal of my office this 8th of April, in the year 1837.

[SEAL]

"GEORGE MACKUBIN,

"Treasurer Western Shore.

"To the REV. JACOB GRIGER or any other person authorized by law to celebrate the marriage in the State of Maryland.

"WILLIAM WILLIS,

"Clerk C. C., Md."

Sheriff Kelley converted a portion of the brick mansion in Westminster now owned by William Reese into a jail, and used it as such until the present prison was built. There was but one prisoner confined in it, and he is said to have made his escape by sliding down the spouting. The county commissioners met in a room of the Wampler tavern, and organized with Otho Shipley as clerk, and Thomas Hook county collector. A number of places were suggested as sites for the public buildings, including the land on which they now stand, the lot at present occupied by the Dallas mansion, and the ground on which the Reformed church is built. The advantages of all were fairly considered by the commissioners, and on May 25, 1837, they accepted for the site of the court-house an acre of ground from Isaac Shriver, immediately in rear of his tavern-stand, and about three hundred yards from Main Street, with ground for streets on three sides of it. For the jail they accepted an acre of land a short distance northeast of

the court-house site, and about four hundred yards from Main Street. This was donated by the heirs of David Fisher.

The jail was built in 1837, by B. F. Forester and Johnzee Selby, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and since that time the jail-yard and other improvements have been added.

The second term of the Circuit Court was held Sept. 4, 1837. Chief Justice Thomas B. Dorsey presided, with Thomas H. Wilkinson as associate judge. The grand jury, the first in the new county, appeared, and was sworn as follows: William Brown (foreman), Jonathan Dorsey, Charles Devilbiss, Daniel Stull, John T. Mathias, William McIlvain, David Z. Buchen, Jacob Kerlinger, Daniel Horner, Nathaniel Sykes, Frederick Ritter, William Caples, William Fisher, John Jones, Jacob Grove, Michael Sullivan, Andrew C. Fowble, Thomas Sater, Samuel L. Swarnstead, Edward Dorsey, Joseph Shaffer, Isaac Dern, and John Henry Hopper.

Nicholas Kelley was sheriff, William Willis, clerk, and Emmanuel Gern and Henry Geatty, bailiffs. The grand jury returned true bills against George Ramsberg for resisting an officer; Jacob Boring, breach of the peace; Whitfield Garner, the same; Charlotte White, colored, larceny; Michael Wagner, assault; B. Eck, maltreatment to his slave "Poll;" William Coghlan and Peter Bankert, misdemeanor in office; William Grimes, Benjamin Davis, Resin Franklin, Jacob Gilavier, Nimrod Booby, Jacob Sanders, selling liquor without a license. The presentments against the last four were withdrawn by the grand jury and not returned. It will be observed from the perusal of the above that the offenses committed in 1837 did not differ materially from those of which the county courts take cognizance nowadays, though there was a commendable absence of the higher crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary, and robbery, which too frequently deface the present records of judicial tribunals. James Keifer was appointed court crier. James Mybrea filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States and renounce his allegiance to the King of Great Britain. Henry Short, a native of Holland, also appeared and gave notice of his intention to become a naturalized citizen of this country. The following was the petit jury, the first in the county: John Cover, Jacob Gitt, John Kuhn, Sr., Basil Root, Evan L. Crawford, William Shaw, Joshua F. Copp, Robert Crawford, Isafah Pearce, Nicholas H. Brown, Elijah Bond, Henry H. Harbaugh, Benjamin Bennett, Daniel Yeiser, Evan Garner, Thomas Smith, Thomas Bartholow, Nimrod Frizzell, Benjamin Yingling, Mordecai G. Cockey,

H Ezekiah Crout. The first case tried was that of an appeal of *William Naill vs. Jesse Reifsnider*. The witnesses for appellant were Elias Grimes and Elias Naill, and for appellee, Samuel Reindollar and Israel Hite-bue. The jury found for the appellant without leaving the box. The next cause was that of *James Smith vs. Samuel Gatt, William Shaw, Silas Hauer, Washington Hauer, and Jacob Shoemaker*, trustees of the church, an appeal. The witnesses were John W. McAlister for appellant, and James Bar, David Kephart, John Thompson for appellee. Judgment was affirmed with costs. **Godfried Guyser**, a native of Württemberg, Germany, **John Reisky**, of the same place, and **Jacob Lewis** and **Philip Yoost**, natives of Darmstadt, Germany, all filed their intentions to become American citizens. Fifty-six witnesses testified before the grand jury, among whom were the following constables: **John Shockey**, **Jacob Frankforter**, **Thomas Brummel**, **Andrew P. Barnes**, **George Ogg**, **Emanuel Gernand**, **Warren P. Little**, **Evan Black**, **John Krantz**, **William Graubine**, **Abraham England**, **William Stansbury**, **Samuel Lammoth**, **John Chabough**, **David Kephart**, **George Willott**, **Frederick Yingling**, **Joseph Smith**. On the petition of **John S. Murray** to inquire whether **George Ecklar** was an insane person and a pauper the jury refused an inquisition. The first criminal case tried was that of the State of Maryland vs. *Charlotte White* (colored), indicted for larceny, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The second State case was that of **George Ramsbery** for resisting a constable, in which a verdict of guilty was returned. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and be imprisoned sixty days. The third session of the County Court met Sept. 3, 1838, when the following grand jury was sworn: **Jacob Landes** (foreman), **John A. Byers**, **John Adlisperger**, **Josiah Shilling**, **Peter Lippy**, **George W. Manro**, **Eli Hewitt**, **George Miller**, **Thomas Shepherd**, **Nimrod Woolery**, **Robert J. Jameson**, **Richard Smith**, **Samuel W. Myers**, **Robert B. Shipley**, **Joseph Poole**, **William Lockert**, **Solomon Myerly**, **Lewis Shuey**, **Benjamin B. Forrester**, **Henry Cover**, **Martin Krole**, **Adam Beiser**. The petit jury were **John McCollum**, **David Weaver**, **Julius Bennett**, **Nelson Norris**, **David Buffington**, **Isaac Powder**, **John Fowble**, **Francis Haines**, **David P. Deal**, **Henry W. Ports**, **Daniel Hoover**, **Micajah Rogers**, **Richard Owings**, **Denter Shipley**, **Horatio Price**, **Beal Buckingham**, **David Fowble**, **John Krouse**, **John Gornell**, **Michael Sullivan**, **John H. Hoppe**, **Francis Shriver**, **George Bramwell**, **Jacob Null**.

The corner-stone of the present court-house of Carroll County was laid in June, 1838, with appropriate military and civic ceremonies. It was an occasion of

general rejoicing, and a large concourse of people assembled to mark the event. Four military companies marched in the procession, commanded by **Capt. Skinner**, of Hanover, **Swope**, of Taneytown, **Bramwell**, of Finksburg, and **Longwell**, of Westminster. The stone was laid by **Andrew Shriver**, assisted by **Col. Joshua Gist**, then in his ninety-fourth year, a brother of **Gen. Mordecai Gist**, of Maryland, who won an imperishable name during the Revolution as a soldier and patriot, he having especially distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island and Camden. An address was delivered by **Samuel D. Lecompte**, and a number of impromptu speeches were made by prominent citizens. **Conrad Moul** was the contractor for the building, and the masonry of both the court-house and jail was done by **Ephraim Swope** and **Thomas W. Durbin**. The court-house was built at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, and notwithstanding it was erected more than forty years ago it is now a substantial and durable edifice, and a credit to the commissioners under whose administration it was constructed.

In 1838 the county government was perfected, all necessary subordinate officers had been elected or appointed, those who had opposed the creation of a new county had become reconciled to the situation, and thenceforward Carroll took its proper place among the older organizations as one of the most vigorous, progressive, and influential counties of Maryland.

Carroll County is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the south by the Patapsco river, which separates it from Howard County, on the east by Baltimore County, and on the west by Frederick County. Its natural advantages are great. The surface is undulating, the gently sloping hills, like the billows of the ocean, swelling gradually in the direction of the Catoctin range, a spur of the Blue Ridge. The tributaries of the Patapsco and Monocacy Rivers permeate the soil in every direction, not only supplying abundant water for farming purposes, but affording to the miller and manufacturer unlimited power for their handicrafts. The soils comprise all the varieties of the Blue Ridge division of the State, as white and red isinglass, slate, mica, limestone, and the "Red Lands." They are for the most part exceedingly fertile, the county possessing probably a smaller proportion of poor land than almost any other in Maryland, and where impoverished they are readily susceptible of improvement by careful cultivation and the use of lime, which exists in such abundance beneath the surface. The county is well wooded, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful, abounding in charming valleys, hemmed in by hills, on which the growth of

the heaviest forest-trees gives the necessary shading to the landscape, and where a view of the distant Blue Ridge can be obtained, which is the case in many portions of the county, very happy effects are produced. The inhabitants have always been thrifty and energetic, and agriculture has received here its most perfect development. Fine farms abound. Wheat, rye, oats, and corn, the various grasses, fruits, and vegetables are grown, and magnificent herds of cattle and improved breeds of horses, sheep, and hogs are the principal productions of the farmers, while much attention is paid to the dairy business, the proximity to the city of Baltimore by means of the railroads and turnpikes insuring profitable returns to those engaged in it. Tobacco has been grown to some extent, and small crops are still raised in parts of the county, but the expense and uncertainty attending its production have been so great as to render it unpopular with the majority of farmers. Well-tilled farms and fine residences are confined to no particular district, but are freely distributed through the county. There are numerous mills and manufacturing establishments, and a large number of tanneries in the county, the last induced, doubtless, by the heavy growth of oak timber, which forms the body of the woods in that section of country. Large supplies of granite, marble, limestone, and brick clay are to be had for building purposes.

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There are also large quarries of the best variety of soapstone near Marriottsville, adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The stone is of the purest quality, and at the factory is sawed into every imaginable shape, and used for many varied purposes, its uses having multiplied greatly of late years. Even the refuse stone and dust are valuable in various ways.

Some of the finest hematitic iron ore in the United States, and also some excellent specimens of oxide of manganese, have been found in Carroll. The climate is salubrious, and the lay of the land and purity of the water favorable to health, so much so as to make many portions of the county favorite places of resort for the citizens of Baltimore during the summer months. The county is rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and enterprise, and the public-spirited citizens who have managed its affairs have adopted all judicious means for social and material advancement. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on its southern border, the Western Maryland Railroad which passes almost directly through the centre of the county, the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad which runs across the northwestern portion, and numerous fine turnpikes, as well as an admirable system of public roads, constitute the means of transportation, and few

sections of the country possess greater conveniences in this regard. Through these channels it is placed in direct communication with the city of Baltimore, where a ready market is found for its productions, and the rapid transportation furnished by the railroads has enabled its citizens to build up a trade in the products of the dairy unsurpassed probably elsewhere in Maryland. The prices of land vary of course with the quality of the soil and its proximity or remoteness to the highways of travel, but one hundred and fifty dollars per acre is not unusual, and many who have purchased land at that rate have had no cause to regret it. As far back as April, 1814, Peter Benedune, who was a restless speculator, sold out all his land in the vicinity of Union Bridge at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dollars per acre, and removed to the Valley of Virginia. The accessibility of the lands in Carroll County, their healthfulness, and the social advantages in many of the neighborhoods, render them desirable either as residences or safe investments. The brown sandstone, so highly valued for building purposes, is found in the western part of Carroll, and will compare very favorably with the Connecticut sandstone, so generally in use in the construction of the finer class of edifices in large cities. In Emmitsburg, among the upper layers of brown sandstone are found strata of flagging. Some of it separates into flags from two to four inches thick, with smooth surfaces ready dressed for paving. The boundaries of Carroll County were made for political convenience and not as divisions between distinct varieties of soil or different geological formations. The "Red Lands," beginning in the northwestern part of the county and extending through the Taneytown and Middleburg Districts into portions of the Union Town District, are similar in geological formation to those found in Frederick County, differing only in their agricultural value, the former being more decomposed, thereby insuring a deeper soil. These lands are underlaid by compact shales, among which red sandstone is frequently found sufficiently durable for building purposes. The value of these lands is materially influenced by the proximity of these shales or sandstones to the surface. When they are immediately beneath it the soil is unproductive, being easily affected by droughts, as there is not sufficient depth to retain the necessary supply of water for the crops. When this is the case the remedy is always at hand. The land should be sub-soiled and heavily manured with lime.

Slate soils are a continuation of those found in Frederick County, and differ materially from the red land described above. The slates from which the

soils overlying them are formed are mica slate, talc slate, chlorite slate, and blue, or roofing slate, the composition of all of which is, in an agricultural point of view, so nearly allied as to render any separate description of them unnecessary, and they are so intimately mixed that it would require almost an innumerable number of analyses to determine the special composition of each.

The lands drained by the waters of the Little Pipe Creek and its tributary branches are composed mainly from the disintegrated particles of these rocks or slates. They have by various influences become thoroughly decomposed, have been well manured and well cultivated, and are equal in productive value to the average of the best in the State. These lands are formed from the same rocks, and have the same composition in every particular, as all the lands in this section of the State are underlaid by the slates above spoken of; and the question naturally arises, why should some of them be so barren and some so productive? Why should the soils of the same formation on Parr's Ridge, running through the county to Manchester and the Pennsylvania line, be generally unproductive? Their mechanical texture must be examined for an explanation of their different degrees of fertility. Most of the soil in this part of the county, as it has been formed, has been washed off, and there has not been enough of it left to meet the wants of plants, by retaining a sufficiency of moisture for their support, or a proper quantity of nutrient materials to develop their growth and structure. To obviate these difficulties the soil must be deepened, decomposed, and the mineral set free which it has in a crude state.

There are also the light red sandy loams of this county, at the foot of Parr's Ridge, represented by the lands which extend over the whole county in a line more or less directly parallel with Parr's Ridge. They are famous for producing a variety of tobacco known as the Bay Tobacco, which sells at a very high price.

The red clay loam begins at the eastern border of the above-described lands, and extends eastward to where they meet the granite or isinglass soil. The next varieties met after going eastward from these are the white isinglass, soils formed from the disintegration of granite rocks. These are easily recognized, the bright shining spangles of mica, or isinglass, glistening everywhere. They are exceedingly light and dry, and are occasionally very barren. These comprise the chief soils of Carroll; they follow each other in regular succession, from west to east, in the order in which they are named, and can be readily recognized by their location as well as by their description.

The limestones of Carroll are fully equal to those found in any other portion of Western Maryland. Many of them are used only in the neighborhood where they are located, but there are many excellent limestone-quarries both for agricultural and building purposes. The principal limestones in the upper part of the county are as follows:

No. 2, a white limestone of fine crystalline texture, Uniontown, Maryland.

No. 2, a dark gray variety, slatish, with crystals of calc spar imbedded.

No. 3, a dark gray and homogeneous mass of fine crystalline texture, and small white veins of calc spar traversing. They were found to be composed as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Carbonate of lime.....	99.5	68.3	98.8
Carbonate of magnesia.....		11.5	0.5
Sand slate, etc.....	0.5	20.2	0.7
	100	100	100

and will, therefore, produce, when burnt, of

Caustic lime.....	56.0	38.3	55
Caustic magnesia.....		5.5	0.2

and when water-slacked, of

Water-slacked lime.....	73.7	50.6	73.10
Water-slacked magnesia.....		8.0	0.3

The second series are those of the western flank of Parr's Ridge. They usually have a fine grain resembling that of Carrara marble, and they vary in color from white to grayish blue. They contain little silicious matter, and in general but small proportions of magnesia or other impurities. They have sometimes a slaty structure. Near the southern limits of the formation the proportion of magnesia is somewhat larger.

Iron ores occur in immense quantities in connection with the limestones before mentioned. They range from the Pennsylvania line (north of Westminster) southwesterly for ten or twelve miles. Westminster lies on the eastern edge of the range. There are the ruins of an iron-furnace about two and a half miles southwest of Westminster, on the property of Mr. Vanbibber, where these ores were smelted many years ago. The Western Maryland Railroad reaches this range of ore at Westminster, and passes through it for several miles. This affords every facility for transporting the ore or the iron that may be made therefrom.

The magnetic oxide of iron is the richest of iron ores, and when pure (as is sometimes the case in Sweden) contains seventy-two per cent. of metal. It is usually, however, more or less mixed up with earthy matters, and sometimes contains the oxides of titanium and manganese.

It has a metallic lustre and a dark gray or almost black color, the latter being also the color of its powder. It strongly attracts the magnetic needle, and when in small grains it is attracted by the magnet. Some of its varieties are sufficiently magnetic to attract iron filings and needles, hence the name of load-stone, which was formerly applied to it. These characters distinguish it from all other ores of iron.

It occurs in small quantities about seven miles west-northwest from Baltimore, near the Bare Hill's Copper-Mine, and again near Scott's mills, about eighteen miles north-northwest of Baltimore. It is found in massive as well as in octahedral crystals and crinoids. An iron-furnace at Sykesville is in part supplied by ore which is mined in that vicinity.

When the northwestern edge of the mica slates is reached, there is found what may be termed a metaliferous range, extending from the northern part of Cecil County through Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, and Montgomery Counties. —

In addition to the magnetic iron ores of this range already referred to, there are ores of copper, chrome, and gold. Indications of copper may be seen at various points, and several mines have been opened in this county, one of which, at Springfield, near Sykesville, continues to be profitably worked. Near Finksburg a copper-mine was successfully worked during several years, and, if proper skill and sufficient capital are applied, it will probably prove productive. The ore consists of yellow or pyritous copper and still richer quartz, called purple copper ore.

Sulphuret of cobalt was discovered among the products of this mine, but this rare and valuable material occurred in very small quantity, and has not been found elsewhere in this State. Other mines have been opened in this range, between Finksburg and Sykesville, and at one of them native gold was discovered.

Northeastward from Finksburg there are indications of copper at many points, especially near the forks of the Gunpowder River, about twenty-two miles north of Baltimore. Some explorations and diggings have been made without discovering the ore in quantity. It appears to be associated with the magnetic oxide of iron of this formation.

There are also abundant traces of copper in the northwest part of the county, in the red shales. They give so little promise of profitable mines, however, that it is almost useless to expend money in digging for the ore.

Copper ore accompanies (in very small proportion) the magnetic oxide of iron, which is associated with steatite in veins in mica slate rock. Some years ago

certain parties caused a shaft to be sunk on one of these veins with the hope that copper might be obtained in available quantities beneath, but they were disappointed. The Springfield mine was a success, and a similar result might happen at the Gunpowder veins, but the cost of sinking deep shafts is too great for the chances of a favorable result. In following this metalliferous range southwestward no indications of either chrome or copper are encountered until the vicinity of Finksburg is reached. From this point for about seven miles, to Springfield (one mile and a half north of Sykesville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), there are numerous indications of copper ores. A mine was opened near Finksburg about thirty years ago, and for some time was worked with success. The ore was found in a true vein, and consisted at first principally of carbonate of copper, which, as usual, was succeeded by a sulphuret of copper ore, containing sixty per cent. of metal when free from gangue, or about thirty per cent. after being prepared for sale. At depths of from fifty to one hundred feet the ore was abundant, and it was usual for them to mine thirty tons a week.

Subsequently the vein became thinner, or pinched off, to use a mining term, but there is every reason to believe that with more knowledge of such matters on the part of the owners the vein might have been reached at a lower depth as rich as it was above. Veins of this kind are irregular in thickness, but mining to depths of two to three thousand feet has never yet reached the bottom of one of them. Another vein was slightly explored a short distance from this opening, but the owners became discouraged and suspended operations.

Another mine was opened at Mineral Hill, about seven miles southwest of Finksburg, in the same range. It was penetrated to a considerable depth. Cobalt ore has been found at Mineral Hill in small quantity, and native gold in the outcrop in inappreciable amount. The veins were opened and some work done about two miles southwest of this point. In the Springfield mine the main shaft has been carried down on the large vein to a distance of seven hundred feet, with much better indications at the greatest depth penetrated than near the surface, where there was little copper, but a considerable thickness of magnetic oxide of iron. In fact, this mine was originally worked for iron, but as it progressed in depth the proportion of copper continued to increase, so that for several years it was worked as a copper-mine, and turned out better than any other in the State.

The ore consisted of pyritous copper, which, when pure, contains usually about thirty-three per cent. of

the metal, but owing to the mixture of vein-stone, or gangue, the proportion of metal was about thirteen per cent. The ore sold for about fifty dollars per ton to the copper-smelting works of Baltimore. Chromic ores occur at many points in a serpentine formation which stretches from New Lisbon four miles west to Rockville, Montgomery Co., and nearly to the Potomac River. The ore has been worked at several points, and is found to vary considerably in quality.

The range of limestone, useful as marble, is on the western flank of Port's Ridge, extending southwestward from a little northwest of Manchester, passing near and west of Westminster, and extending into Frederick County. They are usually stratified, and consist of very small crystalline grains, and ore generally white or some light shade of blue. It is found, however, towards the southern limits of this range more variegated, with shades of red less pure, and the stratification more disturbed. The different layers of this vary considerably, and even in the same quarry there are strata of pure white and light blue, and sometimes variegated with light and dark shades of red. They take a fine polish, and are free from the grains or masses of quartz and other minerals which sometimes exist in the older limestones. The quarries, with cheap transportation, will increase their depths. The effect of this will be to bring to light the marble, less acted upon by the weather, at less cost than when large quantities of stone have to be quarried and thrown aside in order to get unaltered blocks of marble of large size.

Carroll County is well supplied with railroad facilities. The Western Maryland Railroad was chartered in January, 1852, and work was commenced on it in July, 1857. It was completed to Union Bridge in 1861, and to Williamsport, on the Potomac River, in 1873. In its inception it was a Carroll County enterprise, the inhabitants of that section subscribing for nearly all of the original stock of the company. William Roberts, the president, and William W. Dallas, John Smith, Samuel McKinstry, J. Henry Hoppe, and John K. Longwell, directors, contracted with Messrs. Irwin, Taylor & Norris to build the road to Union Bridge, the contractors to receive the stock subscription, amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and six hundred thousand dollars in first mortgage bonds. It was subsequently completed to its present terminus on the Potomac River by Baltimore capitalists, who were very materially aided by Baltimore City. The presidents of the company have been Robert Magraw, Nathan Haimes, William Roberts, Augustus Shriver, Robert Irwin, John Smith, John Lee Chapman, Wendell Bollman, George

M. Bokee, Robert T. Banks, James L. McLane, Alexander Reiman, and the present very able and efficient executive, J. M. Hood. The value of this road to Carroll County can scarcely be overestimated. It passes directly through the centre of the county, entering Woodbury District on its eastern border, and passing up through the northern corner, it skirts the southern extremity of Hampstead; thence through the centre of Westminster District, and taking in the county-seat, it crosses the New Windsor District, passing through the town of New Windsor; thence across the Union Bridge District, embracing the town of that name, and then along the southwestern portion of Middleburg District into Frederick County. At Bruceville, in Middleburg District, it intersects the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, through which Frederick City, Taneytown, and points in Pennsylvania are reached. The scenery along the line of the road in Carroll County is exquisitely beautiful, and affords to the tourist in the summer months abundant opportunities for the study of nature in her loveliest and most varied forms. The land through which it passes is fertile, productive, highly cultivated, and teeming with the fruits of the earth. The road is intersected at many points by rapid, sparkling, and limpid streams, which promise in the near future to furnish power for innumerable mills and factories. Already the spirit of progress has manifested itself. Many mills have been erected along the course of the road, and the tanneries and ore-mines show that the confidence of the projectors of the enterprise was not misplaced. Property of every description in the vicinity of the railroad has greatly appreciated in value, and an unmistakable impetus has been given to all industries which the county is capable of sustaining. The stations in Carroll County are Carrollton, Gorsuch Road, Westminster, Avondale, Wayside, New Windsor, Linwood, Union Bridge, Middleburg, Frederick Junction, York Road (Bruceville), and Double Pipe Creek.

The Bachman's Valley Railroad begins at the Chestnut Hill iron ore mines, about the centre of the Manchester District, and runs almost due north across the line into Pennsylvania until it intersects the Hanover Branch Railroad. Immense quantities of iron ore are transported over this road to furnaces in Pennsylvania. The officers for 1881 were: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, Stephen Keffer, H. C. Shriver, Joseph Dellone, Joseph Althoff, C. L. Johnson, J. W. Gitt, Levi Dubbs, Perry Wine, Edwin Thomas, Samuel Thomas, E. W. Heidele, and Adam Newcomer. The Hanover Railroad was built from Reisterstown, on the Western Maryland Rail-

road, to Hanover in 1879. It passes through Hampstead and Manchester Districts. Its officers are: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, Stephen Keifer, Mr. Melthimer, W. H. Hoffman, William Slagle, Calvin C. Wooden, and J. W. Gitt.

The Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad runs from Frederick City, Md., through Middleburg and Taneytown Districts, in Carroll County, taking in the extreme western corner of Myers District, to Hanover, in Pennsylvania. It intersects the Western Maryland Railroad at Bruceville, in Middleburg District, and furnishes several outlets for the produce of the remarkably fertile grain-growing and grazing country through which it passes.

Prior to the building of railroads turnpikes were the readiest means of commercial intercourse between the great centres of trade and the outlying districts. So important were they considered that the policy of a great party in this country was to some extent based upon the advisability of their construction by the national government, and many severe contests were waged over this question in Congress.

At an early period in the history of the section now known as Carroll County the increase in population and trade made it necessary to secure greater facilities for transportation, and in 1805 the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Company was chartered. The capital needed for its construction, six hundred thousand dollars, was subscribed for by the merchants and capitalists of Baltimore, and in 1807 the road was constructed through this county. It entered Woolery District near Finksburg, and passing through Westminster, connected with the Hanover Branch. It is sixty miles in length, including the latter. The goods and produce carried over this road in early days was immense. The large Conestoga wagons, so familiar to denizens of the West as "schooners of the desert," passed each other, hundreds in a day, on their way to and from Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and the jingling of bells, the cracking of whips, the horses gayly caparisoned, and the drivers in picturesque costumes constituted an animating and enlivening spectacle, the recollection of which occasionally excites regret in the bosoms of the old-timers, and arouses a fleeting wish for the populous roads and the good old country inns which have been so effectually superseded by the trailing smoke and lightning dash of the steam-engine.

The Westminster and Hagerstown turnpike was begun about 1824, but before much progress had been made railroads had become a question of absorbing interest to enlightened people all over the world, and doubtless occasioned a lukewarmness with reference to

pikes which materially interfered with the completion of the enterprise. At many points on the line sections of road were made, but the only portion finished was between Westminster and Uniontown.

The Liberty turnpike passes through the southern portion of the county, and there are short turnpikes at Union Bridge, New Windsor, and Finksburg. In 1851, about the time that the mania for plank-roads was at its height in the United States, it was determined to build one from Westminster to Emmittsburg, but, fortunately perhaps, it was never completed.

The following is a correct list of the judges, county clerks, sheriffs, State's attorneys, registers, and subordinate officers of Carroll County since its creation in 1837 to this present writing:

Judges of the Circuit Court.

1837-52, Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Nicholas Brewer; 1851-61, Madison Nelson; 1864-67, John E. Smith; 1867-81, Oliver Miller, Edward Hammond, Wm. N. Hayden.

County Clerks.

1837-41, Dr. William Wilinz; 1841-49, Dr. Jacob Shower; 1849-57, John B. Boyle; 1857-62, George E. Wampler; 1862-67, William A. McKellip; 1867-73, John B. Boyle; 1873-81, Dr. Frank T. Shaw.

Sheriffs.

1837-39, Nicholas Kelly; 1839-42, Jacob Grove; 1842-45, J. Henry Hoppe; 1845-48, Lewis Trumbo; 1848-51, Hanson T. Webb; 1851-55, William S. Brown; 1855-58, John M. Yingling; 1858-59, Joseph Shaeffer; 1859-59, William Wilson; 1859-61, William Segabosse; 1861-63, Jeremiah Babylon; 1863-65, Joseph Ebaugh; 1865-67, Jacob D. Hoppe; 1867-69, Thomas B. Gist; 1869-71, John Tincey; 1871-73, George N. Fringer; 1873-75, Edward Devilbiss; 1875-77, James W. White; 1877-79, Peter Wood; 1879-81, George N. Fringer.

Court Criers.

1837-57, James Kieffer; 1857-68, Benjamin Yingling; 1868-81, William S. Brown.

State's Attorneys.

1837-46, William P. Maulsby; 1846, James Raymond; 1847-49, William N. Hayden; 1849-51, Charles W. Webster; 1851, A. N. Hobbs; 1852-56, Daniel L. Hoover; 1856-67, Charles W. Webster; 1867-71, Charles T. Reifsnider; 1871-75, Richard B. Norment; 1875-81, David N. Henning.

Registers of Wills.

1837-53, John Baumgartner; 1853-65, Joseph M. Parke; 1865-67, Henry H. Herbaugh; 1867-73, Joseph M. Parke; 1873-79, Henry E. Beltz; 1879-81, J. Oliver Wadlow.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.

1837-39, Abraham Wampler, William Jackson, Robert Hunsdon; 1839-42, Nimrod Frizell, Michael Sullivan, Michael Barnitz; 1842-45, Michael Sullivan, Jesse Manning, John

¹ Judge Charles J. Kilsour attended the first court, but was killed by an accident in August, and was succeeded by Judge Brewer.

B. Boyle: 1845-48, Jacob Matthias, William Shepherd, Mordecai G. Cockey: 1848-51, Basil Hayden, William Fisher, George W. Manro: 1851-55, George W. Manro, Levi Buffington, Michael Sullivan: 1855-59, Michael Sullivan, Horatio Price, Thomas S. Brown: 1859-63, Horatio Price, John Thompson, Joshua C. Gist: 1863-67, John Thompson, Joseph Schaeffer, Thomas S. Brown, Michael Baughman (part of 1863): 1867-70, Jacob Powder: 1867-71, Levi Buffington, Hanson T. Webb: 1870-71, Ira E. Crouse: 1871-79, Adam Shower, Isaac C. Belle: 1871-72, Upton Roop: 1872-79, L. P. Singluff, Granville T. Hering (chief justice), William Frizell, Milchoir F. Allgire.

Justices to the Circuit Court as a Court of Equity.

September term, 1837, James M. Shellman; April term, 1851, Abner Neal; April term, 1862, Charles T. Reinsider; Jan. 1, 1867, Augustus D. Shaeffer; Nov. 29, 1867, John J. Baumgartner.

County Surveyors.

Charles W. Hood, Jacob Kerlinger, James Kelly, J. Henry Hoppe, J. William Everhart, Francis Warner, J. Henry Hoppe (deceased in 1851).

County School Commissioners.

Aug. 7, 1865, to April 27, 1868, Jacob H. Christ, Washington Seneaney, Zachariah Ebaugh, Andrew K. Shriver, Joshua Yingling, Andrew J. Wilhelm, James V. Crosswell, Peter Engel; Secretary, William A. Wampler. April 27, 1868, to Jan. 3, 1870 (appointed by county commissioners), Sterling Galt, Reuben Saylor, Isaac Winchester, L. A. J. Lamotte, Dr. J. W. Steele, George A. Shower, John K. Longwell, Lewis Green, W. P. Anderson, Jacob Sharrets, Peter Shriver; Joseph Davis, counsel; Joseph M. Newson, secretary, treasurer, and examiner. Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 3, 1872 (elected by the people), Daniel H. Rudolph, Robert C. McKinney, Charles H. Gilbert, Jacob H. Cramer, W. N. Matthews, Dr. J. W. Steele, David T. Schaeffer, Isaac Winchester, Joseph B. DeLoof, W. P. Anderson, Solomon Shepherd, Job Hubbard; Counsel, R. B. Norment; Secretary, Treasurer, and Examiner, J. M. Newson. Jan. 3, 1872, to 1881 (appointed by the court), Dr. William Reindollar vice R. C. McKinney, Alfred Zollieckoff, Francis H. Hering, David Prugh, William Reese; Counsel, John E. Smith; Secretary, Treasurer, and Examiner, Joseph M. Newson.

County Commissioners.

1837-39, William Shepherd, Sterling Galt, John Erb, Joshua C. Gist, Joseph Steele, Jacob Reese, John Lamotte, Nimrod Gardner, Henry N. Brinkman; 1839 to 1843, William Shaw; Upton Roop, of Joseph, Daniel Stull, Peter Hull, Eli Hewitt, Frederick Ritter, Jacob Schaeffer, William Houck, Joshua Barbier; 1843-45, William Shaw, John Adelsperger, John Roop, Lewis Shue, Peter Hull, George Bramwell, Eli Hewitt, James A. Morgan, Frederick Ritter, Jacob Shaffer, William Houck, Larkin Buckingham; 1845-48, Henry Carter, Samuel Evans, Peter Geiger, Richard Richards, David B. Earhart, David Cassell, Frederick Badchman, Elias Grimes, G. W. Gorsuch; 1848-51, James Crouse, Cornelius Faust, David Feever, Daniel Bach, John H. Lindsey, George Crouse, Joseph Orendorff, George Richards, Jr., Bennett Spurrer; 1851-54, James Crouse, Thomas Smith, George L. Little, Jacob Wickert, Julius B. Berrett, George Crouse, Jacob Grove, George Richards, Jr., Bennett Spurrer; 1854-56 (now elected by the people), John Cover, Jonathan Dorsey, Michael Baughman; 1856-58, Benjamin Shunk, Jacob H. Christ, John Mulchorn; 1858-

60, Andrew K. Shriver, Jacob Morelock, G. W. Gorsuch; 1860-62, A. K. Shriver, H. W. Doll, Zachariah Ebaugh; 1862-64, Benjamin Shunk, Thomas F. Shepherd, John H. Chew; 1864-66, same board; 1866-68, Thomas Paynter, John H. Chow, Thomas F. Shepherd; 1868-70, Josiah Adelsperger, Upton Roop, Jabez A. Bush; 1870-72, Jacob Sharrets, Josiah Adelsperger, Upton Roop; 1872-74, Josephus H. Hoppe, G. K. Frank, Joseph Spurrer; 1874-76, M. C. McKinstry, John W. Murray, John O. Devries; 1876-78, same board; 1878-80, Jonas S. Harner, John J. Abbott, David Fowble; 1880-82, J. K. Longwell, W. C. Polk, Francis Warner.

Clerks to Commissioners.

1837-39, Otho Shipley; 1839-45, Basil Root vice Andrew Grammer, resigned; 1845-48, Otho Shipley; 1848-50, Jacob Myrle; 1850-64, James Blizard; 1861-63, Levi Valentine; 1868-72, James Blizard; 1872-78, James A. Bush; 1878-80, L. C. Trumbo; 1880-82, Joseph A. Waesche.

Collectors of Taxes.

1837-39, Thomas Hook; 1839-45, Tobias Cover; 1845-48, Josiah Baumgartner; 1848-51, Richard Manning; 1851-54, Tobias Cover; 1856-58, S. R. Gore; 1858-60, John T. Diffebaugh; 1860-62, James Campbell; 1874-78, Jabez Bush; 1878-80, L. C. Trumbo; 1880-82, Joseph A. Waesche.

Attorneys to Commissioners.

1837-39, James Raymond; 1843-45, William P. Maulsby; 1845-48, C. Binie, Jr.; 1848-51, Joseph M. Parke; 1851-56, L. F. Croust; 1856-60, C. W. Webster; 1868-75, Charles B. Roberts; 1876-81, Richard B. Norment.

Members of Congress.

Peter Little, Elias Brown, Dr. Jacob Shower, Charles B. Roberts.

Members of Constitutional Conventions.

1851, Elias Brown, Dr. Jacob Shower, Joseph M. Parke, A. G. Ege, Mordecai G. Cockey; 1864, Dr. John Swope, John E. Smith, Jonas Ecker, William S. Woolsten; 1867, William N. Hayden, George W. Manro, Thomas F. Cover, Sterling Galt, Benjamin W. Bennett, John K. Longwell.

State Senators.

1835-44, William P. Maulsby; 1844-50, William Roberts; 1850-55, John K. Longwell; 1855-57, Dr. Francis T. Davis; 1857-62, John E. Smith; 1862-64, Jacob Campbell; 1864-67, Dr. James L. Billingslea; 1867-70, Dr. Nathan Brown; 1870-74, John K. Longwell; 1874-78, James Fenner Lee; 1878-82, Henry Vanderford.

Members of the House of Delegates.

1837-38, Dr. Jacob Shower, James G. Berrett, John B. Boyle, Jacob Powder; 1839, Joseph M. Parker, George Bramwell, George Crabbs, Thomas Hook; 1840, John B. Boyle, Dr. Jacob Shower, Samuel D. Leecompte, Daniel Stull; 1841, John B. Boyle, Jacob Powder, Dr. Francis T. Davis, Daniel Stull; 1842, Elias Brown, Samuel D. Leecompte, Jacob Powder, William Shaw; 1843, Samuel Ecker, Jacob Powder, William Shaw, Daniel Stull; 1844, James Raymond, John Thomson, Miesiah Rogers, Joseph Ebaugh; 1845, Thomas Hook, James M. Shellman, Abraham Wampler; 1846, A. G. Ege, James M. Shellman, Upton Scott, Charles Devillase; 1847, John B. Boyle, Nicholas Kelly,

1 A collector for each district was then appointed, which system remained in force until 1874.

Tobias Cover, Jacob Powder; 1819, Elias Brown, Samuel A. Lauver, George Motter, Lewis Traub; 1841, Elijah F. Croul, Dr. J. E. H. Liggett, Daniel Stull; 1854, Thomas Smith, Robert T. Dade, Josiah Baugher; 1856, Stephen T. C. Brown, David Buffington, John E. Smith; 1858, Samuel McKinstry, Milton Day, Samuel Reindollar; 1860, Dr. B. Mills, John W. Gorsuch, David Roop; 1861, Somerset R. Waters, George Everhart, Warren L. Little (December session); 1862, Jonas Ecker, John N. Starr, Somerset R. Waters; 1864, Moses Shaw, George Everhart, John W. Angel, William S. Wooden, N. D. Norris; 1865, William A. Wampler, Benjamin Poole, James V. Griswell, E. F. Benton, S. R. Gore; 1867, Henry S. Davis, John H. Jordan, John W. Hardin, Benjamin Worthington; 1870, William H. Crouse, Airhart Winters, George A. Shovel, John H. Jordan; 1872, James H. Steele, Lewis A. J. Lamotte, Trustees Polk, H. H. Lamotte; 1874, Henry Vanderford, Henry Galt, Dr. S. R. Waters, Thomas C. Brown; 1876, Frank Brown, H. H. Lamotte, Dr. Jacob Rinehart, Dr. S. R. Waters; 1878, Frank T. Newbelle, T. Herbert Shriver, Robert Sellman, Sr., Frank Brown; 1880, William T. Smith, T. Herbert Shriver, Robert Sellman, Sr., Benjamin F. Crouse; 1882, Henry Galt, Edward W. Leeds, David A. C. Webster, Joseph W. Berret.

Miscellaneous Officials in 1881.

Assistant School Examiner, Orlando Reese; Deputy County Clerks, George A. Miller, N. Bruce Boyle, James A. Dissenbaugh; Deputy Register of Wills, George M. Parke.

Justices of the Peace in Carroll County since its Organization as a County—When Appointed or Elected.

1839, John Manning, Basil Root, James Keefer, John C. Kethy, Adam Fieser, Michael Smith, Josiah Shilling, Henry Drach, Jonathan Dorsey, Jacob Wiekert, Thomas B. Owings, Wilson Burdett, John Jones, of John, Michael Lynch, John Kerlinger, John T. Leese, Charles Denning, Jacob Farver, Thomas Ingels, George W. Manro; 1840, J. Henry Hoppe; 1841, Jabez Gore, Jesse Brain, John Lockard; 1842, Benjamin Williams, Samuel Moffett, Jabez Gore, Thomas J. Carter, J. Henry Hoppe, John Potherer, Jacob Grove, Abraham Lamott, Josiah Shilling, George Williams; 1843, Thomas Grisley, John Malehorn, Jacob Kerlinger, John Rinehart, Samuel Lamott, James Heind, David Roop, Basil Hayden; 1844, Jacob Myerly, Julius B. Berret, Elijah Woolery, Michael Smith; 1845, Otho Shipley, James Smith, Benjamin Shunk, John Lochitz, Washington Van Bibber, Isaac Dorn, Jeremiah Bartholow, Daniel Stonesifer, William Ecker, James Kelly, David C. Frankforter, George D. Klinefelter, Abraham Bixler, Henry H. Herbaugh, Stephen Oursler, Nimrod Stevenson, Charles Devilbiss, Abraham England, James McKellip, John K. Longwell, Henry V. Buchen, Richard A. Kirkwood, Jacob Stone, Archibald Dorsey, Frank Yingling, Joshua H. Shipley, Zachariah Ebaugh, James Douty, John Hood, Jr., Solomon Stockdale, Geo. E. Wampler, Richard Owings, Charles Stevenson, William Shaw, Washington Barnes, Samuel Swarnstolt, Warren L. Little, Alexander Gilliss, Nicholas Dorsey, Thomas Hook, Horatio F. Bardwell, David B. Earhart, Moses Myers, Joshua Smith, G. Ogg, Henry Stauff; 1846, John Leatherwood, James Rodgers, Jonathan Morris, David Kephart, Wm. Jordan, John Delaplane, Peter E. Myers, Thomas W. Durbin, Daniel Banker, Joshua Stansbury, Jacob Zaubrun, Franklin J. Smith; 1847, Geo. W. Wilson, Stephen Gorsuch; 1848, Jabez Gore, Jacob Grove, Jacob

Myerly, Joseph Gernard, George Everhart, James Baker, J. Henry Hoppe, Geo. W. Manro, Jonathan Dorsey, Eli Hewitt, George Foster, William Fisher, Thomas Hook, George Miller, Daniel L. Hoover, Samuel A. Lauver, Daniel J. Geiman, D. F. Lamott, Thos. S. Brown, John Mauss, Geo. L. Little, Michael Sullivan, David Bassard, Samuel Messinger, Michael Smith, Kelpner Cramer, Julius B. Berret, Francis J. Crawford, D. W. Houck, John C. Price, Charles Denning, Jacob Kerlinger, Joseph Spurrier, George Bramwell, William Lockard, George P. Albaugh, Joseph Creager, John Rinehart, Thos. B. Buckingham, George Williams, Jesse Manning, David Bassard, James Rodgers, William Tagg, Samuel Messinger, Geo. W. Daniel, Peter E. Mikesell, David Hope, Richard Harris, Larkin Buckingham; 1849, Michael Sullivan, Joseph Stonesifer; 1850, David Wolf, Geo. L. Little, Jacob Wiekert, Michael Smith, D. F. Lamott, John Rinehart, Charles Denning, David Bassard, Elijah Woolery, D. W. Houck, George Foster; 1851, John W. McAllister; 1852, Jacob Myers, Jesse Manning, J. Henry Hoppe, David Wolf, Wm. Jordan, David Freese, James Rodgers, John Mauss, Eli Hewitt, George Miller, William Tagg, James Baker, Jacob Kerlinger, Larkin Buckingham, George Foster, Basil Hayden, William Fisher, George Everhart, Thos. B. Owings, George Ogg, Joseph Spurrier, John W. McAllister, George Braumwell, D. F. Lamott, Thos. S. Brown, Kelpner Cramer, Joshua Lamott, Peter B. Mikesell, Henry W. Deel, Henry H. Herbaugh, E. L. Crawford, David Hope, Richard Harris, John C. Price; 1853, Jesse Hollingsworth, D. W. Houck, Richard Deel, Mordecai G. Cockey, Benj. Shunk, J. Henry Hoppe, David B. Earhart, Wm. Gensfrie, Jesse Manning, Wm. A. Wampler, Charles Denning, James McKellip, Wm. Haugh, Wm. R. Curry, Wm. Walter, Jacob Kerlinger, Richard Harris, John C. Price, F. O. Franklin, H. H. Herbaugh, John Koontz, Isaac Deen, David Otto, Joshua Switzer, John Hood, Thomas B. Owings, Alex. Gillies, Abraham Lamott; 1854, Brunett Spurrier; 1855, Wm. Walter, Henry Fleagle, George Miller, Jacob Kerlinger, Henry Motter, John Fowles, of Jacob, Edwin A. Atlee, W. A. Wampler, Jacob Shurve, Abraham Albaugh, H. H. Herbaugh, Reuben Conway, Mordecai G. Cockey, Aquila Pickett, J. Henry Hoppe, A. H. Jenkins, Geo. Richards, John T. Lowe, Joseph Matthias, David Otto, Nathan Gorsuch, Nicholas D. Norris, M. B. L. Bassard, John Delaplane, Wm. Crouse, Elijah Woolery, Daniel Stonesifer, Geo. L. Little; 1856, Daniel L. Hoover, John C. Price; 1857, J. Henry Hoppe, F. O. Franklin, Wm. Crouse, David B. Flegal, M. G. Cockey, Hanson M. Drach, Joseph Matthias, Reuben Conway, Aquila Pickett, Benjamin W. Bennett, N. D. Norris, W. G. Shigley, Peter B. Mikesell, Daniel Stonesifer, Henry Glaze, Jesse B. Christ, F. A. Switzer, Elijah Woolery, Benj. Shunk, Geo. Miller, Frederick H. Crabbs, John C. Price, Wm. Haugh, Geo. Richards, Jr., Wm. Walter, Abraham Albaugh, John Delaplane, Nathan Gorsuch, D. Otto, H. H. Herbaugh, H. Geatty; 1859, E. A. Atlee, Joseph Matthias, A. S. Yentz, W. A. Wampler, James Lockard, J. Henry Hoppe, Wm. Walter, H. M. Drach, D. B. Flegal, John T. Young, Henry Motter, John Mauss, P. B. Mikesell, Jacob Zumbardo, Jacob Shriver, Benjamin Shunk, John Delaplane, Samuel A. Lauver, Aquila Pickett, W. G. Shipley, John C. Price, William Crouse, Joshua Switzer, F. A. Switzer, M. G. Cockey, H. H. Herbaugh, Jesse Braun, Israel Norris, Evan Thompson; 1861, J. Washington Cochran, Joseph Matthias, W. A. Wampler, John Hesson, Emanuel Gernard, John Mauss, Jacob D. Hopple, John Delaplane, William Lockard, H.

H. Herbaugh, John G. Ways, M. G. Cockey, William Lens-
 gend, J. Williams Everhart, Nathan Gorsuch, E. A. Atlee,
 George P. Albough, George Miller, John Fultz, Jacob Zum-
 mern, Joshua Switzer, John T. Young, William Haugh,
 Henry Motter, A. Pickett, Eli Hewitt, John C. Price, Jet-
 son L. Gill, D. B. Flegal, Thomas Tipton, Solomon S.
 Ecker, William Fisher: 1863, William Tensfield, W. J.
 Mitten, Joseph Mathias, William E. Shriner, Richard Har-
 ris, George Miller, William Haugh, Amos Brice, Aquila
 Pickett, John Henson, Joseph Brummett, Joseph H. Gilliss,
 J. C. Price, Henry Franch, H. H. Herbaugh, J. W. Cochran,
 Nathan Gorsuch, S. R. Stocksdale, Thomas Tipton, Levi
 D. Frock, Eli Hewitt, George E. Buckingham, John Dela-
 plane, William Fisher, Henry Motter, Francis Warner,
 Joshua Switzer, Solomon S. Ecker, John Mauss: 1864,
 William Lockard, George E. Buckingham: 1865, John S.
 Wampler, William Lockard, Benjamin Shunk, James
 Kelly, William Haugh, George Miller, John T. Ways, J.
 Williams, D. E. Earhart, David Otto, J. Williams Everhart,
 Thomas Tipton, Henry Glaze, Aquila Pickett, George E.
 Wampler, Joshua Switzer, Joshua Cain, J. L. Gill, Peter
 A. Shipley, John Henson, Solomon S. Ecker, John Fultz,
 John W. Cochran, Nicholas S. F. Harsten, Eli Hewitt,
 Michael Babylon: 1866, George E. Wampler, J. L. Gill,
 Thomas Demoss, Michael Babylon, Joshua Cain, Peter
 Ritter: 1867, John W. McAlister, John Lamott, Cornelius
 Jenkins, William Fisher, Henry Galt, W. H. Stocksdale,
 Levi Yingling, Joshua Cain, Francis Warner, John Mau-
 r, Nathan Gorsuch, Azariah Oursler, A. Neal, Stephen Gor-
 such, W. J. Mitten, J. Henry Hoppe, Eli Hewitt, John W.
 Jones, D. H. Hoffacker, J. B. Summers, William T. Smith,
 J. Oliver Wadlow, Henry Bussard, Henry Motter, David
 Otto, Michael Babylon: 1868, Peter B. Mikesell, William
 Fisher, W. L. Tracy, Henry Galt, Simon Bange, Charles
 Denning, Joshua Switzer, Joshua Cain, W. H. Stocksdale,
 W. T. Smith, Levi Yingling, C. W. Hood, Henry Bussard,
 J. W. McAlister, Charles Sykes, David Otto, John Lamott,
 J. Henry Hoppe, J. B. Summers, W. J. Mitten, John
 Maus, J. Oliver Wadlow, C. Jenkins, Henry Motter, J.
 W. Jones, A. Neal, Nathan Gorsuch, Thomas B. Bucking-
 ham, G. W. Gilbert: 1870, W. L. Tracy, G. A. Flicking,
 G. W. Gilbert, C. W. Hood, A. Oursler, N. Gorsuch, Henry
 Bussard, William Fisher, T. C. Jenkins, W. G. Byers, J.
 Henry Hoppe, J. Oliver Wadlow, Stephen Gorsuch, Wil-
 liam T. Smith, W. H. Stocksdale, Henry Motter, John W.
 Jones, Henry Galt, Thomas B. Buckingham, George L.
 Stocksdale, J. B. Dehoff, John W. McAlister, A. J. Houck,
 P. B. Mikesell, Charles Denning, E. Legore, W. J. Mitten,
 A. Neal, Joshua Switzer, Andrew Grammer: 1872, Ezra
 Legore, Stephen Gorsuch, Henry Galt, William Fisher, J.
 William Everhart, C. Jenkins, William J. Mitten, Abner
 Neal, Joshua Switzer, J. Oliver Wadlow, William T. Smith,
 William L. Tracy, Azariah Oursler, George A. Flickinger,
 Henry Motter, A. J. Houck, Henry Bussard, Charles W.
 Hood, James Morgan, William Stocksdale, Nathan Gor-
 such, Peter B. Mikesell, Thomas B. Buckingham, George
 L. Stocksdale, George W. Gilbert, Samuel Shunek: 1873,
 John W. Abbott: 1874, Charles W. Hood, James Morgan,
 S. B. Stocksdale, Henry Galt, Joel Brown, J. Henry Hoppe,
 J. P. Matheson, J. Oliver Wadlow, Charles Denning, Lewis
 Diehlman, William T. Smith, Henry Motter, Joshua Switzer,
 Ezra Legore, William J. Mitten, William L. Tracy, G. A.
 Flickinger, A. Oursler, Jacob P. Baltover, J. W. Abbott,
 Eli Erb, Virginia Brown, G. W. Gilbert, C. W. Hood, J. B.
 Summers, Thomas P. Buckingham, Abner Neal, Stephen
 Gorsuch, Peter B. Mikesell, William H. Crouse, Samuel

Shunk, Henry A. McAtee: 1875, Francis Warner: 1876,
 J. P. Baltover, Francis Warner, Louis Diehlman, G. A.
 Flickinger, Joab Brown, John B. Summers, W. T. Smith,
 Joshua Switzer, W. H. Fogle, G. W. Matthews, Jesse A.
 Legore, Samuel Messenger, J. K. Kearney, Thomas Tipton,
 W. J. Mitten, J. Henry Hoppe, G. W. Crapster, J. E.
 Ward, A. Oursler, James Morgan, J. W. Abbott, J. Oliver
 Wadlow, Charles Denning, Henry Galt, Stephen Gorsuch,
 Henry Motter, William Fisher, Dr. H. M. Drach, J. E.
 Christ, John Elgen, Howard Mettill, Isaiah Hann, C. W.
 Hood, G. F. Yingling, Thomas Jones, Charles R. Favour:
 1877, Richard Dell: 1878, Jacob P. Baltover, Samuel S.
 Spaulding, Dr. H. M. Drach, Peter B. Mikesell, Azariah
 Oursler, J. Henry Hoppe, J. U. Legore, J. H. Knipple, G.
 A. Flickinger, Henry Galt, Louis Diehlman, W. J. Mitten,
 Joab Brown, John W. Abbott, P. Bennett, William Fisher,
 Gustavus W. Crapster, H. McGill, Thomas Jones, Thomas
 B. Buckingham, J. B. Summers, Francis Warner, John
 Elgen, James Morgan, J. K. Kearney, J. Bowman, Isaiah
 Hann, Daniel E. Christ, William T. Smith, J. Oliver Wad-
 low, W. H. Stocksdale, Richard Dell, Henry Motter, Thomas
 Tipton, Nathan Gorsuch, John P. Fowler, Charles R.
 Favour, D. Calvin Warner, J. Frank Shipley: 1880, Joab
 Brown, Henry Galt, Azariah Oursler, J. P. Baltover, Wil-
 liam Fisher, James C. Davis, S. S. Spaulding, Richard Dell,
 Thomas Tipton, John W. Abbott, Dr. Hanson, M. Drach,
 Louis Diehlman, Thomas Jones, William J. Mitten, S. H.
 Hoffacker, G. W. Crapster, John Burgoon, E. E. Lovell,
 John Elgen, Ira E. Crouse, John P. Fowler, Thomas B.
 Buckingham, Peter B. Mikesell, Henry Motter, John Bow-
 man, D. Calvin Warner, W. H. Stocksdale, J. Henry Knip-
 ple, Charles R. Favour, Nathan Gorsuch, J. F. Shipley, J.
 K. Kearney, John B. Summers, David H. Reindollar, Jesse
 F. Bilymeyer, Henry Crook: 1881, Joseph Arnold, Andrew
 J. Dougherty.

Registers of Voters.

- 1866-67.—1st District, W. A. Hiteshue, Washington Galt: 2d,
 J. H. Jordan; 3d, Peter E. Myers, Abraham Long; 4th,
 Thomas Gorsuch; 5th, Jesse Hollingsworth; 6th, Jacob
 Linaweaver; 7th, Benjamin Williams, George W. Shriver;
 8th, Richard Harris; 9th, Abraham Albough; 10th, David
 Ours; 11th, Jesse Lambert.
- 1868.—R. B. Warden, W. H. Lamott, John M. Yingling, Abra-
 ham Albough, George Shower, S. G. Harden, W. A. Hites-
 hue, Peter E. Myers, Jeremiah Malzborn, Jesse Lambert,
 William Valentine, G. W. Crapster.
- 1869.—Uriah B. Mikesell.
- 1870.—Jesse Lambert, G. W. Crapster, W. H. Lamott, Abra-
 ham Albough, George Shower, William H. Hull, Uriah B.
 Mikesell, John R. Howe, William Valentine, Samuel G.
 Harden, Jeremiah Malzborn.
- 1871.—8th District, Jacob Coltrider.
- 1872.—1st District, G. W. Crapster: 2d, John R. Haines; 3d,
 Eli Erb; 4th, William H. Lamott; 5th, S. D. Warfield;
 6th, George Shower; 7th, Uriah B. Mikesell; 8th, Jacob
 Coltrider; 9th, Abraham Albough; 10th, William Valen-
 tine; 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.
- 1873.—7th District, Lee McElroy.
- 1874.—1st District, William Fisher: 2d, John R. Haines;
 3d, Jonas Frock; 4th, Daniel Elough; 5th, Surratt P. War-
 field; 6th, George Shower; 7th, Lee McElroy; 8th, Jacob
 Coltrider; 9th, Abraham Albough; 10th, Levi Baffington;
 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.
- 1876.—1st District, William L. Redick: 2d, John R. Haines;
 3d, Jonas Frock; 4th, Daniel Elough; 5th, Samuel S.
 Spaulding; 6th, George Shower; 7th, Lee McElroy; 8th,

Francis L. Haun; 9th, Abraham Albaugh; 10th, John Shunk; 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.

1877.—4th District, Noah Stocksdale.

1878.—1st District, W. L. Rudisell; 2d, John R. Haines; 3d, Jonas Froek; 4th, Noah Stocksdale; 5th, Dr. Joseph W. Steele; 6th, George Shower; 7th, Lee McElroy, G. W. Matthews; 8th, Francis L. Haun; 9th, Abraham Albaugh; 10th, John Shunk; 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.

1880.—1st District, Charles A. Waesche; 2d, John R. Haines; 3d, William G. Byers; 4th, John Frick; 5th, Dr. J. W. Steele; 6th, George Shower; 7th, George W. Matthews; 8th, James W. Haun; 9th, Lewis C. Franklin; 10th, John Shunk; 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.

Tax Collectors.

1866.—1st District, Samuel T. Clingan; 2d, T. H. Routsen; 3d, Benjamin Hesson; 4th, Stephen Oursler; 5th, William D. Frizzell; 7th, Henry Shreev; 8th, David Gregg; 9th, John Hood; 10th, John Root; 11th, Mordecai Engler.

1867.—1st District, S. T. Clingan; 2d, T. H. Routsen; 3d, Benjamin Hesson; 4th, Stephen Oursler; 5th, W. T. Frizzell; 6th, Jesse Schultz; 7th, Henry Shreev; 8th, David Gregg; 10th, Jacob Shriner; 11th, Mordecai Engler.

1868.—7th District, Jacob Holmes; 8th, Benjamin Jackson; 9th, Joseph Spurrier; Edward Spalding, Henry T. Eck, Nathan Hanna, G. K. Frank, Samuel A. Lauver, James Gilbert, James White, Freeborn Gardner, Edward Spalding.

1869.—Henry T. Eck, James Gilbert, Freeborn Gardner, Nathan Hanna, Samuel A. Lauver, Benjamin Jackson, James W. White, George K. Frank, Jacob Holmes, Edward Spalding, Joseph Spurrier.

1870.—1st District, A. F. Arndorff; 2d, James Gilbert; 3d, W. T. Feeser; 4th, Samuel A. Lauver; 5th, Freeborn Gardner; 6th, George K. Frank; 7th, Jacob Holmes; 8th, Benjamin Jackson; 9th, Joseph Spurrier; 10th, William A. Grimes; 11th, D. W. Snader.

1871.—Same, excepting Isaiah Haun in 10th and John N. Selby in 9th, vice Grimes and Spurrier.

1872.—1st District, Edward Spalding; 2d, Dennis Cookson; 4th, Jesse Long; 6th, John J. Abbott; 7th, George P. Albaugh; 8th, Benjamin Jackson; 9th, John N. Selby; 10th, Isaiah Haun.

1873.—1st District, Edward Spalding; 2d, Dennis Cookson; 3d, Daniel Myers; 4th, Jesse Long; 5th, Freeborn Gardner; 6th, John J. Abbott; 8th, Benjamin Jackson; 9th, Henry S. Davis; 10th, Isaiah Haun; 11th, D. W. Snader.

1874.—1st District, Edward Spalding; 2d, J. Hamilton Singer; 3d, Daniel Myers; 4th, Jesse Long; 5th, Freeborn Gardner; 6th, Joseph Weimer; 7th, George P. Albaugh; 8th, W. H. Armacost; 10th, Jacob Sharretts; 11th, D. W. Snader.

1875.—1st District, Edward Spalding; 2d, J. H. Singer; 3d, Daniel Myers; 4th, Jesse Long; 6th, Joseph Weimer; 7th, G. P. Albaugh; 8th, J. Thomas Green; 9th, Byron S. Dorsey; 10th, Jacob Sharretts; 11th, D. W. Snader.

1876.—1st District, Edward Spalding; 2d, J. H. Singer; 3d, Daniel Myers; 5th, Freeborn Gardner; 6th, Joseph Weimer; 7th, G. P. Albaugh; 8th, J. Thomas Green; 9th, Byron S. Dorsey; 11th, Joseph A. Waesche.

1877.—1st District, Washington Reaver; 2d, J. H. Singer; 3d, Daniel Myers; 4th, Jesse Long; 5th, R. H. Wadlow; 6th, Joseph Weimer; 7th, G. P. Albaugh; 8th, Isaac T. Green; 9th, B. S. Dorsey; 10th, Jacob Sharretts; 11th, J. A. Waesche.

1878.—1st District, W. Reaver; 2d, Benjamin Reaver; 5th, G. W. Mauro; 6th, G. K. Frank; 7th, W. G. Rinehart; 8th, Isaac T. Green; 9th, B. S. Dorsey; 10th, J. H. Duffendal; 11th, J. A. Waesche; 12th, George P. Buckley.

1879.—1st District, W. Reaver; 2d, Benjamin Reaver; 3d, Daniel Myers; 4th, Jesse Long; 5th, G. W. Mauro; 6th, G. K. Frank; 7th, W. G. Rinehart; 8th, J. T. Green; 9th, B. S. Dorsey; 10th, J. H. Duffendal; 11th, J. A. Waesche; 12th, G. P. Buckley.

1880-81.—Same, save D. P. Smelzer in 11th.

It is sometimes interesting to glance over the results of successive elections held during a given period and to note the gradual changes effected in public sentiment by the lapse of time, the march of enlightenment, or the happening of exciting events which exert an influence on the minds of electors. A philosophic study of such statistics will enable a careful student to evolve the outline of the history of a people, the bent of their minds, and even their character and habits.

The names of the principal candidates for office at every prominent election held in Carroll County since 1817 to the present time (1881) is given below, together with the number of votes cast for each candidate:

Gubernatorial Vote, 1847.

Districts.	Francis Thomas. (Democrat.)	Goldstonough. (Whig.)
Taneytown.....	203	266
Uniontown.....	261	358
Myers'.....	205	79
Wooley's.....	195	94
Freedom.....	166	208
Manchester.....	352	72
Westminster.....	262	203
Hampstead.....	159	64
Franklin.....	109	150
Total.....	1854	1524

Vote for Delegates, 1847.

Boyle.....	1831	Kelly.....	1785
Ege.....	1493	Hood.....	1465
Powder.....	1791	Cover.....	1512
Ecker.....	1538	Wampler.....	1515

Third Congressional District.

	Ligon.	Philpot.
Baltimore County.....	2401	1992
Five Wards of Baltimore.....	2509	1612
Howard District.....	726	661
Carroll County.....	1801	1531
Total.....	7447	5706

Vote for Sheriff, 1848.

Districts.	Sullivan. (Democrat.)	Gore. (Dem.)	Webb. (Whig.)	Earhart. (Whig.)	Bishop. (D. L.)
Taneytown.....	132	173	261	186	5
Uniontown.....	148	166	324	111	14
Myers'.....	117	109	79	124	5
Finksburg.....	122	165	131	28	19
Freedom.....	37	95	249	193	7
Manchester.....	286	216	60	28	5
Westminster.....	222	237	200	70	10
Hampstead.....	119	115	73	10	29
Franklin.....	95	78	131	59	2
Total.....	1278	1282	1508	722	96

Vote for President, 1848.

Districts.	Lewis Cass.	Zachary Taylor.
Taneytown.....	195	318
Uniontown.....	208	373
Myers.....	181	100
Woolery's.....	112	134
Freedom.....	88	238
Manchester.....	362	75
Westminster.....	245	262
Hampstead.....	154	73
Franklin.....	97	170
Total.....	1672	1763

Gubernatorial and Senatorial Vote, 1850.

Districts.	Governor.		Senator.	
	Clark. (Whig.)	Lowe. (Democrat)	Langwell. (Whig.)	Liggett. (Democrat)
Taneytown.....	321	162	293	189
Uniontown.....	358	218	357	217
Myers.....	80	157	82	155
Woolery's.....	116	155	120	149
Freedom.....	215	88	221	80
Manchester.....	79	361	80	339
Westminster.....	261	250	288	226
Hampstead.....	77	146	81	140
Franklin.....	157	74	160	71
Total.....	1664	1611	1682	1586

Vote for Delegates to Constitutional Convention, 1850.

Democratic Ticket.

Districts.	Cockey.	Brown.	Edge.	Parke.	Shower.
Taneytown.....	273	268	328	288	283
Uniontown.....	171	135	190	185	180
Myers.....	114	109	116	115	113
Woolery's.....	153	126	135	133	134
Freedom.....	74	61	65	66	70
Manchester.....	278	271	273	280	282
Westminster.....	225	197	220	232	217
Hampstead.....	117	112	115	116	119
Franklin.....	51	41	31	64	68
Total.....	1431	1309	1473	1479	1466

Whig Ticket.

Districts.	Wampler.	Ecker.	Swope.	Frank- forter.	Grimes.
Taneytown.....	96	98	134	79	91
Uniontown.....	230	287	236	230	232
Myers.....	48	54	45	50	48
Woolery's.....	97	93	90	85	90
Freedom.....	154	161	161	156	166
Manchester.....	61	59	60	81	56
Westminster.....	236	222	221	218	225
Hampstead.....	50	48	45	46	45
Franklin.....	114	142	128	127	157
Total.....	1086	1164	1117	1081	1110

Vote on the Adoption of the New Constitution, June 4, 1851.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Taneytown.....	227	124
Uniontown.....	115	274
Myers.....	90	97
Woolery's.....	205	39
Freedom.....	73	201
Manchester.....	287	37
Westminster.....	227	162
Hampstead.....	151	40
Franklin.....	66	121
Total.....	1071	1095

Vote for Congressman, Oct. 4, 1851.

Districts.	Hannond. (Democrat)	Bruch. (Whig.)
Taneytown.....	185	100
Uniontown.....	112	80
Myers.....	158	27
Woolery's.....	94	6
Freedom.....	59	89
Manchester.....	233	33
Westminster.....	191	131
Hampstead.....	211	
Franklin.....	115	86
Total.....	1378	552

Vote for State Comptroller, November, 1851.

Districts.	P. F. Thomas. (Democrat)	G. C. Morgan. (Whig.)
Taneytown.....	216	277
Uniontown.....	250	376
Myers.....	204	89
Woolery's.....	170	128
Freedom.....	82	206
Manchester.....	317	90
Westminster.....	269	269
Hampstead.....	170	73
Franklin.....	87	146
Total.....	1795	1654

For Court of Appeals, John T. Mason 1604, Fred'k A. Schley 1672.

For Circuit Judge, Madison Nelson 1732, R. H. Marshall 865, W. M. Merriek 153, J. M. Palmer 724.

For Clerk of Court, John B. Boyle 1882, John McCollum 1596.

For Sheriff, W. S. Brown 2199, S. J. Jordan 1491, Otho Shipley 973.

For Register of Wills, Joseph M. Parke 1607, J. J. Baumgardner 1902.

For State's Attorney, D. L. Hoover 1807, C. W. Webster 1543.

For Orphans' Court, M. Sullivan 1767, G. W. Mann 1809, Levi Buffington 1784, J. C. Gist 1308, H. Price 1493, John Thomson 1862, D. E. Earhart 214, E. Hayden 378.

For Assembly, E. F. Croft 1739, D. Stull 1702, J. E. H. Liggett 1793, Thos. Hook 1505, E. G. Cox 1346, G. E. Wampler 1668, R. R. Booth 234, A. Lamott 390.

For Surveyor, J. Henry Hoppe 1582, James Kelly 1828.

Vote for President, 1852.

Districts.	Pierce.	Scott.
Taneytown.....	153	236
Uniontown.....	244	311
Myers.....	201	79
Woolery's.....	182	103
Freedom.....	94	236
Manchester.....	423	89
Westminster.....	279	252
Hampstead.....	166	83
Franklin.....	108	163
Middleburg.....	69	120
Total.....	1919	1702

Vote for School Commissioners, Nov. 3, 1852.

Districts.	Shriver.	Holmes.	Cookson.	Hitebae.	Herbaugh.	Earhart.	Nat. Mon.
Taneytown.....	62	59	63	101	59	60	\$8.62
Uniontown.....	54	17	51	37	73	31	5.99
Myers.....	85	40	52	9	8	72	.20
Woolery's.....	56	59	54	2	3	1	4.75
Freedom.....	25	30	25	28	28	27	1.78
Manchester.....	102	104	104	14	13	14	5.60
Westminster.....	96	99	100	73	79	74	13.24
Hampstead.....	25	24	24	20	8	7	6.00
Franklin.....	28	29	29	17	19	19	1.52
Middleburg.....	19	14	21	30	27	18	2.05
Total.....	552	478	523	331	317	323	\$48.97

Average Democratic majority 193.

Gubernatorial Vote, 1853.

Districts.	T. W. Ligon. (Democrat.)	R. J. Kovie. (Whig.)
Taneytown	136	221
Uniontown	289	329
Myers'	216	91
Wooley's	202	121
Freedom	100	202
Manchester	410	88
Westminster	300	282
Hampstead	180	81
Franklin	134	184
Middleburg	79	103
Total	2046	1702

For Congress, Dr. Jacob Shower 2053, John Wethered 1651.
For Delegates, Josiah L. Baughier 1882, Thomas Smith 1909,
Robert Dade 1918, George E. Wampler 1850, Joseph Ebaugh
1744, Stephen Oursler 1613.

For Register of Wills, J. J. Baumgardner 1782, J. M. Parke
1903.

For Sheriff, J. M. Yingling 2077, S. J. Jordan 1751.

For School Commissioners, Samuel Ecker 1669, J. H. Shipley
1498, J. W. Earhart 1750, J. C. Cookson 2009, A. K. Shriner
2061, Jacob Holmes 2011.

For County Commissioners, J. B. Chenoweth 1751, J. C. Gist
1760, John Cover 1853, Michael Baughman 2038, Jonathan
Dorsey 1927, Isaac Appler 1726.

Vote for State Comptroller, 1855.

Districts.	W. H. Parnell. (American.)	W. W. W. Bowie. (Democrat.)
Taneytown	249	154
Uniontown	487	180
Myers'	110	183
Wooley's	216	119
Freedom	306	85
Manchester	103	444
Westminster	303	313
Hampstead	123	146
Franklin	221	134
Middleburg	134	73
Total	2252	1811

Presidential Vote, 1856.

Districts.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Taneytown	147	270
Uniontown	154	313
Myers'	227	113
Wooley's	175	207
Freedom	105	314
Manchester	494	122
Westminster	334	274
Hampstead	171	133
Franklin	99	195
Middleburg	71	156
New Windsor	122	221
Total	2099	2348

Gubernatorial Vote, 1857.

Districts.	J. C. Groome. (Democrat.)	T. H. Hicks. (American.)
Taneytown	161	260
Uniontown	165	343
Myers'	230	108
Finksburg	186	207
Freedom	118	294
Manchester	502	135
Westminster	336	270
Hampstead	186	126
Franklin	107	204
Middleburg	74	145
New Windsor	114	224
Total	2179	2316

Vote for State Comptroller, 1859.

Districts.	A. L. Jarrett. (Democrat.)	W. H. Parnell. (American.)
Taneytown	157	279
Uniontown	176	351
Myers'	252	106
Finksburg	220	298
Freedom	139	200
Manchester	501	139
Westminster	373	324
Hampstead	184	132
Franklin	122	186
Middleburg	73	165
New Windsor	128	228
Total	2325	2408

For County Officers.

Sheriff, William Legafosse 2417, M. F. Shilling 2319.
State's Attorney, Edmund O'Brien 2322, C. W. Webster 2333.
Register of Wills, J. M. Parke 2435, Jacob Campbell 2293.
Judges of Orphans' Court, D. S. Herring 2301, G. W. Munro
2314, Jonas Ecker 2361, John Thompson 2553, J. C. Gist
2376, Horatio Price 2101.

Presidential Vote, 1860.

Districts.	Breckenridge.	Bell.	Douglas.	Lincoln.
Taneytown	126	289	18	7
Uniontown	155	292	6	36
Myers'	209	100	7	1
Wooley's	110	189	59	...
Freedom	95	325	26	1
Manchester	431	137	49	...
Westminster	217	295	85	9
Hampstead	133	135	47	...
Franklin	109	171	18	...
Middleburg	60	153	11	4
New Windsor	122	214	8	1
Total	1797	2295	334	59

Gubernatorial Vote, 1861.

Districts.	A. W. Bradford. (Republican Union.)	B. C. Howard. (Democrat.)
Taneytown	375	94
Uniontown	452	86
Myers'	195	172
Wooley's	268	184
Freedom	298	98
Manchester	219	323
Westminster	478	215
Hampstead	215	113
Franklin	259	68
Middleburg	183	45
New Windsor	260	94
Total	3103	1522

Vote for County Commissioners.

Benjamin Shank 3371, Thomas F. Shepherd 3348, John H.
Chew 3376, H. S. Davis 1531, Samuel A. Lauver 1565,
George K. Frank 1522.

Vote for Comptroller of State, 1863.

Districts.	H. H. Galtschough. (Independent.)	S. S. Maffit. (Unionist.)
Taneytown	268	147
Uniontown	294	80
Myers'	10	275
Finksburg	61	299
Freedom	222	13
Manchester	97	257
Westminster	108	501
Hampstead	15	134
Franklin	166	83
Middleburg	133	57
New Windsor	177	80
Total	1617	1912

Vote for Sheriff.

Joseph Ebaugh 2054, J. M. Yingling 1406, R. W. Stern 1138,
H. P. Abbaugh 161.

Presidential Vote, 1864.

Districts.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Taneytown.....	303	119
Uniontown.....	287	173
Myers'.....	90	243
Finksburg.....	124	180
Freedom.....	211	121
Manchester.....	156	375
Westminster.....	325	315
Hampstead.....	107	169
Franklin.....	136	67
Middleburg.....	149	62
New Windsor.....	169	61
Total.....	2057	1885

Vote for Sheriff, 1865.

Districts.	Jacob D. Hoppe, (Republican.)	J. A. Bush, (Independent.)
Taneytown.....	237	14
Uniontown.....	252	17
Myers'.....	86	19
Finksburg.....	90	47
Freedom.....	151	13
Manchester.....	97	30
Westminster.....	289	51
Hampstead.....	77	22
Franklin.....	75	16
Middleburg.....	69	9
New Windsor.....	106	8
Total.....	1529	250

For Commissioners.

T. F. Shepherd 1421, Thomas Paynter 1471, John H. Chew
1728, Israel Norris 372, John H. Jordan 268.

Surveyor.

James Kelley 1749.

Register.

H. H. Harbaugh 1800.

Vote for State Comptroller, 1866.

Districts.	Robt. Bruce, (Republican.)	W. J. Leonard, (Democrat.)
Taneytown.....	322	55
Uniontown.....	339	145
Myers'.....	123	127
Finksburg.....	166	204
Freedom.....	223	185
Manchester.....	153	78
Westminster.....	371	309
Hampstead.....	129	128
Franklin.....	131	88
Middleburg.....	159	66
New Windsor.....	143	149
Total.....	2259	1494

Vote on the Adoption of the Constitution, Sept. 18, 1867.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Taneytown.....	103	293
Uniontown.....	145	269
Myers'.....	251	91
Finksburg.....	217	187
Freedom.....	156	195
Manchester.....	441	121
Westminster.....	383	331
Hampstead.....	166	102
Franklin.....	111	115
Middleburg.....	66	105
New Windsor.....	148	135
Total.....	2187	1920

Vote for Calling Constitutional Convention, April 10, 1867.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Taneytown.....	80	275
Uniontown.....	96	238
Myers'.....	245	85
Finksburg.....	166	137
Freedom.....	116	164
Manchester.....	373	142
Westminster.....	307	308
Hampstead.....	123	99
Franklin.....	69	96
Middleburg.....	39	94
New Windsor.....	107	117
Total.....	1721	1755

Vote for Delegates.

Districts.	Longwell.	Manro.	Galt.	Bennett.	Cover.	Hayden.
Taneytown.....	79	79	79	79	79	79
Uniontown.....	96	96	96	96	96	96
Myers'.....	245	245	243	245	244	245
Finksburg.....	166	166	166	166	166	166
Freedom.....	115	116	115	115	115	114
Manchester.....	378	372	372	372	372	373
Westminster.....	310	309	309	309	309	309
Hampstead.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
Franklin.....	69	68	69	70	69	69
Middleburg.....	39	39	39	39	39	39
New Windsor.....	108	104	109	109	109	108
Total.....	1723	1717	1720	1723	1721	1721

The Republicans voted against calling a convention,
and placed no candidates for delegates in the field.

Gubernatorial Vote, 1867.

Districts.	Oliver Bowie, (Democrat.)	Hugh L. Bond, (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	143	336
Uniontown.....	245	316
Myers'.....	283	106
Finksburg.....	290	173
Freedom.....	243	222
Manchester.....	483	167
Westminster.....	475	366
Hampstead.....	204	144
Franklin.....	160	145
Middleburg.....	95	150
New Windsor.....	195	166
Total.....	2815	2291

For Senator, Nathan Browne 2780, D. H. Swope 2352.
For Delegates, H. S. Davis 2806, J. H. Jordan 2786, Benjamin
Worthington 2799, John W. Harden 2777, Robers Russell
2334, W. W. Nail 2324, Jesse Andrews 2352, Jacob G.
Turner 2327.
For Clerk, John B. Boyle 2716, William A. McKellip 2406.
For Register of Wills, Joseph M. Parke 2710, H. W. Herbaugh
2358.
For State's Attorney, C. T. Reifanyder 2780, A. D. Schaeffer
2350.
For Sheriff, Thomas B. Gist 2804, Washington Galt 2327.
For Surveyor, Francis Warner 2707, James Kelley 2340.
For Orphans' Court, H. T. Webb 2786, Jacob Powder 2719,
Levi Buffington 2770, Joseph Shaeffer, 2370, Jacob Camp-
bell 2378, David Pugh 2350.

Presidential Vote, 1868.

Districts.	Seymour.	Grant.
Taneytown.....	122	328
Uniontown.....	216	306
Myers'.....	272	108
Finksburg.....	241	174
Freedom.....	215	216
Manchester.....	463	173
Westminster.....	469	375
Hampstead.....	201	136
Franklin.....	140	158
Middleburg.....	81	149
New Windsor.....	187	177
Total.....	2607	2300

Vote for State Comptroller, 1862.

	Levin Walford.	Wm. A. McKillip.
Taneytown.....	119	302
Uniontown.....	235	278
Myers'.....	248	165
Finksburg.....	221	169
Freedom.....	161	180
Manchester.....	429	144
Westminster.....	419	364
Hampstead.....	208	138
Franklin.....	150	132
Middleburg.....	77	134
New Windsor.....	162	174
Total.....	2458	2150

Vote for Sheriff, 1869.

John Tracy (Democrat) 2522, Michael Baughman (Republican) 2073, John M. Yingling (Independent) 42.

Congressional Vote, 1870.

Districts.	John Richie.	John E. Smith.
Taneytown.....	138	309
Uniontown.....	266	349
Myers'.....	280	104
Finksburg.....	307	159
Freedom.....	251	268
Manchester.....	473	164
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	288	285
" " No. 2.....	262	228
Hampstead.....	218	119
Franklin.....	192	193
Middleburg.....	86	160
New Windsor.....	205	220
Total.....	2966	2588

Gubernatorial Vote, 1871.

Districts.	W. P. Whyte. (Democrat.)	Jacob Tonne. (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	144	322
Uniontown.....	236	354
Myers'.....	256	92
Finksburg.....	284	169
Freedom.....	256	266
Manchester.....	486	172
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	278	285
" " No. 2.....	255	229
Hampstead.....	211	123
Franklin.....	180	185
Middleburg.....	71	157
New Windsor.....	195	234
Total.....	2858	2583

Presidential Vote, 1872.

Districts.	Greeley.	Grant.
Taneytown.....	127	325
Uniontown.....	177	295
Myers'.....	249	105
Woolery's.....	235	154
Freedom.....	162	276
Manchester.....	474	156
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	260	269
" " No. 2.....	247	231
Hampstead.....	192	128
Franklin.....	117	193
Middleburg.....	43	141
New Windsor.....	162	195
Union Bridge.....	60	139
Total.....	2505	2587

Vote for State Comptroller, 1873.

Districts.	Levin Walford. (Democrat.)	H. H. Goldsborough. (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	155	315
Uniontown.....	213	289
Myers'.....	278	108
Finksburg.....	296	178
Freedom.....	249	272
Manchester.....	493	180
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	302	295
" " No. 2.....	257	241
Hampstead.....	200	131
Franklin.....	181	177
Middleburg.....	62	132
New Windsor.....	207	214
Union Bridge.....	71	134
Total.....	2964	2666

Congressional Vote, 1874.

Districts.	Charles B. Roberts. (Democrat.)	John T. Enser. (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	123	299
Uniontown.....	188	286
Myers'.....	236	81
Woolery's.....	252	138
Freedom.....	183	216
Manchester.....	490	141
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	289	181
" " No. 2.....	264	256
Hampstead.....	167	117
Franklin.....	141	157
Middleburg.....	61	93
New Windsor.....	185	170
Union Bridge.....	82	102
Total.....	2664	2155

Gubernatorial Vote, 1875.

Districts.	John Lee Carroll. (Democrat.)	J. Morrison Harris. (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	124	355
Uniontown.....	197	262
Myers'.....	267	135
Finksburg.....	291	182
Freedom.....	222	295
Manchester.....	464	191
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	267	237
" " No. 2.....	260	325
Hampstead.....	195	162
Franklin.....	153	222
Middleburg.....	66	138
New Windsor.....	171	250
Union Bridge.....	76	130
Total.....	2753	2914

Presidential Vote, 1876.

Districts.	Tilden.	Hayes.
Taneytown.....	148	370
Uniontown.....	213	309
Myers'.....	294	133
Woolery's.....	346	218
Freedom.....	304	270
Manchester.....	544	175
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	307	245
" " No. 2.....	303	331
Hampstead.....	247	145
Franklin.....	215	196
Middleburg.....	86	146
New Windsor.....	204	228
Union Bridge.....	94	156
Total.....	3305	2902

Vote for State Comptroller, 1877.

Districts.	T. J. Keating.	Dr. C. Ellis Porter.
Taneytown.....	148	338
Uniontown.....	184	275
Myers'.....	265	108
Finksburg.....	280	172
Freedom.....	272	215
Manchester.....	477	168
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	280	237
" " No. 2...	237	203
Hampstead.....	216	135
Franklin.....	179	164
Middleburg.....	62	114
New Windsor.....	178	209
Union Bridge.....	75	121
Total.....	2873	2549

Vote for Sheriff, 1877.

Peter Woods 2725, Edmund A. Ganter 2563, Abraham Greider 104.

Congressional Vote, 1878.

Districts.	J. Fred. C. Talbot. (Democrat.)	G. B. Milligan. (Independent.)
Taneytown.....	104	94
Uniontown.....	120	49
Myers'.....	221	27
Finksburg.....	178	45
Freedom.....	163	112
Manchester.....	393	92
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	213	170
" " No. 2...	205	197
Hampstead.....	147	51
Franklin.....	160	4
Middleburg.....	56	36
New Windsor.....	147	104
Union Bridge.....	68	66
Total.....	2175	1650

The vote was 2000 short. McCombs also received 89 votes, Morling 27, and Miller 11.

Gubernatorial Vote, 1879.

Districts.	W. T. Hamilton. (Democrat.)	J. A. Gary. (Republican.)
Taneytown.....	179	399
Uniontown.....	241	348
Myers'.....	295	124
Finksburg.....	327	253
Freedom.....	322	290
Manchester.....	545	186
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	329	276
" " No. 2...	304	348
Hampstead.....	253	147
Franklin.....	229	227
Middleburg.....	98	144
New Windsor.....	188	230
Union Bridge.....	107	149
Total.....	3417	3121

Presidential Vote, 1880.

Districts.	Hancock.	Garfield.
Taneytown.....	190	375
Uniontown.....	234	348
Myers'.....	297	127
Finksburg.....	335	229
Freedom.....	307	326
Manchester.....	570	194
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	339	249
" " No. 2...	298	348
Hampstead.....	281	160
Franklin.....	228	258
Middleburg.....	91	147
New Windsor.....	206	248
Union Bridge.....	116	149
Total.....	3492	3138

Wheaver (Greenback candidate) received 42 votes.

Vote For or Against Liquor License, 1880.

Districts.	For.	Against.
Taneytown.....	182	336
Uniontown.....	224	310
Myers'.....	321	77
Finksburg.....	286	242
Freedom.....	286	288
Manchester.....	591	158
Westminster: Precinct No. 1...	301	238
" " No. 2...	335	269
Hampstead.....	262	148
Franklin.....	239	188
Middleburg.....	103	123
New Windsor.....	133	185
Union Bridge.....	102	146
Total.....	3375	2688

Bench and Bar.—The bar of Maryland since the days of Luther Martin has enjoyed a national reputation for the ability, eloquence, and sound opinions of its members. It has been mainly recruited from the counties of the State, and some of its most eloquent advocates have been reared amid rural surroundings and their pure influences. The local bars at the smaller county-seats are seldom heard of beyond the circumscribed area of their practice, and yet men frequently pass their lives at these provincial points whose energies and abilities, exerted in wider fields, would have commanded fame and wealth. They are useful in their day and generation, and perhaps, after all, the approval of their own consciences, and the esteem of those who know them best, is a more enduring reward than the fleeting praises of the multitude, or the honors which leave canker and corrosion behind.

At the first meeting of the Circuit Court of Carroll County in 1837, William P. Maulsby, James Raymond, James M. Shellman, Arthur F. Shriver, and T. Parkin Scott were admitted to practice. Of these but one now remains.

Col. William P. Maulsby, in the fullness of years, but with unabated vigor, still represents the interests of his clients in the leading courts of the State, and many a more youthful attorney envies the elasticity of mind and knowledge of law which he displays. Col. Maulsby was born in Harford County, Md., and after careful training selected law as a profession. He removed to Frederick, where he practiced until the creation of the county of Carroll, when he removed to Westminster, and was appointed by the court the first State's attorney of the new county. He filled this position with great credit until 1846. He was also the first State senator from Carroll, and was an active and influential member of the higher branch of the State Legislature for eight years. At the breaking out of the civil war Col. Maulsby's convictions were decidedly in favor of the Union, and he gave practical direction to his opinions by taking command of a

Maryland regiment in the Army of the Potomac, where he saw much active service. Upon his retirement from the army he resumed the practice of his profession in Frederick City, and he was appointed by the Governor, Jan. 20, 1870, chief judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland, composed of the counties of Frederick and Montgomery, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Madison Nelson. He filled this position acceptably until his successor was chosen at the November election. He is now the senior member of the bar in Carroll County, has an extensive practice, and stands deservedly high in the legal profession.

Thomas Parkin Scott, one of the pioneers of the Carroll County bar, was born in Baltimore in 1804, and educated at St. Mary's College. He studied law with an elder brother, and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, where he soon acquired a large practice. He was the auditor of the Equity Court for many years. He was at one time a member of the City Council of Baltimore, and served several terms in the Maryland Legislature, of which body he was a member at the breaking out of the war in 1861. He was arrested by the military because of his sympathies with the South, and confined successively in Forts McHenry, Lafayette, and Warren during a period of fourteen months. It is related of him that while confined in Fort Warren a Northern preacher requested to be allowed to preach to the Southern prisoners, which was acceded to provided the latter were permitted to select the text. Judge Scott selected Acts xxv. 27: "It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him." The prisoners did not receive the benefit of the clergyman's ministrations on that occasion. Judge Scott was elected judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City in 1867, and was made chief judge of the Supreme Bench in the following year, both of which positions he held until his death, Oct. 13, 1873. In politics he was a stern, uncompromising Democrat, and in religion a sincere convert to the Catholic faith. As a judge, he was upright, impartial, and wise, and as a man, he was beloved and lamented by the community in which he had lived.

Col. James M. Shellman was born in Louisville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1801. His wife was a daughter of Philip Jones, of the "Gallipot" farm, in Baltimore County, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather of Mrs. Shellman was the first register of wills for Baltimore County, and her great-grandfather was Philip Jones, the surveyor who laid out the town of Baltimore in 1730. Col. Shellman was the auditor

of the court of Carroll County from its organization in 1837 until his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1851. His long service is sufficient evidence of the faithful performance of the duties appertaining to the position. He was an active and influential member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1845 and 1846.

James Raymond was State's attorney from 1846 to 1847, and a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1844.

Samuel D. Lecompte was a member of the House of Delegates in 1842.

Charles W. Webster was a son of Rev. Isaac Webster, a pioneer preacher, and served several years as deputy attorney-general.

John E. Smith was judge of the Circuit Court from 1864 to 1867, and his law-partner, Col. William A. McKellip, was clerk of the court from 1862 to 1867.

Hon. John E. Smith was born at Westminster, on the 19th of January, 1830, and received his education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in 1849. Returning home he determined to study law, and entered the office of the distinguished lawyer, J. M. Palmer, at Frederick City. After a thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar at Westminster, on the 2d of September, 1851, and at once secured the respect and esteem of the profession and the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His success at the bar was rapid and pronounced, and he soon acquired an extensive popularity and influence in politics. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature, and took a very active and prominent part, with Hon. Anthony Kennedy, William M. Travers, William T. Merrick, and others, in securing the repeal of the stamp tax and in effecting other reforms.

In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of Maryland, and in 1859 re-elected to the same body. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which abolished slavery in this State. Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1864, Judge Smith was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Carroll and Howard. During the three years he occupied a position on the bench he discharged his duties in so careful and impartial a manner that when the State was redistricted under the constitution of 1867, he retired with the confidence and respect of the people of the two counties without reference to party. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth, now the Sixth, Congressional District, but was defeated. During the session of the Legislature of that year, upon the election of Governor Whyte to the United States Senate, Judge Smith was unanimously selected



Charles D. Roberts.

ty the Republican members and voted for as Governor of the State, but was defeated by Governor Groome. Judge Smith has repeatedly served as factor at large upon the Republican Presidential ticket, and as delegate to various district, State, and National Conventions. On the death of Judge Giles he was prominently mentioned for United States District Judge of Maryland, and again in 1879 as Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland. On the latter occasion he publicly announced that he was not an aspirant for any office, and that he intended thenceforth to devote himself exclusively to the pursuit of his profession. This declaration was received with regret by the general public, as well as by his many friends of all shades of political opinion throughout the State, as Judge Smith had always borne, and still bears, the highest reputation as a lawyer and a man. He is now in the prime of life, and in the active practice of his profession, which is very large and lucrative. Judge Smith is regarded as being one of the soundest and ablest lawyers in the State, and enjoys a personal influence in his community which is the legitimate fruit of a life of the strictest rectitude in all his relations, and of scrupulous fidelity in discharging every trust that has been confided to him. He has never sought office, and all the nominations bestowed upon him were entirely without any solicitation on his part. In fact, it was only after repeated and urgent requests that he ever consented to serve the people. He has never been a bitter partisan, but at the same time has always been a zealous and consistent member of the Republican party; and to his uniformly conservative and temperate course is to be ascribed much of the well-earned popularity which he enjoys.

Hon. Charles Boyle Roberts, ex-congressman and one of Carroll County's leading lawyers, was born in Uniontown, Carroll Co., April 19, 1842. His father (John Roberts) and his mother (Catharine A. Boyle) were natives of Uniontown, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the vicinity. Charles B. Roberts was educated at Calvert College, New Windsor, where he graduated in 1861. Directly thereafter he began the study of the law with Hon. William N. Hayden (now one of the associate judges of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit), and in 1864, being admitted to the bar, made his residence in Westminster, where he has lived and practiced his profession ever since. In 1868 he was chosen on the Democratic ticket as one of the Presidential electors from Maryland, and six years later (in 1874) was elected to Congress from the Second District of Maryland, composed of the counties of

Cecil, Harford, and Carroll, and all of Baltimore County save the First and Thirteenth Election Districts. His majority over John T. Ensor, the Republican candidate, was 2414 in a total vote of 18,920. During his term he served on the Committee of the Levees of the Mississippi River and on the Committee of Accounts, of which latter he became the chairman upon the transfer of the former chairman (James D. Williams) to the Governorship of Indiana. Mr. Roberts introduced a bill providing for the equalization of the tax on State and national banks, and supported his measure in a speech that attracted marked attention. His record in the Forty-fourth Congress was so creditable that he was nominated by acclamation for a seat in the Forty-fifth, and out of a total vote of 27,017, gained over J. Morrison Harris, the Republican candidate, a majority of 3149. His earlier experience and the generous development of his capacity as a statesman rendered his service in the Forty-fifth Congress singularly useful not only to his own district but to the State of Maryland. He served as chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and discharged his duties with rare discrimination and judgment. He was likewise a member of the Committee on Commerce, and in that capacity accomplished much beneficial work for the State. He secured liberal appropriations for the improvement of Baltimore Harbor, and was chiefly instrumental in the passage of the bill granting a portion of the Fort Mifflin reservation as the site of the new dry-dock. He bent his best energies to effect a revision of the tariff law, under which Baltimore has suffered the loss of her sugar and coffee trade, and opposed with earnestness and vigor the proposed subsidy to John Roach's line of Brazilian steamers. In a strong speech against that measure he concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that while the pending amendment may possess attractions for some because of the supposed advantages which are expected to accrue to the localities named in it, and while the prosperity of a thrifty and enterprising city may be destroyed by the exercise of an unjust, arbitrary, and doubtful power of the Federal government in seeking to build up and foster a trade which private enterprise has failed to develop, I yet sincerely question whether the victory thus gained will commend itself to the plain, sober second thought of those who are its advocates to-day. The wrong thus accomplished will not fail to seek a compensation. Time will furnish the opportunity, and circumstances will shape the occasion. We are not here to legislate for any particular locality, but we come here under the provisions of the Constitution, which in plain terms declares that 'no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.' It is but a few weeks since we passed the inter-State commerce bill, in obedience to a public sentiment which demanded that unjust discriminations should not be imposed upon

the citizens of one State or locality in favor of those of another; and if this amendment is to become a law it will very manifestly appear that we do not object to the general government's crushing the prosperity of a great and flourishing city, but we will not permit the corporations of the country to exercise any such right, that being a special reservation of Congress. How different was Mr. Webster's view of this subject, as presented in his speech in the Senate, March 7, 1850, when he said,—

"If there be any matter pending in this body, while I am a member of it, in which Massachusetts has an interest of her own not averse to the general interests of the country, I shall pursue her instructions with gladness of heart and with all the efficiency which I can bring to the occasion. But if the question be one which affects her interest, and at the same time equally affects the interests of all the other States, I shall no more regard her particular wishes or instructions than I should regard the wishes of a man who might appoint me an arbitrator or referee to decide some question of important private right between him and his neighbor and then instruct me to decide in his favor. If ever there was a government upon earth it is this government; if ever there was a body upon earth it is this body, which should consider itself as composed by agreement of all, each member appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all sitting here, under the solemn obligations of oath and conscience, to do that which they think to be best for the good of the whole."

"Sir, when we shall have reached the conclusion that the highest obligations we owe to the government is to make it subservient to the wants of one State, utterly disregarding the rights of the others; when we shall resort to combinations of doubtful propriety to purchase successful legislative action; when we can afford to ignore past friendly relations, and upon mercenary motives seek new alliances, personal and political, it will not be long ere we shall realize—

'How nations sink, by darling schemes oppressed,
When Vengeance listens to the fool's request.'"

As chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Roberts perfected a measure for a thorough reorganization of the United States Life-Saving Service, and enjoyed the gratification not only of securing the passage of the act, but of receiving the warmest approval of his work abroad as well as at home. At the close of his term in the Forty-fifth Congress he decided to resume the practice of the law and to retire from public life. In recognition of his valuable services in Congress he was tendered, in the spring of 1879, by leading citizens of Baltimore, a complimentary banquet at the Mount Vernon Hotel. The following is the letter of invitation:

"BALTIMORE, March 7, 1879.

"HON. CHARLES E. ROBERTS, Westminster, Md.:

"DEAR SIR,—A number of your friends here among our business men have been desiring for some time to make you some acknowledgment of the earnestness and ability with which you have dedicated yourself in the House of Representatives to the furtherance of the business interests of this community. There has been no measure of importance to the prosperity of Baltimore in the promotion of which you have not taken an active and useful part, or in which we have not had occasion to be grateful to you for your accessibility and courtesy, as well as for the intelligence and great efficiency of your labors. The adjournment of Congress affords us the desired

opportunity, and we beg that you will do us the favor to meet us at dinner on Thursday, the 13th of March, at 7 P. M., or at such other time as may better suit your convenience.

"It will be agreeable to you, we are sure, to know that while the gentlemen whom you will oblige by accepting this invitation represent all shades of political opinion, they are of hearty accord in their estimate of your impartial fidelity as a public servant, and in their high personal respect and esteem for you.

"We are, dear sir, with great regard,

"Truly yours,

"S. T. Wallis.	William H. Perot.
John W. Garrett.	Henry C. Smith.
Deatur H. Miller.	Christian A.
Israel Pratt.	Daniel J. Foley.
James Hedges.	J. D. Krenelberg.
Washington Booth.	S. P. Thompson.
Robert A. Fisher.	James A. Gary.
John I. Middleton.	John S. Gilman.
Israel M. Parr.	Robert Garrett.
Stephen Bonnell.	Walter B. Brooks.
C. W. Haurickhouse.	Charles D. Fisher.
Richard D. Fisher.	Charles A. Councilman.
James Carey Conle.	James E. Tate.
Robert T. Baldwin.	William Keyser.
John E. Hurst.	Louis Muller.
William H. Graham.	F. C. Latrobe.
R. W. Cator.	H. M. Warfield.
George B. Conle.	Basil Wagner.
John L. Thomas, Jr.	P. H. Macgill.
George P. Frick.	S. E. Hoogewerff."
James Sloan, Jr.	

Although he has not been a candidate for public office since the close of his last congressional term, Mr. Roberts has nevertheless been frequently called to occupy positions of prominence in connection with public and private enterprises. In June, 1880, he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati that nominated Gen. Hancock to the Presidency, and as a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1881, was appointed one of the committee selected to draft a new registration bill for the State. He is one of the managers of the Maryland House of Correction, and in his own town and county occupies a prominent place in connection with projects devoted to the public welfare. He is a director of the Union National Bank of Westminster, as well as of the Westminster Gaslight Company, and of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and president of the recently-organized Westminster Water-Works Company. In 1875 Mount St. Mary's College, of Emmitsburg, Md., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His chosen profession has ever found in him an ardent devotee, and to its pursuit he gives his warmest efforts and most zealous ambition, encouraged by the knowledge that his labors find ample reward and bear abundant fruit. He was married Nov. 10, 1863, to Annie E., daughter of Col. John T. Mathias, of Maryland. At his home in Westminster he dispenses a genial hospitality that is widely

known and warmly esteemed among the many who have from time to time been privileged to share it.

Politically, Mr. Roberts has always been a zealous but conservative Democrat, and while he has steadily adhered to the regular organization of that party, he has exhibited on all occasions an independence and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, both as a member of the Democratic party and as a public official, which have secured him the highest confidence and respect of the best elements in both parties. He has frequently been mentioned in various quarters as the Democratic candidate for Governor. With exceptional abilities as a lawyer Mr. Roberts combines the qualities of a sound and practical judgment and remarkable business energy and tact, qualities which, together with his attractive personal characteristics, have secured him an enviable popularity throughout the State as well as in his own immediate community, where he is best known and most thoroughly appreciated. In fact, he is one of the most enterprising, progressive, and influential gentlemen in the State, not only as a public man of the best and most honorable type, but also as a sound and well-read lawyer and a highly-successful and prosperous business man.

The three attorneys who have been longest at the bar of Carroll County are Judge Maulsby, C. W. Webster, Joseph M. Parke, the last having been register of wills from 1869 to 1873.

The list given below includes all the attorneys who have been regular practitioners at the Carroll County bar, together with the names of eminent lawyers from other parts of the State who have been specially admitted for the trial of particular causes:

1837.	1844.
April 3. William P. Maulsby.	Sept. 2. William N. Hayden.
" 3. James M. Shelham.	" 4. John H. Ing.
" 3. James Raymond.	" 4. Nathaniel Williams.
" 3. Arthur P. Shriver.	" 4. G. Eichelberger.
" 3. T. Parkin Scott.	1845.
Sept. 7. Samuel D. Lecompte.	April 7. W. T. Palmer.
" 7. Isaac Van Bibber.	" 7. John J. McCullough.
1838.	" 9. Elijah P. Crout.
Madison Nelson.	July 1. Clothworthy Birnie.
Edward Shriver.	1846.
George Schley.	April 7. Elbridge G. Kilbourn.
Joseph Breck.	" 7. R. Willson, Jr.
R. J. Bowie.	" 7. Wm. McSherry.
1839.	" 7. James McSherry.
Sept. 6. Charles W. Webster.	" 8. Covington D. Earnitz.
" 6. James M. Coale.	" 15. Wm. G. Matthias.
" 6. B. S. Forrest.	Sept. 9. J. J. Baumgardner.
" 6. Wm. Cost Johnson.	" 9. Michael G. Webster.
1840.	1847.
Sept. 7. Joseph M. Parke.	April 6. Geo. K. Shellman.
1843.	Sept. 7. Joseph C. Boyd.
Sept. W. H. G. Dorsey,	" 7. Will Motter.
John T. R. Dorsey.	

1848.	1865.
April 4. H. F. Bardwell.	May 10. W. C. Griffith.
Sept. 5. James Cooper.	" 10. C. T. Reifsnider.
1849.	" 10. Milton Whitney.
April 7. Daniel L. Hoover.	" 10. Abner Neal.
Sept. 4. Edmund L. Rogers.	" 31. H. Winter Davis.
" 4. Wm. C. Sappington.	" 31. A. Stirling, Jr.
" 5. Thomas Whelan, Jr.	" 31. W. L. McLaughlin.
" 5. G. W. Nabb.	Nov. 14. Peter W. Crain.
Dec. 3. R. G. McCreary.	" 14. Joseph Davis.
1850.	1866.
April 1. E. Holloway.	Nov. 12. Isaac E. Pearson, Jr.
" 1. E. G. Day.	" 28. W. Fernandez, Jr.
1851.	1867.
April 7. A. H. Hobbs.	May 13. S. D. Webster.
Sept. 1. Robert Lyon Rogers.	" 13. James A. C. Bond.
" 2. Wm. M. Merriek.	" 14. Wm. Price.
" 2. John E. Smith.	Aug. 1. James W. McElroy.
1852.	Oct. 28. R. B. Norment.
April 5. M. B. Luckett.	Nov. 13. E. F. M. Hurley.
" 6. James Hungerford.	" 13. Wm. A. McKellip.
" 7. Ephraim Carmack.	1868.
" 15. Dennis H. Poole.	June 11. Wm. Reynolds, Jr.
" 15. John S. Tyson.	" 11. W. W. Sullivan.
Sept. 7. Worthington Ross.	Sept. Wm. Waterman.
" 7. Bradley T. Johnson.	" D. W. Zepp.
" 7. Frederick Nelson.	Dec. 1. F. C. Latioba.
1854.	" 4. D. H. Roberts.
April 8. Isaac E. Pearson.	" 4. J. A. C. Bond.
Sept. 6. Thomas Donaldson.	" 4. A. D. Schaefer.
" 8. J. T. M. Wharton.	1869.
1855.	Nov. 8. D. G. Wright.
April 2. Oscar Baugher.	" 29. R. G. Keene.
" 3. W. H. Dallah.	Dec. 11. John W. Breaver.
" 5. M. P. Gallagher.	1870.
" 10. John Ritchie.	Feb. 14. W. W. Dallah.
1856.	May 17. Orville Horvitz.
Sept. 1. Wm. G. Read.	" 17. R. J. Gittings.
1858.	" 31. Thos. R. Clendinen.
April 6. Wm. A. Fisher.	Nov. 14. Wm. Rowland.
" 8. John A. Lynch.	1871.
Sept. 8. E. O'Brien.	May 13. A. K. Syester.
" 8. W. Scott Roberts.	" 16. A. H. Norris.
" 9. James T. Smith.	Nov. 7. A. S. Diller.
1859.	" 28. T. Sturgis Davis.
April 4. John T. Ensor.	" 28. W. H. Cowan.
" 6. E. Louis Lowe.	1872.
Sept. 5. T. S. Alexander.	May 13. D. N. Henning.
" 8. S. Morris Cochran.	Aug. 12. Harris J. Chilton.
1860.	Nov. 23. W. J. Jones.
Sept. 4. Samuel E. Kuch.	1873.
" 4. J. S. Yellott.	May 12. Z. S. Claggett.
1861.	" 24. Henry A. McAtee.
April 1. C. C. Raymond.	Nov. 10. E. J. D. Cross.
" 4. Wm. Schley.	" 17. George Frenner.
Sept. 4. R. R. Boarman.	1874.
" 4. W. P. Preston.	May 14. James Fenner Lee.
" 9. C. H. Busby.	" 14. J. Q. A. Jones.
1862.	" 18. T. H. Edwards.
July 15. David Wills.	" 18. T. Q. Kennedy.
" 16. D. McConaughy.	" 18. Wm. T. Hamilton.
1863.	" 18. H. E. Douglas.
S. J. Frank.	Aug. 13. J. E. K. Wood.
1864.	1875.
April 5. Charles B. Roberts.	May 11. A. H. Robertson.
Sept. 1. Milton G. Urner.	" 25. Edward Stuke.

May 25. R. Chemfours.	May 12. Charles E. Fink.
July 15. L. L. Cunard.	" 19. Benj. I. Cohen.
" 29. J. J. Alexander.	June 6. Wm. L. Seabrook.
Aug. 9. M. B. Settle.	" 10. L. L. Billingslea.
Nov. 17. B. Frank Crouse.	" 17. G. W. Pearce.
1876.	Nov. 10. Charles L. Wilson.
May 31. Trucman Smith.	" 19. Frank L. Webb.
June 1. James W. Pearre.	" 23. — Shull.
Aug. 15. Thos. W. Brundige.	Dec. 8. John Sterrat.
Nov. 15. S. L. Stockbridge.	" 15. John McLean.
Dec. 11. W. M. Busey.	" 23. William Walsh.
" 14. W. A. Hammond.	" 23. D. D. Blackelton.
1877.	" 23. James E. Ellegood.
May 25. William Grason.	1880.
" 25. D. G. McIntosh.	May 10. W. J. Keech.
" 30. O. F. Mack.	" 10. John F. Coeup.
June 2. John S. Shillson.	" 10. N. W. Watkins.
Nov. 27. O. P. Macgill.	June 3. Douglas B. Smith.
Dec. 12. J. T. Mason.	Aug. 9. H. W. Crowl.
1878.	Nov. 8. C. P. Meredith.
May 13. S. F. Miller.	" 9. H. M. Clabaugh.
" 14. John R. Buchanan.	" 10. George Whitebeck.
" 17. T. W. Hall.	" 16. A. Hinton Boyd.
" 20. W. C. N. Carr.	1881.
June 17. Frank N. Ward.	May 20. John S. Donaldson.
Aug. 13. Jas. A. Dissenbaugh.	" 20. Thos. K. Bradford.
Nov. 12. George E. Cramer.	" 20. Joseph C. Boyd.
" 30. W. H. Washington.	" 20. John H. Hawiy.
1879.	" 30. Frederick E. Cook.
May 12. John Berry.	

Literature and art are essentially the products of life in the country. The freedom of the woods and fields, the rippling streams, the hills and valleys, and the health-giving atmosphere uncontaminated by the thousand impurities of large cities, seem necessary for the nurture and development of genius. Nature in her simplest and grandest forms there excites the imagination and fosters the creative faculty in man. However great may be the influence of culture and accumulated experience and example, only to be obtained in great cities, the narrow ruts of life in a metropolis and the concentration of all the powers of body and mind in one direction are unfavorable to the production or early development of genius, and hence it is found that a very large proportion of the really great poets, painters, and sculptors of the world have been born in the country, and very many have passed their early years there. Carroll County in this regard has been no exception to the rule. Artists and poets have been born within her borders whom the world will not willingly let die, some whose works have received the approval of distant lands and whose names are spoken with homage in all cultivated households. The aggregations of books and master-pieces in large cities and the splendid advantages which wealth has extended through the instrumentality of schools of design, conservatories, and colleges makes it of the first importance that the devotees of art and literature

should seek the great centres of civilization and avail themselves of the resources so lavishly supplied. True genius is never appalled by obstacles, and so it generally happens that those who recognize its promptings sooner or later work their way to the attainment of their wishes, and the city rather than the country is a gainer by their reputation. Few countries can present nature to the inspired student of art in more beautiful or more varied aspects than are to be found in Carroll County. Almost every phase of natural scenery is illustrated within her borders, from the landscapes of simple pastoral beauty to the rugged and sublime outlines of the lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge, and some of these scenes have been faithfully reflected in the works of her sons, who have sought the distinction elsewhere that they could not expect at home.

In 1850 there was to be seen at the Chesapeake Bank a sculptured bust of Andrew Jackson, which had been presented to Col. J. S. Gittings by the Messrs. F. M. & H. F. Baughman. It was the work of an apprentice to the Messrs. Baughman, named Reinhart. It was executed chiefly at night, after the hours of labor, and was the first effort of his chisel. "The excellence of the work gives promise of high attainment in this beautiful art, and leads us to hope that Maryland may yet be able to give to the world some enduring memento of the age in one of the most admirable departments of human genius." Such was the greetings of encouragement which the first work of young Reinhart received, and the contemporaneous description of the first work of his chisel.

William H. Reinhart was born in Carroll County, Md., about the year 1826; his father was a well-to-do farmer of German descent, living near Westminster, in that county, and characterized by thrift, perseverance, and economy. All the children were actively employed about the farm, and received the rudiments of an English education at a school in Westminster. When a mere boy young Reinhart evinced very great interest in the working of the marble quarries that abounded in the neighborhood, and in this particular he found opportunity for the bent of his genius in the quarry and stone-cutting yard on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen, with his father's consent, he came to Baltimore, and presented himself at the store of Andrew Gregg, on Franklin Street, to whom his father was in the habit of consigning produce of his farm. He told Mr. Gregg that he desired to apprentice himself to some useful trade, and preferred that of marble-working, with which he already had some familiarity. He was immediately taken to the marble-yard and stone-cutting establishment of Baughman & Bexan, and engaged as an apprentice by that

team. He proved himself to be a steady and industrious youth, with a taste for reading and study which he gratified at night by regular attendance at the Maryland Institute and School of Design, where his favorite studies were mythology, ancient history, anatomy, architecture, and books on art and artists. He continued the improving studies for several years, and before his majority his chisel and proficiency obtained for him the execution of all the fine work on mantles at the establishment of the Messrs. Baughman. When twenty-three years of age he was made foreman of the establishment and gave full satisfaction to his employers. In 1855 he left Baltimore for Italy to prosecute the higher studies of his art with a full knowledge of practical marble-working. He prosecuted his studies with great diligence at Florence, where he went to reside, working with other young artists on trial for wages. He returned to Baltimore in 1857, bringing with him two beautiful *basso-relievos* in panel of "Night and Morning," which were purchased by Augustus J. Albert. He returned to Italy in 1858, and made his residence at Rome, where he remained, with the exception of short trips to Baltimore, until his death in 1874.

Probably the greatest event in the life of the young artist was the unveiling of the Taney statue at Annapolis, Dec. 10, 1872. This heroic statue of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney in bronze had been ordered by the Legislature of Maryland, and was erected in front of the State-House. On that occasion there were assembled in the Senate chamber the leading representatives of the State in politics, at the bar, in literature and art, to hear the addresses of S. Teackle Wallis and Governor William Pinkney Whyte. Mr. Wallis alluded to the fact that the appropriation by the State had not been sufficient compensation to the artist for such a work, and recognized the liberality and public spirit of the artist in accepting and executing the work notwithstanding. "The figure," Mr. Wallis said, "had been treated in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is therefore its grandest, though its most difficult, expression in art." In 1872 the statue of Clytie, which is Reinhart's masterpiece in marble, was exhibited in Baltimore, attracting the admiration of thousands of her people. It was purchased by John W. McCoy, and placed in the Peabody Gallery of Art as a gift to the citizens of Baltimore. Among the other works of this artist are the bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington, begun by Crawford, and completed after four years of labor by Reinhart; the statuettes on the clock of the House of Representatives, as well as the statue on the foun-

tain in the General Post-office at Washington; Endymion, now owned by J. W. Garrett; Antigone, owned by Mr. Hall, of New York; Hero, for A. J. Albert, of Baltimore; Leander, owned by Mr. Riggs, of Washington; the Woman of Samaria, for W. T. Walters, of Baltimore; the bronze monumental figure at the tomb of Mrs. W. T. Walters, in Greenmount Cemetery; and the "Sleeping Children," in marble, in the lot of Hugh Sisson, as well as many other works in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, and many busts of citizens of Baltimore.

William H. Reinhart died in Rome on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874, in the forty-eighth year of his age, having fully enabled his native State, Maryland, "to give to the world" not only "some," but many "enduring mementoes of the age in one of the most admirable departments of human genius." By his will he attested further his great love for art; after amply providing for relatives he directed that his executors, W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, should apply the residue of his estate, according to their best judgment, to the promotion of interest in and cultivation of taste for art, by the following clause of his will:

"Third, Being desirous of aiding in the promotion of a more highly cultivated taste for art among the people of my native State, and of assisting young men in the study of the art of sculpture who may desire to make it a profession, but having at the present time no definite plan in view for the accomplishment of these objects, I give, devise, and bequeath all the real and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, and whatsoever situated, unto my two personal friends, William T. Walters and Benjamin F. Newcomer, of the city of Baltimore, or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executor, or administrator of such survivor, in trust and confidence, with the injunction that the whole of said residue of my estate or the proceeds thereof shall be devoted and appropriated by them, according to their best judgment and discretion, to the promotion of the objects and purposes named above; and if in the opinion of my said trustees this can be best accomplished by any concert of action with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, or by the establishment of a professorship in connection with the Gallery of Art, which at some future time is to be provided for by that corporation, or by the investment of any portion of the funds so held by them in trust, and aiding from the income derived from such investments deserving young men who are desirous of pursuing their studies abroad, but are without the means of doing so, they, my said trustees, are at liberty to adopt any or all or none of these methods, or to transfer the trust or the estate so held by them in trust to any corporation which in their judgment would best serve the purpose indicated."

Willie T. Hoppe was the second son of Hannah and the late Jacob D. Hoppe, of Carroll County. His life in some important features resembled that of Chatterton, the boy-poet of England. At an age when most children realize their highest pleasure in a game of marbles or hide-and-seek, his mind was at

work like the piston rod of a steam-engine, grinding out tales, editorials, and local histories in a ceaseless flow. His mental faculties and energy far outstripped his weak and sickly body, and absolutely wore it out before he arrived at man's estate. His first essay in literature was as the editor and publisher of an amateur journal entitled *The Boys' Rights*, which astounded the neighbors and friends of his family by the extraordinary precocity exhibited in its contents. He subsequently conducted the *Amphion Journal* and *Cupid's Messenger*, and, as president of the Amateur Press Association, still surprised his friends and the public not only by the marvelous maturity of his intellect, but by a display of executive ability which his years and experience did not appear to justify. In 1878 he entered the office of Charles Poe, of Baltimore, as a law-student, but it soon became painfully evident that while his mind was ripening and brightening with study and training, his body was gradually wasting away before the inroads of some insidious malady, and he died July 24, 1880, in the twentieth year of his age. In his literary efforts and on his papers he was frequently assisted by Miss Mary Shellman, a lady of rare literary attainments, whose historical contributions to the press have earned for her a merited reputation as a writer.

Dr. Washington Chew Van Bibber was born in Frederick, now Carroll, Co., Md., July 24, 1824. His family settled in that section very early in the history of the State, and soon acquired influence and prominence. After a thorough course of study at a number of colleges, Dr. Van Bibber entered the office of Prof. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and matriculated at the University of Maryland, from whence he graduated in 1845. After some years spent in the South, where he had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the yellow fever in all its phases,—that dread pest of Southern cities,—he returned to Baltimore and began the practice of his profession. His practice rapidly increased, and with it his reputation as a skillful and excellent physician, and to-day he is fully the equal of any of the galaxy of physicians who have made Baltimore famous as a centre of instruction in the healing art. As a writer, Dr. Van Bibber deserves especial mention. Few have recently added more to the literature of medicine. From 1856 to 1859 he was associate editor of the *Virginia Medical Journal*, and from 1859 to 1861 he was associate editor of the *Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal*, and he has contributed a large number of papers to the various medical periodicals of the day, replete with interest and valuable scientific information.

Thomas E. Van Bibber, a relative of Dr. Van Bibber, is a native of Carroll County, but is now a resident of California. He early developed a taste for literature, and many of his youthful efforts will compare favorably with those of more pretentious poets and authors. He is best known by his poem, "The Flight into Egypt," a work exhibiting considerable power, a beautiful fancy, and a true conception of the poet's vocation. It was very favorably received by American critics, and has stood the test of time remarkably well. His many miscellaneous prose efforts have added to his reputation as a cultured and popular writer.

For many years the meetings of the "Addison Reunion Association" constituted a delightful feature of society in Westminster. The organization was literary in character, and a number of the most cultivated and influential citizens were members and contributors. The intention was to combine social with literary recreation, and for a longer time than usually occurs to such associations the effort was successful. The papers read before it took a wide range, embracing poetry, history, art, science, and the various branches of polite literature. In 1871, Dr. Charles Billingslea compiled "The Addison Reunion Papers," a neat volume of three hundred pages, containing the choicest of the papers delivered before the society during its existence, and embracing selections from the writings of Emma Alice Browne, the poetess, and authoress of "Arriadne," Rev. Josiah Varden, Rev. James T. Ward, D.D., Mrs. Albert Billingslea, Rev. David Wilson, D.D., Dr. Charles Billingslea, Isaac E. Pearson, Mrs. Carrie Brockett Anderson, Miss Ada Billingslea, and Thomas E. Van Bibber. The "Addison Reunion Association" gave its closing entertainment June 9, 1871, at the "Montour House," a noted hostelry, which derived its name from the famous Indian chief of that name who flourished in colonial times.

The religious denominations of Carroll County recognizing the paramount value of religious instruction through the instrumentality of Sabbath-schools, and anxious to extend their influence and usefulness, consulted together as to the best method of accomplishing this desirable result. Their deliberations culminated in 1867 in a county Sabbath-school association, to be composed of delegates from all the Protestant denominations in the county. The second annual convention of the society was held in the Lutheran church at Westminster, Sept. 8, 1868. Rev. J. T. Ward, of the Methodist Protestant Church, was called to the chair, and H. B. Grammer appointed secretary. The districts were called, and the follow-

ing delegates enrolled: Finksburg, John H. Chew, D. Ebaugh, A. Geisley, R. A. Smith, Wm. Cruise, Rev. W. T. Dunn; Hampstead, S. Ruby, Joseph Lippy; New Windsor, Clinton Hanna, Wm. A. Norris, Isaac C. Baile, Rev. Mr. Scarborough; Manchester, Rev. R. Weiser, Jacob Campbell, Edmund Gouder, D. Frankforter, Jos. Shearer, H. B. Lippy, D. W. Danner, J. T. Myers, Misses F. Crumrine, S. Trump, Ellen Trump, V. C. Weizer, Lizzie Earle; Myers, Jacob Wolfe, T. T. Tagg, J. Bankard; Middleburg, Thos. Newman, Wm. H. Boust, John W. Angell, Jacob Koons, A. E. Null, Albert Koons, John Feezer, Eli Hahn; Taneytown, Peter Mark, G. Stover, J. T. Clay; Uniontown, Rers. P. A. Strobel, J. T. Ward, J. T. Hedges, Van Meter, E. H. Smith, J. Monroe, W. C. Creamer, H. B. Grammer, Wm. H. Cunningham, G. W. Cecil, F. Herr, M. Baughman, H. L. Norris, E. Koons, R. Gorsuch, Josh Sellman, N. Pennington, J. N. Williams, Mrs. M. A. Wagner, Mrs. M. Cunningham, Misses Sanford, Sue Cassell, Annie Ocker. The committee appointed to select permanent officers reported the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed:

President, Hon. John E. Smith; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Angell, David H. Webster, — Debough, Jacob Campbell, Alfred Zollicoffer, A. McKinney, C. D. Fricze, Joseph Ebaugh; Secretaries, H. B. Grammer and Wm. A. Baker.

The convention continued their interesting exercises until Thursday, June 10th, when they adjourned until their annual meeting in 1869.

The German Baptists sought the region embraced in Carroll County very soon after its settlement by white people, conceiving it to be a favorable field for their ministrations. Congregations have been established at Pipe Creek, Meadow Branch, Sam's Creek, New Windsor, Union Bridge, and Westminster. They are all under the charge of an ordained elder, who has five or six assistants. Philip Englar was the first elder in charge of whom there is any record, and served in this position from 1780 to 1810, when he was succeeded by David Englar, who had been his assistant for some years. The latter served from 1810 to 1833, and was followed by Philip Boyle, who occupied the position for thirty-five years, having been assisted by Michael Petry, Jesse Royer, Jesse Roop, David Miller, Howard Hillery, Hanson Senseny, and Solomon Stoner. Rev. Mr. Boyle was succeeded by Hanson Senseny as ordained elder. He served in that capacity until 1880, and was assisted by Solomon Stoner, E. W. Stoner, William Franklin, Amos Caylor, Joel Roop, and Uriah Bixley. The denomination in

the county numbers between four and five hundred members.

Pipe Creek congregation, the mother of all the other German Baptist organizations in the county, and one of the oldest in Western Maryland, was established prior to the year 1780, and worshipped in a log building which stood at Pipe Creek. In 1806 their present church edifice was erected, since when it has been used constantly by the congregation. The church was repaired in 1866, having been enlarged and remodeled. It is now a plain brick structure, thirty-five by seventy-one feet, with a seating capacity for six hundred persons. The congregation numbers about one hundred members, who are very active in the interests of their church.

Meadow Branch church is situated about two miles from Westminster, on the plank road, and was erected in 1850. It is a stone structure, and was originally built thirty-five by fifty-five feet in dimensions, but was recently enlarged to the size of thirty-five by eighty feet. The congregation numbers about ninety members.

Sam's Creek German Baptist church was erected in 1860. It is situated on the old Liberty road, about two miles from Naill's Mill, up Sam's Creek, in New Windsor District. It is a frame building, very neat in appearance, about thirty by forty feet in size, and capable of holding one hundred and fifty people. About fifty members worship here.

New Windsor church was built and the congregation formed about the year 1873. It is a fine brick building, erected at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, and is conveniently located on Church Street, in the town of New Windsor. The building in size is thirty by forty feet. About fifty members constitute the congregation at the present time, which is steadily increasing.

Union Bridge church, a beautiful little edifice, was erected in the town of Union Bridge in 1877. It is a brick building, situated on Broadway Street, thirty by forty-five feet in size, and cost eighteen hundred dollars. The seats are so arranged as to comfortably seat about four hundred persons. Fifty members comprise the congregation.

Westminster church was purchased by the German Baptist denomination from the Baptist Church in 1879, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars.

It has been several times attempted to divide the church in this county into three congregations or charges, viz.: Pipe Creek, to be composed of Pipe Creek and Union Bridge; Meadow Branch, to embrace Meadow Branch Church and Westminster; and Sam's Creek, composed of Sam's Creek and New

Windsor. Although the efforts have thus far proved unsuccessful, doubtless this division will occur sooner or later.

A short distance from the German Baptist church at Pipe Creek, and one and a quarter miles from Uniountown, is the large German Baptist Cemetery, the first grave in which was dug in the year 1825. Among the names of those buried are the following:

Catharine Garber, died Dec. 30, 1847, aged 73 years, 10 months, 5 days.

Lydia A. Garber, died May 4, 1861, aged 38 years, 10 months, 10 days.

Johannes Garber, born April 4, 1769, died Oct. 4, 1839.

Christian Roop, Jr., died Aug. 14, 1825, aged 20 years, 9 months, 13 days.

Esther Roop, born Feb. 11, 1776, died July 2, 1850.

Christian Roop, born Nov. 4, 1764, in Lancaster County, Pa. He removed in 1784 to the precinct in which he died, March 18, 1855.

Abraham Roop, died Sept. 11, 1871, aged 71 years, 7 months, 12 days; Lydia, his wife, died Oct. 6, 1858, aged 56 years, 6 months, 10 days.

Isaac Slingluff, born Aug. 5, 1807, died April 30, 1852.

Elizabeth Fontz, died July 1, 1860, aged 67 years, 11 months, 12 days.

John Stoner, born Feb. 21, 1796, died March 14, 1874.

Mary Stoner, died May 19, 1853, aged 57 years, 11 months, 1 day.

Sarah, wife of John Stoner, died June 6, 1835, aged 38.

Betsy, wife of William Warner, died Nov. 15, 1830, aged 58.

Ann, wife of Ocho Warner, died Oct. 1, 1836, aged 42 years, 6 months, 22 days.

Joseph Roop, Sr., died May 3, 1829, aged 69 years, 9 months, 6 days; Mary Roop, his wife, born Feb. 15, 1767, died July 25, 1853.

Margaret Snader, born Aug. 7, 1794, died Aug. 27, 1877.

Mary Snader, died Feb. 4, 1835, aged 65.

Jacob Snader, died Dec. 2, 1817, aged 85 years, 3 months, 13 days.

Michael Garber, died Jan. 4, 1847, aged 53 years, 7 days.

Hetty Garber, born Feb. 5, 1778, died March 2, 1837.

Samuel Bare, born March 29, 1793, died Jan. 22, 1845.

Jacob Rhodes, died July 26, 1846, aged 77 years, 7 months, 9 days.

Sarah Rhodes, born Oct. 15, 1763, died Jan. 8, 1851.

Lydia Bare, died Aug. 16, 1858, aged 59 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Daniel Harman, born Jan. 1, 1821, died Aug. 20, 1862.

William Plaine, died May 4, 1847, aged 65 years, 8 months, 7 days; and Margaret, his wife, Jan. 15, 1849, aged 65 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Daniel Plaine, born June 19, 1783, died July 2, 1872; and Penelope, his wife, Aug. 24, 1853, aged 76 years, 4 months, 17 days.

Catharine Wantz, died Aug. 14, 1866, aged 51 years, 6 months, 20 days.

Philip Boyle, died Aug. 15, 1872, aged 65 years, 6 months, 4 days; Rachel, his wife, and daughter of Jacob and C. Zimmerman, died Sept. 15, 1852, aged 74 years 10 days.

William H. Shriner, died Feb. 14, 1856, aged 32 years, 3 months, 16 days.

John P. Shriner, died April 18, 1849, aged 32 years, 7 months, 3 days.

Eliza, wife of Joseph Stouffer, died June 20, 1855, aged 48.

Jacob Roop, born Sept. 4, 1785, died Jan. 19, 1860; Sarah, his wife, died June 29, 1866, aged 79 years, 2 months, 22 days. Jacob Shriner, died Dec. 28, 1865, aged 76 years, 16 days; Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 1, 1881, aged 55 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Isaac W. Shriner, born Dec. 13, 1818, died Dec. 5, 1872; Rachel Ann, his wife, died Aug. 2, 1875, aged 55 years, 11 months, 23 days.

Benjamin Bond, died Sept. 12, 1863, aged 72.

Matilda Bond, died Dec. 17, 1860, aged 58 years, 11 months.

Joseph Englar, died July 4, 1872, aged 72 years, 4 months;

Susannah, his wife, died May 20, 1861, aged 59 years, 3 months, 10 days.

Elizabeth, consort of John Englar, died Feb. 2, 1870, aged 54 years, 2 months, 6 days.

Tobias Cover, died March 26, 1869, aged 65; Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 14, 1863, aged 69.

David Gilbert, born Nov. 22, 1795, died Sept. 5, 1865.

William Ecker, born Aug. 10, 1802, died Oct. 7, 1869; Mary A., his wife, born Sept. 6, 1813, died Oct. 2, 1869.

Mary A., wife of William Bloxten, born Nov. 11, 1804, died Sept. 5, 1879.

William Bloxten, born Sept. 2, 1802, died March 11, 1876.

Henry Riad, died Dec. 4, 1867, aged 85; Mary, his wife, died July 10, 1869, aged 75.

Eliza A., wife of Thomas A. Franklin, born April 15, 1812, died April 3, 1876.

Ezra Stoner, born July 19, 1836, died June 4, 1867.

Elizabeth, wife of William Gilbert, died March 22, 1870, aged 49 years, 7 months, 1 day.

Josiah Englar, died Oct. 25, 1873, aged 69 years, 7 months, 1 day.

Elizabeth, wife of Daniel S. Diehl, died Aug. 6, 1879, aged 49 years, 4 months, 6 days.

Lucretia, wife of Levi N. Snader, died June 13, 1876, aged 49 years, 1 month, 16 days.

Nathan Crumbacker, born Aug. 27, 1811, died Aug. 31, 1880.

David Crumbacker, born Aug. 12, 1808, died Feb. 8, 1881.

Ezra O. Englar, born Aug. 10, 1845, died Oct. 31, 1879.

Robert M. Jenkins, born May 12, 1811, died April 19, 1879.

William Segafosse, died Aug. 29, 1876, aged 69 years, 9 months, 22 days.

David Engel, of D., born Jan. 13, 1784, March 31, 1854.

David Engel, born Oct. 23, 1754, died July, 1802; Elizabeth Engel, his wife, died Oct. 2, 1841, aged 96 years, 16 months, 2 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Stem, died Sept. 19, 1836, aged 32 years, 2 days.

Hannah Ecker, died May 13, 1862, aged 71 years, 1 month, 4 days.

Elizabeth, daughter of P. and H. Myers, died Dec. 16, 1845, aged 20 years, 11 months, 23 days.

Daniel Engel, died Jan. 16, 1874, aged 76 years; Thiriza A., his wife, died July 14, 1878, aged 64 years, 8 months, 22 days.

Eleanor M., wife of George Ebb, born Oct. 28, 1820, died Jan. 6, 1873.

Anna M., consort of Daniel Engel, died March 12, 1869, aged 58 years, 4 months, 27 days.

William Hoffman, died March 7, 1868, aged 60 years.

Peter Engel, died April 5, 1833, aged 53 years, 5 months, 17 days; Hannah, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1867, aged 54 years, 10 months, 25 days.

John Engel, born Sept. 15, 1785, died June 21, 1876; Nancy, his wife, died May 11, 1871, aged 71 years, 8 months, 18 days.

Jacob Smith, died Feb. 24, 1869, aged 87 years, 5 months, 2 days.

Jacob Highmiller, of Company F, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, born Jan. 11, 1839, "died in the service of his country." Jan. 30, 1864.

Javes Lightner, died Sept. 14, 1867, aged 67 years, 10 months, 2 days.

Joseph Roof, born July 24, 1810, died Oct. 3, 1877.

Mary, wife of Daniel Petry, died June 16, 1865, aged 63 years, 1 month.

Nathan Erb, died April 1, 1862, aged 65 years, 3 months, 13 days.

Nathan W. Stenn, died Dec. 29, 1862, aged 46 years, 4 months, 6 days; Eliza, his wife, died Dec. 18, 1854, aged 38.

John Roof, died March 14, 1872, aged 76 years, 5 months, 8 days.

Epton Stoner, born March 24, 1796, died May 30, 1876.

Joseph Myers, born July 7, 1801, died April 8, 1880; Elizabeth, his wife, born Feb. 14, 1801, died Nov. 1, 1864.

Mary Roof, died Nov. 10, 1847, aged 49 years, 6 months, 27 days.

Conrad Englar, born Oct. 13, 1804, died Sept. 3, 1842.

Margaret Brown, born Sept. 1, 1800, died May 2, 1862.

Mary Englar, died Jan. 1, 1854, aged 81 years, 5 months, 22 days.

Abraham Englar, died March 13, 1879, aged 67 years, 7 months, 12 days.

Jacob Diehl, died Dec. 28, 1848, aged 49 years, 6 months, 5 days.

Rachel Warner, died Dec. 11, 1853, aged 47 years, 8 months, 10 days.

Samuel Leaning, died May 25, 1837, aged 48 years, 9 months, 14 days.

Alfred F. Mering, born Dec. 6, 1835, died Feb. 21, 1879.

Lewis G. Lindsay, died Nov. 9, 1879, aged 65 years, 7 months, 23 days.

Deborah Weaver, died Dec. 25, 1871, aged 76 years, 9 months, 22 days.

John K. Weaver, died Dec. 13, 1878, aged 88 years, 26 days.

Joseph Weaver, born Sept. 16, 1779, died Oct. 14, 1866.

John Weaver, born 1753, died 1823.

Susannah Weaver, born 1753, died 1833.

Samuel Weaver, born May 25, 1786, died May 21, 1863.

Elizabeth Weaver, born Oct. 14, 1803, died June 15, 1856.

Philip Weaver, died Jan. 10, 1873, aged 74.

Ann Weaver, born June 24, 1827, died Aug. 23, 1837.

Susie Weaver, born Oct. 10, 1844, died July 19, 1866.

McKendrie Weaver, died May 29, 1870, aged 22 years, 10 months.

Jesse Weaver, died July 24, 1878, aged 48 years, 11 months, 7 days.

Frederick Englar, born May 10, 1811, died Nov. 17, 1878.

Anu, consort of M. Smith, died Feb. 21, 1849, aged 37 years, 7 months, 10 days.

Catharine, wife of Jacob Zimmerman, died May 30, 1827, aged 63 years, 5 months, 19 days.

Jacob Zimmerman, died Sept. 30, 1834, aged 28 years, 4 months, 5 days.

David Johnson, born Oct. 19, 1800, died April 20, 1879; Susanna, his wife, died Jan. 21, 1861, aged 64 years, 9 months, 22 days.

Anns, wife of William Zimmerman, and only daughter of William and Anna Shirk, born Nov. 17, 1834, died Nov. 17, 1860.

Catharine Martin, died Nov. 5, 1864, aged 91.

John Hess, died Oct. 5, 1861, aged 76; Mary, his wife, died April 24, 1865, aged 67 years, 8 months, 25 days.

Joseph Bower, born Nov. 19, 1761, died April 11, 1825.

Margaret Bower, died March 25, 1835, aged 59 years, 4 months, 14 days.

Catharine, wife of J. P. Haines, and daughter of Christopher and S. Johnson, died Jan. 30, 1871, aged 77 years, 4 months, 26 days.

Jacob Switzer, died June 20, 1854, aged 84 years, 3 months, 13 days; Susanna, his first wife, died Nov. 25, 1827, aged 52 years, 6 months, 19 days; Elizabeth, his second wife, died Jan. 1, 1865, aged 76 years, 4 months, 19 days.

Samuel Switzer, died March 1, 1829, aged 27 years, 7 months, 24 days.

Esther, wife of Jos. Bower, died Oct. 31, 1834, aged 40 years, 3 months, 28 days.

Barbara, wife of John Hess, died Feb. 11, 1829, aged 46 years, 1 month, 26 days.

George Urner, died Oct. 7, 1830, aged 25 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Margaret Walter, born Dec. 29, 1780, died Oct. 4, 1876, aged 95 years, 5 months, 9 days.

Elizabeth Urner, died Oct. 8, 1828, aged 28 years, 9 months, 15 days.

Jonathan Plaine, died April 27, 1835, aged 48 years, 6 months, 26 days; Lydia, his wife, died Oct. 3, 1866, aged 85 years, 1 month, 14 days.

George Harris, Sr., died April 14, 1833, aged 40 years, 5 months, 17 days.

Margaret Harris, died July 24, 1870, aged 78.

Samuel Plaine, born Dec. 10, 1778, died Oct. 5, 1865.

Catharine, wife of David Plaine, died 26th of 9th mo., 1826, aged 76.

Elizabeth Nusbaum, died April 17, 1851, aged 85 years, 8 months.

John Nusbaum, died Aug. 8, 1820, aged 70.

Isaac Hiltabille, died Sept. 4, 1827, aged 27 years, 3 months, 12 days; Mary Ann, his wife, died Sept. 19, 1845, aged 44 years, 10 days.

Joseph Englar, died Feb. 25, 1845, aged 61 years, 8 months, 25 days; Esther, his wife, died June 27, 1867, aged 82 years, 9 months, 9 days.

David Englar, died Aug. 9, 1839, aged 66 years, 6 months; Elizabeth, his wife, died Nov. 12, 1849, aged 77 years, 4 months, 22 days.

Deborah, wife of Henry Cover, died Feb. 2, 1858, aged 74 years, 9 months, 25 days.

Henry Cover, died Nov. 29, 1867, aged 76 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Deborah, wife of Joseph McKinstry, died Dec. 14, 1845, aged 32 years, 18 days.

Elizabeth Stoner, died Oct. 21, 1831, aged 85 years, 11 days.

Margaret Stoner, died April 19, 1849, aged 17 years, 2 months, 17 days.

Margaret Crumback, died Aug. 14, 1844, aged 67.

Hannah Nicodemus, died Aug. 10, 1852, aged 48 years, 3 months, 26 days.

Philip Englar, born May 13, 1778, died Dec. 19, 1852.

Hannah Englar, born Nov. 22, 1799, died Jan. 20, 1873.

John Stoner, died Sept. 2, 1852, aged 64 years, 1 month, 10 days.

Samuel Boightel, died Dec. 13, 1846, aged 43 years, 11 months, 8 days.

Ephraim Englar, born June 4, 1806, died Nov. 8, 1857; Agnes, his eldest, and wife of Jos. Stoaffer, died Jan. 19, 1863, aged 52 years, 9 months, 14 days.

Samuel Johnson, born June 15, 1804, died March 13, 1869.

Jacob Plowman, born Feb. 4, 1816, died Feb. 7, 1876.

Rufus K. Bowers, born Feb. 1, 1830, died April 30, 1875.

Samuel Hoffman, died June 19, 1874, aged 55 years, 9 months, 13 days.

Daniel Ogle, born Aug. 16, 1805, died Dec. 8, 1865.
 Philip Snader, born Jan. 2, 1802, died Feb. 4, 1864, aged 62 years, 1 month, 2 days.
 David W. Snader, died April 4, 1877, aged 47 years, 4 months, 16 days; Sophia, his wife, died April 7, 1875, aged 42 years, 3 months, 14 days.
 Abraham Wolfe, born Dec. 21, 1782, died Oct. 22, 1863; Sarah, his wife, born Oct. 24, 1786, died July 11, 1880.
 Israel Rinehart, born June 25, 1792, died Nov. 21, 1871; Mary, his wife, died Dec. 15, 1865, aged 68 years, 1 month, 26 days.
 John M. Wolff, died March 15, 1876, aged 54.
 Mary A., wife of Hiram Davis, died Oct. 9, 1878, aged 58 years, 7 months, 5 days.
 Joseph Foutz, born Oct. 5, 1793, died Jan. 13, 1878; Margaret, his wife, born July 10, 1801, died May 26, 1869.
 Mary A., wife of Richard B. Foutz, died Sept. 8, 1857, aged 55.
 Maria Nall, wife of Jacob Snader, born Sept. 26, 1806, died Dec. 21, 1875.
 Martha A., wife of J. T. Devilbiss, died Jan. 26, 1875, aged 34 years, 9 months, 19 days.
 Eve E., wife of Jacob Souble, died Aug. 4, 1877, aged 70 years, 25 days.
 Louisa, wife of Asa Zent, died Aug. 21, 1877, aged 77 years, 2 months, 21 days.
 Hannah Little, born May 20, 1804, died Oct. 10, 1877.
 Jacob Hartman, died Aug. 13, 1871, aged 76 years, 2 months, 18 days; Mary, his wife, died June 28, 1875, aged 80 years, 11 months, 19 days.
 Hannah, wife of John Warchime, born April 11, 1801, died March 2, 1873.
 Peter Utz, born Sept. 4, 1796, died July 27, 1878.
 Jacob Rider, died May 31, 1871, aged 58 years, 6 months, 5 days.
 George Hess, died Dec. 20, 1863, aged 80 years, 5 days.
 Susanna Hess, died Feb. 24, 1870, aged 88 years, 5 days.
 George Kelly, born Dec. 21, 1834, died Sept. 24, 1874; Sarah, his wife, died April 24, 1868, aged 37 years, 1 month, 1 day.
 John Banker, born Feb. 4, 1790, died Aug. 23, 1870.
 Catharine Banker, born Dec. 8, 1793, died Feb. 30, 1873.
 Mary, wife of S. Hamilton Shouser, born Jan. 20, 1828, died Dec. 4, 1869.
 David S. Golly, died Dec. 27, 1863, aged 50 years, 7 months, 4 days.
 Eliza Golly, died Aug. 6, 1878, aged 67 years, 6 months, 28 days.
 Samuel Bower, died January, 1867, aged 60 years, 5 months, 13 days; Nancy Ann, his wife, died April 22, 1866, aged 54 years, 6 months, 8 days.
 Ephraim Powell, died March 2, 1872, aged 52.
 Peter M. Calwith, died June 10, 1866, aged 74 years, 5 months.
 Rachel Calwith, died Feb. 26, 1860, aged 35 years, 5 months, 6 days.
 Washington Wilson, born Jan. 12, 1815, died Jan. 17, 1856.
 John M. Romsper, born May 7, 1838, and "was instantly killed while on duty by the explosion of No. 4 engine on W. M. R. R.," Oct. 24, 1876.
 Ulrick Messler, born June 30, 1811, died March 9, 1870.
 Martha Messler, died Dec. 27, 1855, aged 40.
 Julia Ann Shriver, died Oct. 29, 1861, aged 48 years, 5 months, 18 days.
 Martin Billmeyer, born March 23, 1779, died Sept. 3, 1856.
 Salome, relief of Jacob Yon, born Dec. 10, 1769, died Nov. 22, 1855.

Hannah Yon, born April 3, 1793, died Oct. 11, 1868.
 Samuel Meyers, died Sept. 11, 1856, aged 35 years, 5 months, 7 days; Eliza C., his wife, died Dec. 30, 1875, aged 68 years, 6 months, 3 days.
 Stephen Bower, died March 12, 1856, aged 76 years, 7 months.
 Mary Bower, died Feb. 3, 1855, aged 71 years, 10 months.
 John Rheam, died June 25, 1853, aged 67 years, 6 months, 18 days.
 Elizabeth Rheam, died Jan. 12, 1871, aged 81 years, 8 months.
 Eliza, consort of Abraham Myers, born Dec. 12, 1801, died Nov. 21, 1853.
 Anna Myers, died March 6, 1847, aged 78 years, 6 months, 6 days.
 Jacob Myers, died April 25, 1876, aged 69 years, 8 months, 15 days; Lydia, his wife, died Sept. 5, 1866, aged 49 years, 1 month, 13 days.
 John Englar, born March 11, 1812, died July 29, 1860.
 Daniel Englar, died June 12, 1840, aged 63.
 Mary A. Englar, died Oct. 6, 1867, aged 50 years, 1 month, 27 days.
 David Englar, died Jan. 21, 1841, aged 64 years, 6 months.
 Ann Singer, born July 31, 1811, died Oct. 28, 1876; Jacob, her husband, born April 9, 1813, died Feb. 21, 1877.
 Magdalena Sherbig, died July 23, 1825, aged 87 years, 10 days.
 Jacob Cowell, died March 23, 1841, aged 81 years, 5 months, 27 days.
 Elizabeth Cowell, died Oct. 17, 1849, aged 74 years, 2 months, 18 days.
 G. M. Jordan, died Aug. 20, 1841, aged 81 years, 5 months, 27 days.
 Anna M. Jordan, born March 19, 1758, died July 17, 1825.
 Abraham Caylor, died May 25, 1857, aged 61 years, 5 months; Anna, his wife, died March 24, 1841, aged 46 years, 9 months, 5 days.
 Dorothy Wildermute, born Jan. 10, 1750, died Sept. 9, 1823.
 "M. R.," died 1827.
 Henry Fulkerth, died July 2, 1848, aged 84.
 Margaret Fulkerth, died Dec. 21, 1837, aged 69 years, 6 months.
 Ebenezer Carlyle, died July 27, 1840, aged 66 years, 1 month; Margaret, his wife, died April 26, 1839, aged 67 years, 9 months, 18 days.
 Anna Carlyle, died Aug. 1, 1850, aged 68 years, 3 months, 23 days.
 Rachel O'Brien, died Dec. 25, 1870, aged 70.
 Sarah Boman, died July 7, 1857, aged 71.
 Jacob Zimmerman, born Dec. 30, 1787, died Feb. 5, 1859.
 Peter Little, died Dec. 11, 1839, aged 37 years, 3 months, 15 days.
 Sophia Little, died March 11, 1852, aged 50.
 John Moore, died Aug. 1, 1860, aged 86 years, 5 months, 19 days.
 Rachel Smith, died July 28, 1840, aged 52 years, 1 month, 24 days.
 Barbara Keim, born Sept. 15, 1786, died Aug. 30, 1852.
 Jacob Keime, died March 16, 1849, aged 180.
 Priscilla, wife of William Stoner, died March 20, 1864, aged 38 years, 4 months, 10 days.
 Henry Row, born Dec. 10, 1812, died Dec. 10, 1871.
 George Row, died May 5, 1857, aged 81 years, 7 months, 10 days; Margaret, his wife, born Aug. 1, 1796, died Feb. 11, 1870.

Carroll County was not altogether free from the vicissitudes which characterized the war between the

and the South. At the beginning of the un-
 equal struggle there was the same diversity of
 sentiment which existed in the other counties of
 Maryland, but those who favored the South were far
 inferior in numbers to the supporters of the Union.
 The young men volunteered freely in defense of their
 country, and it is estimated that the Federal army
 was supplied with eight hundred recruits from this
 section, while two hundred enthusiastic young men of
 Southern sympathies made their way through the
 Federal lines into the camps of the Southern army.
 The contingents of Carroll in both armies fully main-
 tained the character of her people for gallantry and
 true manhood. In June, 1863, the soil of Carroll
 echoed the tread of large bodies of armed men from
 both armies. A portion of the cavalry force belong-
 ing to the army of Northern Virginia passed through
 Westminster on its way to Gettysburg, and encoun-
 tered a battalion of cavalry, which it dispersed or cap-
 tured after a slight skirmish. The troops rested in
 the city during the night and proceeded on their way
 with the dawn. They had scarcely emerged from the
 city when the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Poto-
 mac entered from the opposite side. Much excite-
 ment prevailed among the citizens, who had seen but
 little of either army, but their fears were groundless,
 as both detachments behaved with exemplary courtesy
 and evidenced thorough discipline. For some days
 the transportation wagons of the Union army were
 parked around the town and the streets presented an
 animated appearance, but they were moved to the
 front prior to the battle of Gettysburg. The booming
 of the cannon on that fatal field was heard with con-
 flicting emotions by the friends of the combatants, and
 as the echoes died away the town relapsed into its
 wonted quiet. It was roused again in the succeeding
 year for a brief period by a raid of the Confederate
 forces under Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and Maj. Harry
 Gilmor, but as they had learned by experience that
 the presence of troops was not such a serious infliction
 as their fears had painted, the show visit of the Con-
 federates was made rather an occasion of rejoicing
 than sorrow.

The ex-Federal soldiers from Carroll County met
 in Westminster, March 13, 1880, and formed a post
 of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as
 Burns' Post, after W. H. Burns, of the Sixth Mary-
 land Regiment. Col. William A. McKellip was
 elected Commander, Capt. A. Billingslea, Senior Vice-
 Commander; Capt. Charles Kuhus, Junior Vice-Com-
 mander; Dr. William H. Rippard, Surgeon; Lee
 McElroy, Quartermaster; Sylvester Mathias, Adjutant;
 and John Matthews, Chaplain. The officers were in-

stalled March 27th by department commander Gen.
 William Ross and staff, of Baltimore.

The Carroll County Agricultural Society was incor-
 porated March 8, 1869, by John E. Smith, Jeremiah
 Rinehart, William A. McKellip, Richard Manning,
 David Fowble, Hashabiah Haines, George W. Mat-
 thews, and John L. Reifsnider. The object of the
 association was "to improve agriculture by attracting
 the attention, eliciting the views, and combining the
 efforts of the individuals composing the agricultural
 community of Carroll County, and aiming at the de-
 velopment of the resources of the soil so as to pro-
 mote the prosperity of all concerned in its culture." Grounds containing thirty acres of land were pur-
 chased on the Baltimore turnpike at the east end of
 Westminster, just outside of the corporation limits.
 They were inclosed with a substantial fence, and sta-
 bling was erected for the accommodation of five hun-
 dred head of stock. A race-track, half a mile in
 length, was made from a diagram furnished by George
 W. Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, and all the
 necessary preparations completed for the annual ex-
 hibitions of the association. The constitution of the
 society requires the members to meet three times a
 year, and Article III. of that instrument defines the
 aims of the association to be, in addition to others,
 "to procure and improve the implements of hus-
 bandry; to improve the breed of domestic animals
" The first officers of the society were John
 E. Smith, president; Jeremiah Rinehart, vice-presi-
 dent; William A. McKellip, secretary; Richard Man-
 ning, treasurer; David Fowble, George W. Matthews,
 Edward Lynch, Hashabiah Haines, and John P. Reif-
 snider, directors. At a meeting of the board of di-
 rectors in 1869, the following committees were ap-
 pointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of
 the society:

District No. 1, Samuel Swope, Jno. McKellip, Samuel Smith,
 No. 2, Reuben Saylor, Thomas F. Shepherd, Jeremiah
 Rinehart; No. 3, H. Wirt Shriver, Geo. W. Sholl, Samuel
 Cobart; No. 4, James Lee, Jeremiah Babylon, P. A. Gor-
 such; No. 5, S. T. C. Brown, David Prugh, J. Oliver
 Wadlow; No. 6, George A. Shower, Edwin J. Crumrine,
 P. H. L. Meyers; No. 7, Wm. A. McKellip, Richard
 Manning, Hashabiah Haines, Augustus Shriver; No. 8,
 David W. Houck, Wm. Houck, John W. Murray; No. 9,
 Dr. F. J. Crawford, Col. J. C. Gist, Robert D. Gorsuch;
 No. 10, Geo. Harris, Joseph Davis, John Winemiller;
 No. 11, J. P. Slingluff, Wm. A. Norris, Sol. S. Ecker, Jos.
 A. Stouffer.

Preparations having all been completed, and the
 society having fully realized their anticipations of sup-
 port from the people of the county, on the 3d of July,
 1869, the grounds of the association were opened
 with much ceremony and with a fine exhibition,

which embraced the varied productions of the county and admirable specimens of improved stock and horses. A grand tournament attracted a large concourse of people, after which some interesting trotting races took place. Among the cattle exhibited were beautiful selections from Durham, Devon, Ayrshire, and Alderney breeds. The exhibition of horses was worthy of careful inspection, the large majority of the animals having been raised by the enterprising farmers of Carroll County.

The following is a list of the officers of the society during each year, including 1881:

- 1870.—President, John E. Smith; Vice President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Secretary, Wm. A. McKellip; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, David Fowble, Edward Lynch, H. Haines, W. G. Rinehart, Joseph H. Hoppe.
- 1871.—President, Augustus Shriver; Vice-President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Secretary, Wm. A. McKellip; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, Edward Lynch, David H. Byers, Geo. W. Matthews, David Fowble, Josephus H. Hoppe.
- 1872.—President, Augustus Shriver; Vice-President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Secretary, Wm. A. McKellip; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, David Fowble, Edward Lynch, H. E. Morelock, Joseph Shaeffer, Louis P. Slingluff.
- 1873.—President, Granville S. Haines; Vice-President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Secretary, Wm. A. McKellip; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, Edward Lynch, David Fowble, Joseph Shaeffer, Dr. C. Billingslea, Noah Shaeffer, E. O. Grimes, Louis P. Slingluff, Lewis H. Cole.
- 1874.—President, Granville S. Haines; Vice-President, George W. Matthews; Secretary, C. V. Wantz; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, F. H. Orendorff, H. E. Morelock, Joseph Hibbert, Thomas F. Shepherd, L. J. Crumrine.
- 1875.—President, Granville S. Haines; Vice-President, Joseph Shaeffer; Secretary, C. V. Wantz; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, H. E. Morelock, F. H. Orendorff, David Fowble, Thos. F. Shepherd, Samuel Roop.
- 1876.—President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Vice-President, Noah Shaeffer; Secretary, George W. Matthews; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, David H. Byers, Samuel Lawyer, Henry B. Albaugh, John Sellman, David Stoner.
- 1877.—President, Col. William A. McKellip; Vice-President, David Fowble; Secretary, G. W. Matthews; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, Dr. Jacob Rinehart, Granville S. Haines, L. P. Slingluff, Edward Lynch, Orlando Reese.
- 1878.—(Same board.)
- 1879.—Same board, save Francis A. Orendorff, secretary, vice G. W. Matthews.
- 1880.—Same board; Assistant Secretary, Frank W. Shriver; Chief Marshal, Joseph W. Berret; Assistant Marshals, Robert M. Hewitt, Wesley A. Steele, G. Edwin Hoppe, William N. Sellman; Committee on Grounds and Side Shows, David Fowble, Granville S. Haines, Edward Lynch; Superintendents of Departments, Henry E. Morelock, Wm. J. Morelock, D. H. Byers, Thomas B. Gist, Elias Yingling, Charles N. Kuhn, Francis Sharrer, Lee McElroy, W. G. Rinehart; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Samuel Swope, Frank Brown, J. C. Erubaker, A. G. Houck, Emanuel Myers, Geo. W. Manro, P. H. L. Myers, John W. Murray, Solomon Shepherd, Lewis Diehlman, Benj. Poole, David Rinehart; Committee of Reception, Hon. Charles B. Roberts, Hon. John E. Smith, Henry Galt, Thomas F. Shep-

herd, Samuel Cover, John H. Chew, E. J. Crumrine, R. D. Gorsuch, L. A. J. Lamotte, A. Augustus Roop, J. H. Steele, F. H. Chabough. The fair this year was held September 28th to October 1st, and in the trials for speed there were six trots, in which \$775 were given as awards.

- 1881.—President, Col. William A. McKellip; Vice-President, David Fowble; Secretary, Francis H. Orendorff; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, Edward Lynch, Dr. Jacob Rinehart, Jeremiah Rinehart, John B. Boyle, William J. Morelock.

The Agricultural Hall, for the productions requiring shelter, is eighty-five by forty feet, and two stories high. The pavilion seats over two thousand persons, and a music-stand, octagonal in form, is erected in the centre of the track. This society has a capital of nearly thirty thousand dollars invested in its properties. The quality of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and mules in the county, as annually exhibited, is superb, and makes a good return in profits to the growers and owners. It is universally admitted that the generous rivalry in their exhibitions has stimulated the farmers to more active exertions, and the machinists have been aroused to the necessity of producing implements of superior quality.

As has been before observed in these pages, the inhabitants of Carroll County have always been a peaceful and law-abiding people. The records of the court have seldom been defaced by the more heinous offenses which sometimes mar the moral symmetry of other communities. There have been but two executions in the county since its creation in 1837. Rebecca McCormick, a colored woman, was tried at the April term of the Circuit Court for 1859 for the murder of a colored boy, fourteen years of age. She was convicted of murder in the first degree, and executed in the month of June following.

On the 5th of April, 1872, Abraham L. Lynn, a miller near Lynwood Station, was found dead in his grain-bin with his skull fractured in several places. It was at first supposed that he had accidentally fallen into the bin, but the suspicious movements of a young man named Joseph W. Davis, employed in the mill, attracted attention, and he was arrested and charged with the murder. Hamilton Shue, a shoemaker in the village, was also arrested as an accomplice. The trial of Davis before the Circuit Court of Carroll County, in June, 1872, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. His case was then removed to Washington County, where he was tried in September, 1872, and convicted of murder in the first degree. There succeeded a series of delays almost unexampled in the history of jurisprudence. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and his counsel, Col. Mansby and J. A. C. Bond, believed implicitly in his innocence.

The case was taken on a bill of exceptions to the Court of Appeals, and the decision of the lower court affirmed. Subsequently, in deference to the appeals of counsel, the case was reopened by the highest court in the State and reargued, with the same result as before. An appeal was now made to the Governor for pardon, and the case elaborately argued before him, but he declined to interfere. Again, on the supposed discovery of new evidence, it was argued before the Governor with a like result. Some mistakes were then discovered in the court papers, and a writ of error was sued out by the counsel of Davis, which was heard by the Court of Appeals, and decided adversely to Davis. As a last resort an application for interference was made to the Legislature, which was then in session, but while the proceedings were pending before this body Davis made a full confession, acknowledging his guilt and exonerating Shue, who had already been acquitted. Davis was executed in the jail-yard at Westminster, Feb. 6, 1874. A fearful storm of wind and snow prevailed during the day, but the case had become so generally known through the extraordinary efforts of counsel in his behalf, that thousands of people were drawn thither to witness the last act in the tragedy. He broke down utterly at the last, and had to be borne up the steps of the gallows. His confession was sold to the spectators while he was delivering his farewell to the populace, and appeared the next day in the morning papers.

The financial exhibit of Carroll County for the year ending June 30, 1881, was very gratifying to the taxpayers. There was a reduction of \$10,641.61 in the public debt over the previous year, and an increase of \$5172.41 in assets, making a general improvement of \$15,787.02. The liabilities over assets were \$12,532.82, which was about the actual debt of the county. The tax levied was fifty cents on a hundred dollars, the lowest in the State. The expenses of the Circuit Court for August and November, 1880, and for February and May, 1881, were \$8303.46; for sundry attorneys, \$11.33; for the Orphans' Court, \$1573.81; for county commissioners, \$1868.50; for county jail, \$2390.59; for public schools, \$21,000; for registers of voters, \$825; for collection of taxes, \$2635; for justices of the peace, \$457.68; for constables, \$464.79; for public printing, \$722.83; for taxes refunded, \$1410; for State witnesses, \$4158; for laying out and opening public roads, \$109; for inquests, \$166.94; for sundry minor expenses, \$970.55; for county roads, small bridges, and culverts, \$9369.90; for bridges, \$3732.88; for county indebtedness, \$14,230.31; for judges and clerks of election, \$286; for out-door pensioners,

\$2803; for special pensions by order, \$619.60; for miscellaneous accounts, \$2364.36; for the almshouse, \$3822.70. The liabilities of the county on June 30, 1881, were given by Joseph A. Waesche, the treasurer, as follows: County certificates outstanding, \$47,495; note due Union National Bank, \$5000; Daniel Bush estate, \$1200; George W. Armacort, \$400; total, \$54,095. The amount of liabilities June 30, 1880, \$64,709.61. The assets were stated as follows: Outstanding taxes in hands of collectors for former years, \$38,230.71; cash in bank, \$2396.97; due from Baltimore City and Allegany County, \$935.50; total, \$41,563.18. Amount of assets July 30, 1880, \$36,390.77. The commissioners were John K. Longwell, president; Francis Warner, William C. Polk.

The following statistics in regard to Carroll County are furnished from the census bureau: Total value of real estate assessed for the year ended June 30, 1880, \$11,215,334; personal property, \$5,030,142; aggregate value of real and personal property assessed, \$16,245,476. Receipts from taxes for all purposes except schools, \$90,687.65; for school purposes, \$37,245.47; total receipts from State taxes for all purposes except schools, \$14,214.79; total receipts from State taxes (or apportionment) for schools, \$16,245.47. Expenditures for schools, \$37,245.47; State roads or bridges, \$11,996.71; poor, \$7590; all other purposes, \$24,337.95. Total, \$81,170.13. The bonded indebtedness is based on the issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest in 1864 and 1865, as bounties for volunteer soldiers, which matured in 1866 and 1867. The amount paid is \$16,675; outstanding, \$48,325. Assets, par value outstanding taxes in the hands of collectors, \$36,390.17; almshouse property, containing 175 acres of land, \$15,000. Total, \$51,390.17; estimated value, \$51,390.17.

The total population of the county in 1880 was 30,992, of which the males numbered 15,495, and the females 15,497.

The population of Carroll County, according to previous census returns, has been as follows:

	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
White.....	26,444	22,525	18,667	15,224
Colored.....	2,175	1,225	974	895
Slave.....	.....	783	975	1,122
Total.....	28,619	24,533	20,616	17,241

The cereal production of Carroll County, as returned by the census of 1880, was as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley.....	133	3,724
Buckwheat.....	972	12,543
Indian corn.....	31,985	1,063,986
Oats.....	11,972	262,158
Rye.....	5,269	54,870
Wheat.....	40,077	379,333
Tobacco.....	162	137,171

Summary of School Statistics for 1880.

Number of school-houses (frame 52, brick 63, log 18, stone 12).....	125
Number male teachers (principals).....	82
" female " " ".....	49
" " assistants.....	1
" fenced lots.....	9
" schools having outbuildings.....	165
" " " good blackboards.....	110
" " " furniture.....	112
Different pupils for the year (white).....	6152
" " " (colored).....	307

Receipts.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1880.....	\$180.30
State school tax.....	12,662.36
" free school fund.....	1,12.02
County school tax at 16 cents on the \$100.....	26,000.00
Book fees.....	7,511.60
State appropriation to colored schools.....	2,171.68
License.....	201.33
Rent.....	25.00

Total \$44,994.43

The total disbursements were \$44,994.43, of which \$36,991.40 were teachers' salaries, \$1579.96 for fuel, \$4902.89 for stationery; \$4063.12 for colored schools (included in the above disbursements), and the balance (save \$3146.07 cash on hand) for various incidental and contingent expenses.

According to the United States census of 1880, the total number of persons in Carroll County who cannot read is 1419, and of those who cannot write 2125. Of the latter, 1209 are native white, 66 foreign white, and 850 colored. Of the white population who cannot write, 95 males and 61 females, total, 156, are between 10 and 14 years of age; 43 males and 49 females, total, 92, are from 15 to 20 years of age; and 383 males and 641 females, total, 1027, are 21 years and over. Of the colored population who cannot write, 43 males and 51 females, total, 94, are from 10 to 14 years old; 42 males and 58 females, total, 100, are from 15 to 20 years; and 320 males and 336 females, total, 656, are 21 years and over.

CARROLL COUNTY DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TANEYTOWN DISTRICT, No. 1.

THE metes and bounds of this district are as follows:

"Beginning at the Pennsylvania line where Rock Creek crosses said line; thence with the course of said creek until it empties into the Monocacy River; thence with the Monocacy to the point where Double Pipe Creek enters the river; thence with the course of Pipe to the point of junction with Little Pipe Creek; and by Pipe Creek; thence with the course of

Little Pipe Creek to Eckart's Ford; thence with a straight line to Eck's Ford on Big Pipe Creek; thence up Big Pipe Creek to Grove's Mill; thence with the stone road to Littlestown turnpike; thence with the turnpike to the Pennsylvania line; thence to the place of beginning."

The district is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the Myers' and Uniontown Districts, on the south by the Uniontown and Middleburg Districts, and on the west by Frederick County. Its western boundary line is the Monocacy River, and Big Pipe Creek separates it from the Uniontown District. Alloway's Creek, which rises in Pennsylvania, passes through the northwest corner of the district and empties into the Monocacy River, and Pinney Creek, which takes its rise in the same State, passes diagonally through the district, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and finds its outlet in the Monocacy. Upon the tributaries of these streams many mills have been erected, some of them prior to the Revolutionary war. Taneytown District was first settled by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Covenanters' stock, who were either natives of the north of Ireland or the descendants of those who came to Pennsylvania very early in the history of the colonies. Among them were the Gwynns, McKeebbs, McKellips, Gauts, Birnies, Knoxes, and Rudebills. The Gouds, Crouses, Swopes, Hesses, Nalls, Hecks, Reisdollars, Thompsons, and Slunks are names intimately associated also with the first settlement of the district. Frederick Taney was the earliest settler of whom any record is preserved. He took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Taneytown, at present the business centre of the district, in 1740, and in 1751 a Brother's Agreement," a tract of seven thousand nine hundred acres, was patented to Edward Digges and Raphael Taney. About 1750 a heavy tide of immigration set in from Pennsylvania. John McKellip, Sr., a sea-captain, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, where his parents had removed from the neighborhood of Castle Stirling, England. He married, Nov. 9, 1780, Mary Drips, his first wife, and after her death, Ann Adams, of Maryland. He settled in the Taneytown District in 1780, whither he had come from Ireland in company with Rogers Birnie. He died March 10, 1834, aged eighty years. His first wife died Feb. 15, 1799, and his second, Dec. 14, 1827, she being sixty-four years of age. Three of his brothers, William, Hugh, and David, settled in America. John McKellip's son James by his second wife was born Nov. 5, 1805, and died May 4, 1859. He was the father of Col. William A. McKellip, a prominent lawyer of Westminster. The early settlers were all staunch Whigs during the Revolution, and contributed largely to

troops and treasure to its success. "Brother's Inheritance," a grant of three thousand one hundred and twenty-four acres, was patented to Michael Swope in 1761.

If longevity be an indication of the salubrity of a climate, Taneytown District has reason to be proud of its record in this regard. John Welty was born in Eppingen, Germany, Sept. 4, 1722. He came to this country and settled in the Taneytown District, and died near Emmittsburg, Jan. 16, 1817, aged ninety-four years, four months, and two days. His son, Frederick Welty, was born on Piney Creek, near Taneytown, March 12, 1779, and afterwards removed to Deilsburg, York Co., Pa., where he died April 28, 1877, aged ninety-eight years, one month, and sixteen days; Elizabeth Knitz, a daughter of John Welty, lived to be one hundred and three years of age; Susanna Hornaker died in March, 1855, aged eighty-four years, four months, and two days; Casper Welty, a son of John, died Feb. 27, 1856, aged eighty-eight years, nine months, and twenty-one days; Bernard Welty, another son, died April 1, 1856, aged eighty-two years, eight months, and eleven days; Mary Hoovs, another daughter, died Sept. 17, 1866, aged ninety-one years; Abraham Welty, died May 2, 1874, aged ninety-seven years, eleven months, and twenty-two days. Their aggregate ages amounted to six hundred and fifty-seven years, giving an average of ninety-four years to each member of the family, probably the most remarkable instance of longevity since the days of the patriarchs.

Piney Creek Presbyterian Church.—"April 13, 1763, Tom's Creek and Pipe Creek Churches ask leave to apply to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for a young man to supply them." The answer to this request is not recorded, but the Rev. Samuel Thompson was appointed to preach at Tom's Creek, and the Rev. Robert McMardil was at the same time appointed to preach at Pine Creek, on the fourth Sabbath of April. At this point in the history the name of Pipe Creek disappears from the record, and that of Pine, then Piney Creek, is substituted, showing that the congregation now adopted a new name, if it did not also change its place of worship. The church was supplied during the next autumn and winter by William Edmeston and John Slemons, licentiates of the Donegal Presbytery, by William Magan, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and by the Rev. Robert Smith. For the summer of 1764, Mr. Slemons had three appointments at Piney Creek. During the next five years Tom's Creek and Piney Creek had occasional supplies, appointed chiefly at the stated meetings of the Presbytery in April and October.

Andrew Bay, John Slemons, John Craighead, Hezekiah James Balch, Samuel Thompson, and Robert Cooper were among their preachers. Rev. John Slemons was born in Chester County, Pa. His parents were emigrants from Ireland. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal in 1762 or 1763. He was unanimously called to Lower Marsh Creek on the third Saturday of November, 1764. He also received calls from Tom's Creek and Piney Creek about the same time. At Philadelphia, May 8, 1765, the Presbytery desired his answer respecting the calls under consideration, when "he gave up that from Piney Creek and Tom's Creek." Not being "clear" with respect to the call from Lower Marsh Creek, the Presbytery "recommend him to come to a determination as soon as he can in that matter."

On the 23d of May he declared his acceptance of the call to Lower Marsh Creek, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle. Oct. 30, 1765, Mr. Slemons frequently supplied Tom's Creek and Piney Creek, both before and after his settlement at Marsh Creek. His relation to this church had dissolved in 1774. He was pastor of Slate Ridge and Chanceford from their organization until his death, June, 1814, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains, and those of his wife Sarah, who died June 2, 1823, are interred in the Piney Creek burying-ground. Mrs. Slemons was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Dean, a co-laborer of the Tennents, who was buried in the Neslamby Church graveyard. Two brothers and a sister of Mr. Slemons, and the children of one of the brothers, are buried in the Lower Marsh Creek burying-ground. Piney Creek had meanwhile asked for the appointment of the Rev. Joseph Rhea "in particular" as supply, and had also requested that some member of the Presbytery be deputed to assist in the preparation of a call to Mr. Rhea. He had already been before the congregation, having become a member of the Presbytery, October, 1770. That Mr. Rhea's ministrations were highly acceptable is evinced by the fact that not only Piney Creek, but also Upper Marsh Creek (now Gettysburg) and the united churches of Tuscarora and Cedar Springs, all presented calls to him in April, 1771. Hanover, in Dauphin County, likewise asked for him as supply at the same time. The call from Tuscarora and Cedar Spring was withheld for correction. That from Upper Marsh was presented to Mr. Rhea, and taken into consideration by him.

The commissioners from Piney Creek were Patrick Watson and Matthew Galt. They stated that subscriptions amounting to £110 or £112 had been

secured for Mr. Rhea's support; that if he became pastor they proposed to maintain his family for the first year in addition to the salary, and that this agreement had been entered of record in their "Book of Congregational Affairs."

The Presbytery found the call to be regular and the people unanymous, but an existing difficulty between Tom's Creek and Piney Creek was an impediment in the way of placing it in Mr. Rhea's hands. Another committee was now raised to hear and determine the matters now in dispute. This committee consisted of the Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Roon, Duffield, and Cooper, and was directed to put the call in Mr. Rhea's hands, if no sufficient objections arose out of the questions submitted for their decision.

The committee was directed to meet on the Monday following their appointment, but in this they failed, and so reported to the Presbytery in June, when the reasons assigned for the failure were sustained. During the delay occasioned by these efforts of conciliation Mr. Rhea declared his acceptance of the call to Upper Marsh Creek, but afterwards declined it under circumstances which led the Presbytery to disapprove of his conduct "as having too great an appearance of inadvertency and instability," and recommending him to be "more cautious in the future with respect to such matters."

Piney Creek now urged the Presbytery to put their call into Mr. Rhea's hands, and in case of his acceptance to have him installed as soon as convenient. The same obstacle being still in the way as at the April meeting, action upon this request was again deferred.

But, in order to expedite the business, a new committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Cooper, Craighead, and Duffield, with Robert Dill and Robert McPherson as elders, was appointed to determine the matter in debate, and if the way should be clear, put the call into Mr. Rhea's hands and receive his answer.

The committee met at Tom's Creek on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1771, all the members being present except Mr. Craighead and Elder Dill. Mr. Cooper was chosen moderator, and Mr. Duffield clerk. The commissioners from Piney Creek were Patrick Watson, Abraham Heyter, Benjamin McKinley, James Galt, and James Hunter; from Tom's Creek a committee of four.

When the committee and the parties came together, there were two subjects of dispute to be considered. The first was that Piney Creek desired a separation from Tom's Creek and the settlement of a pastor of their own; whereas Tom's Creek favored the continuance of the former union and a joint settlement of a

pastor. After a full and patient hearing of the arguments on both sides, the committee decided this first question in favor of Piney Creek, and dissolved the union.

The second subject of controversy was that of the boundary line between the two congregations. It will be remembered that in April, 1765, this question was considered and apparently settled. The following is the concluding part of the committee's decision:

"The committee therefore determine that although Monocacy does appear to be a just and natural boundary to Tom's Creek, yet for the present such persons as live between the above-mentioned Stony Ridge and Marsh Creek, or Monocacy, and choose to join with Piney Creek, shall be at liberty so to do. But that in case of Tom's Creek obtaining a minister, it shall be deemed more regular in them to join with Tom's Creek (within whose reasonable bounds they are to be esteemed residing), as being more conducive to the general good of the church, even though they should still continue a connection with Piney Creek as being nearer to them as that house is now seated."

In the judgment and determination of the committee the commissioners of both congregations acquiesced, and thus disposed of questions which had been sources of controversy and distraction. The way was now clear for presenting the call to Mr. Rhea. It was accordingly placed in his hands by the committee. After due deliberation he accepted it. The record omits the arrangements for his installation, but this doubtless soon followed, as from this time he discharged the duties of the pastorate. Thus after depending upon the Presbytery for supplies for nearly ten years, Piney Creek had, for the first time, a settled minister. At what precise time the first house of worship was erected at Piney Creek is unknown. It was, however, prior to the settlement of Mr. Rhea, as is shown by the deed conveying the lot of ground, and the house built upon it, to the trustees. The original Piney Creek church, as stated above, erected prior to Mr. Rhea's settlement in 1771, was a very plain log structure. Its pews were

"— Straight-backed and tall,
Its pulpit, goblet formed,
Half-way up the wall,
The sounding-board above."

It was removed about the year 1818, when the present brick church was built upon the same site, and much after the same fashion. It was remodeled and modernized in 1863, during the pastorate of Mr. Patterson. The number of pews in the second church before the last improvements were made were fifty-eight.

The deed of the old church is dated Feb. 15, 1771, and was given for a consideration of five shillings, by

Abraham Heyter, of Frederick County, province of Maryland, to Patrick Watson, James Galt, and John McCorkle, of the same county and province, and James Barr and James Hunter, of York County, province of Pennsylvania, in trust for a church and burying-ground. The grant contained two acres of land, and the use of a spring of water contiguous thereto, on the southeast side of the land, and was situated in Piney Creek Hundred, Frederick Co. In shape it was a parallelogram, with lines running north and south twenty perches, and east and west sixteen perches. The grantor restricted the use and privilege of the land to "a congregation of people called Presbyterians, who shall hold or continue to hold that system of doctrine contained in the Westminster confession of faith, catechisms, and directory, as the same principles are now professed and embraced by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to which they are now united."

While Piney Creek was enjoying the regular ministrations of a settled pastor, Tom's Creek was dependent upon the Presbytery for supplies. In 1772 subscriptions to the amount of fourteen pounds were taken up in Piney Creek for the benefit of Nassau Hall College, New Jersey. In June, 1775, Mr. Rhea informed the Presbytery that he desired to visit some parts of Virginia, and that his people had given consent to his absence. The Presbytery permitted him to carry out his purpose, and furnished him with the usual traveling credentials.

Mr. Rhea tendered his resignation as pastor of the Piney Creek Church in April, 1776. His reasons for doing so are not upon record, but subsequent proceedings show that his salary was in arrears. The commissioners of the congregation were Robert Bigham and Adam Hoop. Upon their acceding to Mr. Rhea's request, the Presbytery, after due deliberation, dissolved the pastoral relation. An agreement was, however, previously entered into whereby Mr. Rhea engaged to receipt in full for his salary upon the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds. He also agreed that if upon examination of accounts it should appear that any moneys had been received for which due credit had not been given, the proper deductions should be made. The date of these transactions was April 11, 1776.

Mr. Rhea obtained leave to spend the following summer in Virginia, and was furnished with the usual Presbyterian certificate.

Being unable to effect a settlement with Mr. Rhea, the congregation applied to the Presbytery in October of the same year for a committee to adjudicate the matter. The Rev. Messrs. Balch and Black, with

Elders William Blair and David McCaughy, were appointed said committee, and directed to meet at Piney Creek, when Mr. Rhea could be present. But as he had gone to Virginia, the meeting was necessarily delayed, and before it could be arranged for his convenience he died. This event occurred Sept. 20, 1777. Mr. Rhea was a native of Ireland. Piney Creek was his only pastorate in this country. His remains lie in the burying-ground attached to this church. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Rhea, who died in 1777, aged about sixty-two years. Erected at the request and the expense of a grand-son of the deceased, in 1859, by the elders of the Piney Creek Church, where he preached seven years."

In October, 1778, a paper signed by Patrick Watson, Robert Bigham, Samuel McCune, James Watson, and William Linn showed that the arrears due to the heirs of Mr. Rhea had been collected, and all the obligations of the congregation to him honorably discharged. Supplies were appointed for Piney Creek at this meeting, and from time to time for the next two years.

On the 22d of May, 1777, the Rev. James Martin, a member of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, was received by the Synod and assigned to the Presbytery of Donegal. He was enrolled as a member of this latter body June 18th. In 1780 he accepted a call to Piney Creek Church. The support promised was "four hundred bushels of wheat per year, or the current price thereof in money, and as much more as the circumstances of the congregation would admit." He was installed Nov. 9, 1780, by a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. James Hunt, John Slemmons, and John Black. The pastorate of Mr. Martin was continued eight and a half years. In October, 1788, he applied to the Presbytery of Carlisle for a relief from his charge. The commissioners of the congregation had not been instructed to acquiesce in this application, but they presented a memorial showing that their financial affairs were not in a healthy condition. The church was cited to appear at the next meeting and show cause why Mr. Martin's request should not be granted, and a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Black, McKnight, and Henderson, with Elders John Linn, Robert McPherson, and James McKnight, was directed to meet at Piney Creek on the first Tuesday of December and inquire into the condition of affairs.

The committee reported, April 15, 1789, that the whole amount paid Mr. Martin in nine years was £612 12s. 8d., that £297 7s. 1d. were still due, that for his future support they can only raise seventy

pounds per annum, and will only be responsible for forty pounds of the said sum. The pastoral relation was therefore unanimously dissolved, and the congregation was directed to use every honorable effort to liquidate their indebtedness to Mr. Martin. At the same meeting Mr. Martin accepted a call to East and West Penn's Valley, Warrior Mark, and Half-Moon, in Pennsylvania, within the present bounds of the Presbytery of Huntingdon. Here he labored until his death, Jan. 20, 1795. He was a native of the County Down of Ireland. He came to this country before it independence was declared, and labored for a season in South Carolina. Piney Creek was his first settlement here, though he had preached for some years in his native land. He was one of the original members of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, which was constituted April 14, 1795. He died at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried in Penn's Valley, where he resided after he moved to Maryland. Tradition speaks of him as an able and popular preacher. He is said to have been a very earnest and animated speaker. Like all the preachers of that day, and those especially of the denomination from which he originally came, his sermons were long, perhaps seldom less than an hour and a half, and sometimes considerably longer. On a warm summer day it was not unusual for him to take off his coat and preach in his shirt-sleeves. In the pulpit he was very forgetful of himself and his personal appearance, so intently was he taken up in his subject. He would first take off his coat, then begin to loosen his cravat, and conclude by taking off his wig, holding it in his hand and shaking it in the face of the congregation, and sometimes during the course of his sermon his wig would become awry, the back part turned to the front, and he utterly unconscious of the metamorphosis. Surely a man of such earnestness was above and beyond the ridicule of the profane. Mr. Martin was twice married. His first wife was Annie McCullough; his second, Ellen Davidson, of York County. After his death she returned to her home. She had no children. Mr. Martin had four sons,—James, Samuel, John, and Robert.

The pulpit remained vacant for several years after Mr. Martin's resignation, and depended upon the Presbytery for preaching and the administration of the sacraments. The process of liquidating their indebtedness went on slowly.

In October, 1792, a statement of accounts between the congregation and their late pastor showed a remaining indebtedness of £96 17s. 11d. The only other reference to the subject is in April, 1793, when the people are again directed to take all proper meas-

ures to secure a speedy discharge of their obligations to Mr. Martin.

In August, 1793, the advice of the Presbytery was sought in the following case: "A certain widow of Piney Creek, with her husband in his lifetime, applied to a certain man who passed under the name of a gospel minister and had the ordinance of baptism in appearance administered to her two children; but it was afterwards discovered that the said administrator had never been authorized by any regular church of Christ to act as a gospel minister." The Presbytery decided the act of the impostor to be invalid, and advised that the children be baptized by a regularly ordained minister.

In October, 1801, the Piney Creek Church, which had been vacant since the resignation of Mr. Martin, April 15, 1789, extended a call to Mr. Davidson, offering him £87 10s. for one-half of his ministerial and pastoral services. A commissioner informed the Presbytery that Tom's Creek had been consulted, and had agreed that Mr. Davidson's services should be divided between the two congregations. The call was accordingly presented to Mr. Davidson, and upon his acceptance of it the arrangement was consummated.

Tom's Creek and Piney Creek were now for the first time in a period of forty years united under the same pastor. The union then established has, however, been continued with entire harmony through successive pastorates for three-quarters of a century. Mr. Davidson's labors were continued in the two congregations until the autumn of 1809.

At the Pre-bytery meeting at Carlisle, Sept. 26, 1810, charges of a serious nature were made against Mr. Davidson by Mr. Emmit. "Only six were deemed relevant: 1. A charge of fraud and falsehood in a business transaction with said Emmit. 2. Of fraud towards the purchasers of certain lots of ground in the above transaction. 3. Of falsehood in renting to Anthony Troxel a brick house only, and afterwards giving him possession of orchard, clover, and garden, though said property was claimed by said Emmit according to contract. 4. Of fraud and falsehood (1) in settling an account with Robert Holmes, and (2) in his dealings with Lewis Weaver, wherein he promised to settle with said Weaver before he (Davidson) removed to Frederick, but violated said promise. 5. Of cruel and unchristian conduct in ejecting George Hockensmith, wife, and children, with beds and furniture, during a heavy rain, despite all said Hockensmith's entreaties to give him two or three days, for which he would pay him two dollars, and in refusing to give him time for his children to eat a mouthful of breakfast, though it was provided

for them and already on the table. 6. Of a breach of the Sabbath, in June, 1805, in dealing with Solomon Kephart for harvest liquors."

A committee consisting of the Rev. John McKnight, D.D., chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. William Paxton and David McCaughy, with Elders Alexander Russel, Walter Smith, and John Eadie, appointed to hear and take testimony in the case, met at the house of Patrick Reed, in Emmittsburg, on the first Tuesday of November, 1810, and entered upon an examination of the charges. Mr. Davidson declined to make any defense. The committee reported to the Presbytery April 11, 1811. The charges were taken up seriatim, and after mature consideration it was decided that none of them had been sustained. It was thereupon

"Resolved, That the Presbytery declare their high disapprobation of the conduct of William Emmitt, in instituting and prosecuting charges evidently unjust, slanderous, and vexatious."

It was also ordered that an attested copy of this resolution be read from the pulpit of the churches.

Of the internal and spiritual condition of Piney Creek during Mr. Davidson's pastorate little is known. In 1806 the total membership was 124; in 1807, 113; in 1808, 108. In 1805 the additions to the church were 10; in 1807, 8; in 1808, 7; in 1809, 9. The baptisms in 1806 were 11; in 1807, 8; in 1808, 24; in 1809, 10; in 1810, 14.

The next pastor of the united congregations was the Rev. Robert Smith Grier. A complete roll of the membership of Piney Creek was prepared in January, 1824, from which it appears that there were then one hundred and forty-four communicants; of these eighty-nine were females. Piney Creek had at that date thirty-seven members more than Tom's Creek, and was most probably as strong as at any period of its history. Emigration westward, by which it has been greatly depleted of late, had not then fairly set in. The elders were Alexander Horner, John McAllister, Samuel Thompson, and John Barr. Many names then on the list of members have since disappeared. The Adairs, the Baldwins, the Blacks, the Darbys, the Fergusons, the Heagys, the McCrearys, the Reids, the Wilsons, and others familiar doubtless to many now living are no longer upon the register.

In May, 1825, Catharine Harris, Susan Jamison, Sarah and William Thompson, Rebecca Wilson, Henry Dinwiddie, Amelia Rhinedoller, and Sophia Deukart were received, and in September Robert Flemming and Miss Eliza Graham. In 1830 the Session received Jacob Shoemaker, who became a useful member of the church, and was ordained to

the eldership in 1833. He died Feb. 4, 1869. Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker, wife of Jacob, was received at the same time; she was a diffident though a sincere and humble Christian woman. At her death, which occurred Oct. 26, 1875, it was discovered that she had bequeathed two thousand dollars to the board of the church.

John Adair was treasurer of Piney Creek Church from 1814 to 1822; James Barr, from 1822 to 1836. The position of doorkeeper was held by Abraham Shoemaker from 1815 to 1819; James Ross, from 1819 to 1822; Elijah Curran, from 1823 to 1837. The number of persons subscribing to the pastor's salary in 1806 were 95; in 1810, 75; in 1816 and 1817, 100, which appears to be the maximum number so far as can be ascertained. The subscriptions ranged from one to ten dollars, the average being about three, and were paid semi-annually.

The pastorate of Mr. Grier, though covering more than half a century, was quiet and uneventful. He lived during a large part of his ministry upon his farm, three miles north of Emmittsburg, and over the line separating Maryland and Pennsylvania. After the decease of Mr. Grier both churches were supplied for a few months by Rev. Daniel B. Jackson, then a licentiate, but now pastor of the Black River Falls Church, Wis. Early in the summer of 1866 they were visited by the Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, pastor of the Annapolis Church, and a member of the Presbytery of Baltimore. This visit resulted in a call to the pastorate of both churches. Mr. Patterson commenced his labors early in August, and was installed at Piney Creek November 13th, and on the next day at Emmittsburg. Mr. Patterson's ministry lasted seven years. In the summer of 1873 he resigned his pastoral charge with a view to accept a call to Milford, N. J., which is his present field of labor. The relations of the present pastor to the united churches of Emmittsburg, Piney Creek, and Taneytown were constituted in December, 1873, by a committee of the Presbytery of Baltimore.

In January, 1824, there were in the church at Piney Creek four elders,—Alexander Horner, John McAllister, Samuel Thompson, and James Barr,—and the following are the names of the communicants:

Alexander Horner, Sarah Horner, Eli Horner, Ann Walker, John Horner, Ann Thompson, Robert McCreery, Robert Thompson, Eleanor Thompson, Ann McCreery, Mary Thompson, Andrew Walker, Maria McCreery, Sarah Horner, James Horner, James Black, Jane Black, Philip Heagy, Esther Heagy, Jesse Gahan, Margaret Anne, William Walker, William Stevenson, Peggy Stevenson, John McAllister, J. W. McAllister, Peggy McAllister, Mary McAllister, Elizabeth Henry, Frances Weems, Jane Cor-

nell, Margaret Paxton, William Paxton, Caroline Harris, Jane McCrea, Elijah Baldwin, Matthew Galt, Mary Galt, Elizabeth Galt, Susan Galt, Rebecca Galt, Abraham Linnor, Sterling Galt, Margaret Galt, Samuel Galt, Mary Galt, Mary Jones, Elizabeth McCrea, Thompson McCrea, Samuel Thompson, Archibald Clingan, Ann Clingan, William Clingan, Elizabeth Clingan, Hugh Thompson, Margaret Snyder, Elijah Baldwin, Elizabeth Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, Kizeah Baldwin, Rachel Miller, Sarah Drummond, James Smith, Sarah Smith, — Alison, Martha Alison, Mary Ann Alison, Isabella Barr, James Barr, Margaret Barr, Sally Barr, Mary Cornell, Esther Cornell, Sarah Galt, Martha Breckenridge, Margaret Birnie, Hester Birnie, Charles Birnie, Hester Birnie, Jr., Rose Birnie, John McKaleb, Mary Jane Anson, John McKelip, Ann McKelip, Mary Gilchian, Sarah Chubach, Catherine Musgrove, John Ferguson, Sr., John Ferguson, Rebecca Ferguson, John Adair, Esther Adair, Sarah Adair, Samuel Adair, Hannah Adair, Frances Alison, Margaret Reid, Margaret Reid, Jr., Mary Reid, Weemes Black, Elizabeth Larimore, Lucinda McCalister, Thomas McCune, Thomas McCune, Jr., Mary McCune, John Thompson, Andrew Guin, Margaret Hunter, Susanna Hunter, Jane Hunter, Elizabeth Hunter, John Hunter, Andrew Horner, Margaret Horner, William Horner, Elizabeth Horner, Nancy Bentley, John Darby, Catharine Darby, Elizabeth Smith, Mary Wilson, Jane Wilson, John Wilson, Bet-y Larimore, George Guin, Elizabeth Baldwin, John McCleanham, Ann McClanahan, James McCalester, James McCalister, Jr., Mary McCalister, Alexander McCalister, James McElhenny, Maria McElhenny, Sally McElhenny, Robert McKinney, Susanna McKinney, Esther McKinney, James Smith, Jane Longwell, Sally Jamison, Miss Jamison, Kitty (colored), Jack (colored).

The following is a list of the persons subscribing to the pastor's salary in the year 1817:

Adair, John.	Galt, Matthew.
Adair, Samuel.	Guin, George.
Alison, Francis.	Galt, Moses.
Alexander, William.	Gilliland, John.
Armstrong, Isaac.	Galt, Andrew?
Barr, James.	Gordin, Mary.
Breckenridge, William.	Horner, Alexander.
Black, James.	Hill, Hannah.
Birnie, Clotworthy.	Hunter, Joseph.
Baldwin, Daniel.	Horner, William.
Beard, William.	Horner, Andrew.
Breckenridge, Widow.	Horner, John.
Braunon, Margaret.	Hunter, John.
Cornall, Thomas.	Heagy, Philip.
Cornall, William.	Hays, Joseph.
Crabbs, John.	Hunter, Susanna.
Currens, Elijah.	Heagy, George.
Currens, William.	Jamison, Widow.
Cornall, Jesse.	Jamison, John.
Cornall, Smith.	Jones, John.
Clingan, Archibald.	Linn, James.
Clingan, William.	Linn, Samuel.
Crabster, John.	Love, Robert.
Crabster, John, Jr.	Leech, Robert.
Darby, John.	Linn, Abraham.
Dorborrow, Isaac.	Larimore, Thomas.
Drummond, James.	Linn, Samuel, Jr.
Ferguson, John.	Little, Susanna.
Ferguson, William.	McCreary, Robert.
Galt, John.	McAlister, John.

McAlister, James.	Stevenson, William.
McKaleb, John.	Shoemaker, William.
McKallip, John.	Snyder, Nicholas.
McCune, Thomas.	Shaw, Hugh.
McHvane, Moses.	Six, George.
Major, Robert.	Sink, George.
McKinney, John.	Smith, Obadiah.
McCune, Thomas.	Shoemaker, Abraham.
McElhenny, John.	Stevenson, James.
McCrea, Elizabeth.	Thompson, John.
McCrea, Thompson.	Thomson, Samuel.
Musgrove, Samuel.	Thomson, Robert.
McElhenny, James.	Thomson, Hugh.
Paxton, William.	Wilson, William.
Faxton, Thomas.	Walker, Mary.
Paxton, Margaret.	Welker, William.
Ross, James.	Wilson, Charles, Jr.
Robinson, Robert.	Wharton, James.
Reed, Francis.	Weems, Fanny.
Smith, Samuel.	Walker, Andrew.
Smith, James.	

Rev. Sterling M. Galt was born in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., Feb. 28, 1837. He was the son of Sterling Galt, a wealthy and influential citizen of the county and a descendant of one of the oldest settlers. He entered Princeton College, and pursued a thorough course of study both in the academic and theological departments. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1861. He began his ministrations at Newark and Red Clay Creek, Del., within the bounds of the Presbytery of New Castle, where he was ordained in 1862 and installed pastor of these churches. After three years of incessant labor in this his only charge, he fell a victim to typhoid fever, Oct. 24, 1865.

Piney Creek has done her share to replenish the ministerial ranks. John W. Smith was the only son of Stephen and Frances Smith. He entered himself as a student of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and studied at the same time for the Presbyterian ministry. He was a young man of talent, and gave promise of eminent usefulness, but was taken off by disease, May 26, 1872, in the twentieth year of his year. The inscription upon his tombstone in Piney Creek graveyard tells that "he was a candidate for the ministry."

Rev. James Grier Breckenridge, son of Robert and Mary Grier Breckenridge, and brother of Mrs. Matilda Allison, of Emmittsburg, was born in Carroll County, Md., May 30, 1808. His parents were members of the Piney Creek Church. His mother was a daughter of Rev. James Grier, a convert of Whitefield, and pastor of the Deep Run Church, Bucks County, Pa., from 1776 to 1791. Mr. Breckenridge received his collegiate education at Dickinson College, studied theology at Princeton, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle. In the autumn of 1831 he

assisted in protracted services held at Bedford, Pa., after which he supplied the Bedford Church for some months. In May, 1833, a colony of thirty members from this congregation formed a new church at Schellsburg, of which Mr. Breckinridge became the first pastor. Accompanied by his wife he attended the sessions of the Carlisle Presbytery, at Chambersburg, in October, 1833. After the adjournment they visited their relatives in Carroll County, Md., and while there were prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, from which neither of them recovered. Mr. Breckinridge died Nov. 1, 1833, when but twenty-six years of age, and Mrs. Breckinridge on the 19th of the same month, aged thirty years. They were both buried in the graveyard of Piney Creek Church.

John Motter Annan, the son of Dr. Andrew and Elizabeth Motter Annan, was born in Emmitsburg, Md., March 17, 1841. Early in life he exhibited a decided predilection for the church, and with a view to prepare for the ministry entered Lafayette College Sept. 7, 1859. At the breaking out of the civil war he left school and joined the Union army, enlisting in Company C, First Regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Cavalry, Capt. John Horner, of which company he was chosen first lieutenant. While at Camp Thomas, Frederick, Md., before the company had been in active service, he was accidentally killed by the discharge of a carbine in the hands of a soldier with whom he was conversing, Nov. 13, 1861. He was a young man of some talent, and possessed of moral qualities which would have made themselves felt in the community had he lived and carried out his original intentions.

The pastors of the Piney Creek Church have been:

1763-70, vacant, with occasional supplies; 1771-76, Rev. Joseph Rhea; 1776-80, vacant, with occasional supplies; 1780-89, Rev. James Martin; 1789-1800, vacant, with occasional supplies; 1801-10, Rev. Patrick Davidson; 1811-13, vacant, with occasional supplies; 1814-66, Rev. Robert S. Grier; 1866-73, Rev. Isaac M. Patterson; 1873, Rev. William Simonton.

Taneytown is the oldest village in Carroll County. It was laid out about the year 1750 by Frederick Taney, who came from Calvert County, Md. It is situated on the main road from Frederick to York, Pa., and prior to the Revolutionary war, and for many years afterwards, was the principal thoroughfare between the North and South. Frederick Taney, the founder of the town, was a member of the family of Roger B. Taney, the late eminent chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose remains now repose in a cemetery in Frederick after

a grand but stormy career, in which heroic devotion to duty and extraordinary judicial acumen were so faithfully illustrated that his bitterest enemies have united to do justice to his memory. The ancestors of Frederick Taney were among the earliest settlers in the province of Maryland, and were large landed proprietors in Calvert County for many generations before his birth. Raphael Taney, in conjunction with Edward Digges, patented a tract of seven thousand nine hundred acres of land in this vicinity in 1754, but the Taney estate passed into other hands many years ago. The Good family succeeded by purchase to Taneytown. The land eventually fell into the hands of an old bachelor named Taney, who was a hard drinker. When not in his cups he was crusty and disagreeable, and could not be brought to entertain a proposition for the disposal of his property. Certain parties familiar with his habits, and anxious to secure the land, probably for speculative purposes, plied him with liquor, and when reduced to the convenient state of intoxication induced him to sign the papers which conveyed away his property. From the Good family the property descended by inheritance to the Gwinn, and from them, by sale and otherwise, to John McCaleb, the most extensive owner, Crouse, McKellip, Swope, Knox, Birnie, Rudisell, Hess, Null, Galt, and other families, until to-day there are but few acres within a radius of several miles around the town owned by parties bearing the names of those who were the proprietors six score years ago. Exception must be noted in the case of Sterling Galt. His estate has been the homestead of the family for one hundred and thirty-five years. In the original plan of Taneytown it was intended that a public square should be placed at the intersection of York Street and the Emmitsburg pike, now known as Bunker Hill, but the idea, an excellent one, was never carried out.

On a lot at the southeast angle of the intersection above mentioned, and directly opposite the residence of John Reindollar, stood the oldest house in the village, supposed to have been built one hundred and forty-five years ago. When Peter Heck was a boy, in 1799, it was a very old house. It was owned by Mrs. Margaret Angel, and in 1876 it was taken down.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there stood on or near what is now the lime-kiln in Taneytown a long, low frame building, in which were manufactured, by a Mr. Sroyer, such implements as fire-shovels, tongs, hoes, nails, and guns. The venerable Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson has in her possession a heavy pair of tongs made at this primitive factory, on which is inscribed the date of manufacture, 1796. The establishment was under the supervision of the

government, or at least that portion which embraced the manufacture of firearms, and was annually visited and inspected by government officials. The machinery was very crude and simple. Instead of the belts, pulleys, emery-wheels, and ordinary appurtenances of a modern factory, regulated by steam, and by means of which a gun-barrel or other iron implements can be polished in a few moments, the only contrivance then known and used was a huge grindstone turned by an old horse. With these limited facilities, however, many guns were made for the government. The factory burned down early in the present century, and was never rebuilt, the government factory having been subsequently transferred to Harper's Ferry, Va.

Taneytown, situated on the great highway of travel between the North and South, doubtless witnessed more of the conflict between Tory and Federal partisans than has been recorded or remembered. On more than one occasion the British and their allies rendezvoused at the head-waters of the Elk, in Cecil County, and sent out marauding parties, who ravaged the country and committed many outrages which time has suffered to lapse into oblivion. It would be strange, indeed, if in some of their raids they had not directed their energies against the rich country now forming Carroll County, and the road passing through Taneytown offered inducements of no ordinary nature to the baser class of army followers. The most annoying feature of these raids must have been the idiotic search made for prominent patriots. Houses were entered, the inmates insulted, and the furniture ransacked and broken to pieces. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Galt, whose death occurred some thirty-five years ago, was wont to exhibit with pride to interested visitors several bed-quilts which in "the days that tried men's souls" had been perforated by the swords or bayonets of the soldiers in search of some victim. The fires of patriotism burned very brightly in the vicinity of Taneytown, and Tories were seldom rash enough to brave the anger of the people by an open expression of their sentiments. The martial spirit pervaded the neighborhood. A company of light horse was organized here, of which the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, an old and highly esteemed resident, was a member. They were accustomed to assemble for drill at stated times in full regimentals in what is now known as "the race-ground field," a short distance east of the village. As the country had need of every soldier that could be spared from the ordinary avocations of life, it is probable that this company took the field early in the struggle and combated gallantly for the rights of the people. On one occasion during the Revolution Gen. Wash-

ington, accompanied by his wife, halted in Taneytown on his way North to join the army, and remained there overnight. The log house, since then covered in with a casement of brick, still stands where the general and his wife passed the night. It is the building on Frederick Street now owned and occupied by Ephraim Haekensmith, but at that time kept as a tavern by Adam Good. Many old citizens remember the quaint sign which hung above the door, and whose creaking of a chill winter's night, accompanied by the shrill blasts of wind, filled the souls of the small fry with awe and dread, suggesting ghosts and hobgoblins to their impressionable minds. It is related of Washington that when asked what he would have for supper he replied "mash and milk," and Mrs. Washington having some leisure moments during the evening, drew from her reticule an unfinished stocking and began to knit. After the death of Adam Good, the proprietor of the inn where the distinguished guests were entertained, his furniture was sold at auction, and Matthew Galt, the father of Sterling Galt, purchased the table upon which the very modest supper was served to Gen. Washington and his wife. It has since then passed through a number of hands in the same family, and is now the property of John McKellip.

As far as is known there are no other existing relics or vestiges of colonial times, save the almost undistinguishable remains of an old burial-ground about a mile and a half southwest of the village, in the woods, on the farm of William Brubaker. The only stone remaining upon which characters can be traced is one bearing the date 1764. Mr. Brubaker has a stone taken from there on which is inscribed the date 1704. Inasmuch as the oldest inhabitants have no knowledge of those buried there, and that there has been no mention made of the spot for several successive generations, it is inferred that the pioneers of this section, persons who penetrated the wilderness before the advent of Taney or the building of Taneytown, were laid to rest in this spot of ground, and that many friendly Indians are peacefully sleeping their last sleep in company with their white brethren. The tribes of Indians scattered through this region in early days were on the most friendly terms with the whites, and tradition tells of a friendly contest in marksmanship which took place many years before the Revolution between the whites and Indians in the vicinity of Taneytown. There were excellent marksmen on both sides, and the struggle was prolonged until all the lead was used up. An Indian offered to bring them within an hour an abundance of lead if they would provide a conveyance. He was furnished with

a fleet horse, and the hour had scarcely expired when he returned, bringing with him a huge lump of crude lead. Where he got it has always been a mystery. At the time efforts were made to induce the Indians to reveal the whereabouts of this lead-mine, but the red men were too wary for the whites, and no expedient could draw from them a disclosure of their secret. This vein of lead is popularly supposed to lie somewhere near Monocacy Creek, but repeated attempts have been made to discover it without success.

During the war of 1812 a company of volunteers was organized in Taneytown, and commanded by Capt. Knox and Lieut. Galt, and forty men responded to the call of the United States government during the war between the North and South, some of whom laid down their lives in defense of the Union.

In 1836 an act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland incorporating the inhabitants of Taneytown, and prescribing the following metes and bounds for the municipality: Beginning at the southwest corner of lot number one, at the public square of the town; thence in a straight line to a stone planted at the fork of the road leading from Taneytown to Westminster and Uniontown; thence a straight line to a branch where it crosses the main road leading from Taneytown to Fredericktown, at Ludwick Rudisell's tan-yard, and down the bed of said branch to its intersection with Spark's Run; thence in a straight line to Pincy Run, where said run crosses the main road leading from Taneytown to Gettysburg; thence by a straight line to a spring run, where said run crosses the main road leading from Taneytown to Littlestown, where said run passes into John McKaleb's meadow; thence in a straight line to a stone planted at the fork of the roads leading from Taneytown to Westminster and Uniontown; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning. And that the taxable limits of the said town shall be as follows: including all that part of the town now improved, or which the citizens may at any time hereafter improve.

In 1838 another act of Assembly was passed supplementary to the above, and changing somewhat the boundaries of the town, but as both of the acts were allowed to expire by limitation it is not necessary to give the latter here. The village is accredited by the census of 1880 with a population of five hundred and nineteen.

The Reformed Church was among the first places of worship established in Taneytown. There are no records preserved of a date prior to 1770. In that year Rev. W. Faber accepted the pastorate, and remained in charge of the church until 1785. The next pastor was old Mr. Nicodemus, who was deaf as a post.

He ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation between 1790 and 1800. His successor was Rev. W. Rabanser, a young man who remained but a short time. He was followed by Rev. W. Runkle, who came from Germantown, Pa., and is reputed to have been an excellent preacher. He did not stay longer than one year. The congregation at that time numbered about six hundred members. Father Greeves succeeded Mr. Runkle. He remained several years, and was then called to Woodstock, Va. Jacob Helfenstein succeeded him, and was noted for his zeal and anxious-bench system. Rev. W. Aurand followed, and created some difficulty about his salary, which is still remembered in the neighborhood. Father Greeves was recalled, and remained in charge of the congregation until his death, leaving a good name behind him. The church was now vacant for some time. Rev. N. Habbert, of the Presbyterian denomination, was subsequently called, and promised to council himself with the German Reformed Church, but never did. At this time Rev. W. Leidy officiated, and preached in the German language. He is said to have been very eccentric. During this period the congregation thinned out considerably. After the departure of Mr. Leidy the charge was vacant until Rev. W. Heiner settled in Emmitsburg and took the church under his pastoral charge. In 1838, Rev. Daniel Felte took charge of the congregation, and served until June, 1841. He was followed by Rev. J. G. Wolf, who retired from the charge June 1, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles M. Jameson in February, 1851. Mr. Jameson remained only a year, when Rev. John G. Fritchey was called. He entered upon his duties April 1, 1852, and was installed pastor of the charge June 7, 1852, by a committee consisting of the following divines: William F. Colliflower, M. Shuford, and George Hughenbaugh. Rev. W. F. Colliflower preached the installation sermon. At a meeting in June, 1854, the number of elders was increased to four.

At a joint consistorial meeting, held at Mount Union church on Nov. 28, 1864, Rev. John G. Fritchey tendered his resignation, which after some consideration was accepted with a great deal of reluctance. A call was then extended to the Rev. N. E. Gibbs, of St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa., who accepted the same, and entered upon the pastoral work in May, 1865. After two years he resigned the charge to accept a call to Mechanicstown. In September, 1873, Rev. P. D. Long, of Navarre, Ohio, was called to the charge by a unanimous vote of the congregation. He took charge of the church Nov. 14, 1873, and was installed March 25, 1874.

This congregation worshipped in the "Old Yellow" Union church until 1822. On Sept. 6, 1821, the corner-stone of their present edifice was laid, the sermon and services being delivered by Rev. J. B. Winebrenner. The estimated cost of their church was about three thousand five hundred dollars, the members numbering about two hundred at that time. The church has since been remodeled and repaired, and now presents a handsome appearance. Their parsonage, which is occupied by the present pastor, was built in 1848. The congregation numbers about two hundred members, and the officers are David Buflington, Wm. Hough, Joshua Houtz, Abraham Shriner, elders; Thomas Shriner, Jonas Harner, James Shriner, Michael N. Fringer, deacons; Abraham Hoss, Wm. Fisher, Amicus Shoemaker, and Toba Fringer, trustees.

Among the persons buried in the German Reformed Cemetery are the following:

Elizabeth Blair, died Nov. 30, 1851, aged 14 years.
John Shriner, born March 18, 1796, died July 24, 1874; and Susanna, his wife, March 12, 1818, aged 40 years.
Rachel Newcomer, wife of Samuel, died Jan. 29, 1849, aged 38 years, 10 months, 2 days.
Lydia, daughter of J. Shriner, born Dec. 26, 1837, died July 6, 1863.
Sarah Clabaugh, aged 64.
Jacob Clabaugh, aged 48.
John T., son of J. Hann, died Nov. 6, 1830, aged 2.
Henry Hann, died Sept. 12, 1812, aged 71.
Elizabeth Hann, died June 10, 1821, aged 71.
John Hann, died June 10, 1830, aged 34.
William Hann, son of J. Hann, died Oct. 3, 1835, aged 20.
Nannay A. Lind, died Sept. 11, 1787, aged 27.
A. Bigal Lind, died June 23, 1819, aged 29.
Nicholas Lind, died Feb. 21, 1823, aged 73 years, 3 months, 4 days.
Harmon Hersh, died November, 1818, aged 75.
Susan E. Baemer, born January, 1731, died September, 1804.
Philip Baemer, born 1729, died 1806.
Elizabeth Baemer, born Sept. 2, 1779, died Nov. 1, 1805.
Elizabeth Baemer, born Oct. 26, 1806, died Dec. 20, 1806.
Catharine, wife of Jacob Hape, died Sept. 29, 1838.
George Koons, born Jan. 21, 1790, died March 12, 1815.
Matthias Hann, died Feb. 17, 1831, aged 92 years, 9 months.
Mary Hann, died March 29, 1820, aged 72 years.
Elizabeth Koons, died April 19, 1830, aged 35.
John Fuss, died Feb. 4, 1826, aged 29 years, 2 months, 22 days.
Daniel Fuss, died July 29, 1834, aged 47 years, 2 months, 9 days.
John Fuss, born May 20, 1751, died Jan. 25, 1836.
John Crabb, died Feb. 11, 1829, aged 62.
Mary A. Fuss, died June 11, 1831, aged 38 years, 9 months, 12 days.
Catharine Fuss, died Sept. 20, 1849, aged 62 years, 5 months, 12 days.
Mary, wife of John Fuss, died May 27, 1840, aged 50 years.
Elizabeth, consort of J. H. Hays, died Jan. 4, 1846, aged 39.
James Slick, died Dec. 22, 1814, aged 33 years, 16 days.
Nicholas Fringer, born Aug. 27, 1751, died July 12, 1840.

Margaret Fringer, died Aug. 12, 1850, aged 86.
George Fringer, died Oct. 20, 1846, aged 43 years, 10 months, 20 days.
Wilhelm Slick, died March 20, 1804, aged 40 years.
Rebecca Homer, died 1805.
W. Hiner, died April 8, 1801, aged 32.
Mary Hiner, died Dec. 15, 1808, aged 61.
Herbert Hiner, died Oct. 16, 1808, aged 63.
Henry Koutz, of John, died July 30, 1823, aged 50 years, 6 months, 8 days; and Margaret, his wife, Jan. 27, 1833, aged 52 years, 7 months.
Peter Shriner, born Oct. 25, 1767, died Aug. 5, 1861.
Mary Shriner, born Aug. 6, 1773, died March 17, 1811.
Cot. Manshower, born March, 1737, died in 1792.
Nicholas Manshower, born 1743, died Oct. 1, 1814.
Conrad Orndorff, born Sept. 16, 1722, died Nov. 26, 1795.
Mary B. Shriner, born Aug. 9, 1770, died Sept. 1, 1825.
Henry Shriner, born Feb. 15, 1763, died April 11, 1855.
William Otto, died Dec. 26, 1806, aged 64 years, 2 months.
E. Burke, 1806.
John Kehn, died March 9, 1868, aged 80 years, 6 months, 27 days.
Louis Reindollar, died Jan. 10, 1848, aged 67 years, 8 months.
Henry Reindollar, died July 7, 1830, aged 51 years.
Rebecca Starr, died May 8, 1831, aged 21 years, 3 months, 1 day.
Elizabeth McKellip, wife of James, and daughter of H. Reindollar, Sept. 2, 1831, aged 21.
James Reindollar, died April 8, 1825, aged 22.
John Kraus, born 1737, died 1777.
Joseph Crouse, died May 1, 1850, aged 52 years, 11 months; Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 26, 1850, aged 52 years, 2 months.
George Krabs, died March 27, 1819, aged 66.
John Six, died May 15, 1803, aged 59 years, 9 days; and Sarah A., his wife, born March 11, 1809, died March 26, 1874.
Catharine Heagy, died March 8, 1852, aged 42 years, 6 months, 7 days.
Samuel Heagy, died Oct. 15, 1837, aged 55 years, 9 months, 6 days.
George Keefer, died Jan. 25, 1831, aged 55 years, 4 months, 26 days.
Joseph Shaner, died Aug. 24, 1830, aged 79.
David Fieagle, died Jan. 4, 1865, aged 79 years, 1 month, 18 days.
Margaret, his wife, died Sept. 12, 1841, aged 58 years, 3 months, 22 days.
Benjamin Koons, died May 14, 1851, aged 41 years, 1 month, 10 days.
Polly Frock, born Oct. 9, 1817, died March 15, 1855.
Philip Frock, born June 14, 1813, died April 19, 1863.
Daniel Frock, born June 30, 1777, died May 20, 1867.
Elizabeth, his wife, born Feb. 9, 1779, died May 22, 1857.
John Frock, born Dec. 18, 1801, died May 14, 1855; and Mary, his wife, Aug. 5, 1875, aged 68 years.
Ann, wife of J. Shaner, born Oct. 25, 1805, died March 26, 1874.
Abraham Haugh, died Oct. 17, 1835, aged 18 years, 5 months, 18 days.
Paul Haugh, Jr., died June 15, 1813, aged 1 year.
Josiah Haugh, died March 13, 1823, aged 18.
Susannah, consort of John Crapster, born July 1, 1769, died June 23, 1855.
Walter O'Nea, died June 27, 1827, aged 70 years, 6 months.
Margaret Witt, died Nov. 27, 1869, aged 55 years, 6 months, 25 days.

John Weant, died Sept. 11, 1838, aged 81 years.
 Catharine, his wife, died Aug. 26, 1834, aged 71 years.
 Joseph Weant, died July 29, 1830, aged 44 years.
 Peter Grander, died Jan. 16, 1847, aged 58 years, 5 months, 14 days; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Nov. 20, 1851, aged 69 years, 8 months, 20 days.
 Henry Kiser, died June 30, 1850, aged 47 years, 19 days.
 Paulie, his wife, died Oct. 27, 1846, aged 63 years, 8 months, 11 days.
 Mary Heiner, born May 28, 1793, died May 17, 1837.
 John Cover, born 1793, died 1864; and Susan, his wife, Oct. 3, 1876, aged 78.
 Peter Ridinger, born Oct. 28, 1793, died May 11, 1842.
 Henry Keefer, died Aug. 30, 1848, aged 30 years, 8 months, 25 days.
 Christiana Koon, died June 23, 1844, aged 33 years, 4 months, 23 days.
 Jacob Koons, died May 22, 1879, aged 68 years, 5 months, 11 days; and Elizabeth, his wife, March 28, 1861, aged 47 years, 1 month.
 Catharine, wife of Jacob Koons, Sr., died Feb. 13, 1846, aged 69 years, 11 months, 19 days.
 Jacob Koons, Sr., died Dec. 31, 1845, aged 68 years, 1 month, 28 days.
 Margaret, wife of Jacob Koons, Jr., died June 8, 1848, aged 39.
 Thomas Keefer, born Jan. 8, 1797, died aged 53 years, 4 months, 29 days.
 Ephraim Koons, died Oct. 14, 1856, aged 42 years.
 Rev. John Lantz, pastor, of the German Reformed Church, died Jan. 26, 1873, aged 62.
 Daniel Sell, died Nov. 19, 1874, aged 90 years, 10 months, 10 days.
 Mary, his wife, died Feb. 28, 1874, aged 83 years, 20 days.
 Samuel Longwell, Sr., died Aug. 24, 1851, aged 86 years, 6 months, 15 days; and Margaret, his wife, Jan. 4, 1845, aged 68 years, 3 months.
 Joseph Bargar, Sr., died June 17, 1842, aged 65.
 Robert Arthur, died Feb. 23, 1869, aged 88.
 Agnes Arthur, died March 11, 1846, aged 64.
 Paul Haugh, Sr., died March 5, 1847, aged 67 years, 1 month, 16 days.
 Elizabeth Reeh, died Dec. 25, 1845, aged 55 years, 6 months, 17 days.
 Abraham Hiteshew, born March 28, 1789, died Aug. 1, 1873.
 Catharine, his wife, died April 3, 1853, aged 69.
 Henry Koons, born Jan. 18, 1789, died Dec. 25, 1853.
 Emily Koons, died April 2, 1867, aged 39 years, 11 months, 18 days.
 Jacob Keefer, born March 28, 1780, died Sept. 28, 1855.
 Catharine Keefer, died March 29, 1859, aged 68 years, 6 months, 15 days.
 Isaac Newcomer, died April 10, 1870, aged 55 years, 5 months, 23 days.
 Jacob Newcomer, died Jan. 5, 1869, aged 64 years, 8 months, 5 days.
 George Crabbs, Sr., died Jan. 6, 1850, aged 65 years, 10 months, 16 days.
 Hugh Thomson, died Dec. 18, 1852, aged 68.
 Nicholas Snider, born May 9, 1786, died June 11, 1856.
 Margaret, his wife, died July 26, 1865, aged 56 years.
 Ann, wife of George Shriner, died July 16, 1853, aged 72 years.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Slogenhaupt, died March 18, 1865, aged 48 years, 2 months, 23 days.
 Elvish Fleagle, died March 19, 1871, aged 50 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Mary A., his second wife, died Oct. 17, 1854, aged 27 years, 1 month, 11 days.
 Francis Slick, died Feb. 8, 1857, aged 63.
 Magdalena Slick, born Nov. 26, 1790, died April 6, 1853.
 John Fleagle, died Dec. 24, 1873, aged 93 years, 2 months, 15 days.
 Susanna Fleagle, died April 23, 1851, aged 76 years, 2 months, 11 days.
 Samuel Newcomer, died July 4, 1848, aged 75 years, 7 months, 1 day.
 Barbara Newcomer, died March 6, 1833, aged 75 years.
 John Henry, son of J. and B. Ocker, born Feb. 10, 1813, died April 30, 1862, "of typhoid fever, whilst a volunteer in the defense of his country's honor."
 Jacob, son of J. and B. Ocker, "killed on Maryland Heights by an explosion, June 30, 1863," aged 21 years, 10 months, 28 days. "He was beloved by his officers and companions, and was a faithful and obedient son to a widowed mother."
 Mary Wilson, died May 16, 1864, aged 78.
 Michael Ott, born Oct. 16, 1793, died May 20, 1872.
 Mary, his wife, born Dec. 12, 1796, died Oct. 16, 1871.
 Isabella G. Reaver, died March 11, 1880, aged 45 years, 7 months.
 Lewis Maus, born Nov. 8, 1777, died Sept. 26, 1826.
 "D. M.," died 1817.
 Daniel Hawn, born Sept. 9, 1802, died Jan. 30, 1877; Magdalena, his wife, born Oct. 9, 1801, died March 25, 1877.
 Wm. Shaner, born Feb. 2, 1798, died June 16, 1850; Rosanna Shaner, died Feb. 12, 1868, aged 67 years, 10 months, 13 days.
 Henry Miner, born Jan. 28, 1836, died Oct. 23, 1873.
 Eleanor Fluegel, died March 31, 1832, aged 43 years, 2 months, 13 days. Sarah, wife of John Stockslayer, born July 22, 1793, died June 13, 1865.
 Mary Hawn, died Dec. 19, 1872, at an old age.
 Henry Hawn, born Dec. 10, 1781, died Jan. 25, 1867; Anna M., his wife, died Aug. 9, 1830, aged 64 years, 7 months, 6 days.
 Matthias Hawn, born Feb. 29, 1791, died April 1, 1878.
 Jacob Hawn, born Nov. 6, 1785, died May 25, 1878.
 Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hough, died March 26, 1877, aged 50 years, 9 months, 27 days.
 Reuben Stonestier, died Dec. 1, 1876, aged 52 years, 8 months, 16 days.
 Elizabeth Tracy, died Aug. 7, 1878, aged 90.
 John Angel, died April 16, 1877, aged 72 years, 5 months, 9 days.
 Magdalena Angel, died Feb. 18, 1880, aged 42 years, 3 months, 21 days.
 Elizabeth Angel, wife of John A., Sr., died Jan. 18, 1864, aged 61 years, 7 months, 22 days.
 Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hough, died March 26, 1877, aged 50 years, 9 months, 27 days.
 Harvey T., son of S. and M. Null, who fell at Loudon Heights, Jan. 10, 1864, aged 21 years, 4 months, 25 days.
 "Sweet be the slumbers of him who fell for his country fighting for liberty and law."
 Jacob Shriner, born Jan. 5, 1800, died April 13, 1874; Catharine, his wife, died Feb. 6, 1868, aged 63 years, 9 mos., 23 days.
 Mary Ann Stultz, died Aug. 4, 1879, aged 55 years, 4 months, 19 days.
 Ann Stultz, born Jan. 31, 1801, died Jan. 28, 1875.
 Samuel F. Stultz, born Sept. 20, 1835, died Aug. 10, 1870.
 Maria Smith, died Feb. 13, 1871, aged 37 years.
 Eli Sowers, born Jan. 6, 1803, died Nov. 2, 1873; Elizabeth, his wife, and daughter of Peter Shriner, died Sept. 16, 1858, aged 64 years, 8 months, 22 days.

Win. Newcomer, died Jan. 10, 1872, aged 40.

Henry Peters, died Dec. 1, 1872, aged 63 years, 1 month, 28 days.

Samuel Newcomer, born Oct. 30, 1807, died April 19, 1877; Frances, his wife, born July 16, 1807, died Feb. 14, 1878.

Philip Hann, born Oct. 22, 1777, died Dec. 31, 1863; Elizabeth, his wife, died March 16, 1860, aged 78 years, 10 days.

Philip W. Hann, died April 8, 1867, aged 67 years; Susanah, his wife, died March 29, 1864, aged 78 years.

Frederick Dotterer, died Aug. 25, 1854, aged 66 years, 1 month, 5 days.

Lydia, wife of John Shoemaker, born Aug. 14, 1798, died Feb. 15, 1867.

Esther Shoemaker, died Nov. 20, 1861, aged 86 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Joseph Shoemaker, died March 28, 1863, aged 57 years, 2 months, 1 day.

John Davidson, born May 12, 1793, died Dec. 23, 1873; Margaret, his wife, born July 14, 1792, died March 30, 1872.

Maria E., wife of George Baird, died Nov. 3, 1867, aged 72 years, 12 days.

Frederick Crabbs, died Oct. 3, 1861, aged 62 years, 4 months, 23 days; Matilda, his wife, died Jan. 13, 1878, aged 79 years, 7 months, 8 days.

George W. McConkey, born Sept. 20, 1789, died June 30, 1880; Eliza, his wife, died Dec. 27, 1876, aged 71.

Jesse Heck, born March 3, 1807, died Sept. 4, 1866.

James Crouse, died March 27, 1868, aged 68.

Elizabeth Crouse, died Feb. 14, 1877, aged 68.

Barbara, wife of George Crise, died Nov. 5, 1873, aged 82 years, 4 months, 12 days.

Sarah, wife of James Heck, died March 28, 1872, aged 63 years, 3 months, 3 days.

Susanna, wife of Philip Shriner, died Aug. 10, 1863, aged 83 years, 10 months, 27 days.

John Koons, died March 6, 1869, aged 51 years, 11 months, 15 days.

John Kuhse, died May 12, 1875, aged 58 years, 7 months, 2 days; Luevy, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1868, aged 39 years, 11 months, 22 days.

Michael Fringer, died July 12, 1879, aged 72 years, 6 months, 16 days.

Nicholas Fringer, born Dec. 20, 1798, died Sept. 2, 1869.

Israel Hiteshue, born Dec. 1, 1805, died Sept. 13, 1866.

Gideon Hiteshue, died April 9, 1865, aged 71 years; Mary Ann, his wife, died June 26, 1879, aged 76 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Margaret Arthur, died July 22, 1870, aged 50 years, 4 months, 10 days.

Adam Tobias Hokensmith, died Oct. 27, 1865, aged 35 years, 7 months, 11 days.

George Crabbs, died Jan. 6, 1869, aged 65 years, 10 months, 16 days.

John Shoemaker, born March 11, 1822, died Feb. 2, 1878.

Catharine Buffington, aged 44 years, 5 months, 11 days.

John M. Cover, died Jan. 9, 1877, aged 46 years, 3 months, 14 days.

J. B. Harmish, died Feb. 23, 1879, aged 49 years, 6 months, 26 days.

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sheimer and Dr. Runkel, from Gettysburg, delivered sermons to the congregation occasionally in German.

About the year 1800 the congregation removed to the church they now occupy. Rev. John Grubb was the regular pastor in 1815 and for some time before,

and it was he that first introduced English preaching. About the year 1817 he nearly made a failure,

owing to his not being familiar with the language. He would open his sermon in English, and in his efforts to convey an idea in that language would become confused and finish his expression in German.

Rev. John N. Hoffman succeeded Mr. Grubb, and was the first regular English pastor. He continued in this charge for some years, and was followed by Rev. Ezra Keller, who upon resigning his position after some years' services was appointed a professor of the Wartensburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Rev. Solomon Sentmen was their next pastor, and continued for seventeen years and a half to attend to the duties of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Levi T. Williams, who occupied the pulpit about seven years.

Rev. Bertgrosser followed him, and was succeeded by Rev. Williams, whose failing health compelled his resignation, and Rev. W. H. Luckenbach was his successor. In 1878 their present pastor, Samuel G. Finckel, was called to the church. The salary of the pastors was always paid by voluntary subscriptions up to the new organization of the congregation and the remodeling of the church, since when the salary has been raised by assessment, each member paying according to his wealth or worth. The present officers are Samuel Shriner, Jacob Sherratts, elders; Charles Hess, Daniel Null, Jacob Mehling, William Clutz, deacons; Dr. George T. Motter, John Reindollar, David Mehling, John Renner, Elijah Curraus, Dr. Samuel Swope, trustees. The congregation numbers between four and five hundred members, and possesses a fine and substantial parsonage.

The following names of persons buried in the Lutheran Cemetery are given:

Jacob Snider, born Oct. 15, 1796, died Aug. 29, 1868; Hester, his wife, died Nov. 9, 1871, aged 60 years, 6 months, 22 days.

George Snider, died Aug. 29, 1871, aged 74 years, 7 months, 14 days.

Levi Snider, died May 24, 1874, aged 39 years, 6 months, 19 days.

Sarah, wife of J. Angell, died Feb. 23, 1871, aged 62 years, 1 month, 25 days.

Elizabeth Norris, born Aug. 26, 1829, died July 1, 1870.

Jacob Clutz, died Sept. 4, 1870, aged 65 years, 7 months, 12 days; Rosanna, his wife, died Dec. 21, 1879, aged 65 years, 5 months, 13 days.

Wm. Reaei, died March 31, 1871, aged 58 years, 11 months, 12 days.

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Wm. Reaei, died March 31, 1871, aged 58 years, 11 months, 12 days.

Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized about the year 1780. They worshiped in the "Old Yellow" church, a structure weather-boarded and painted yellow, which was situated on the graveyard lot. No regular pastor was employed, but Dr. Mel-

Mary A., wife of Daniel Null, died Feb. 1, 1877, aged 43 years, 4 months, 25 days.

David Kephart, died Jan. 22, 1874, aged 77 years, 9 months, 27 days.

Susan, his wife, died April 15, 1872, aged 70 years, 8 months.

Samuel Crouse, died May 31, 1871, aged 61 years, 3 months, 12 days.

George Reifsnider, born April 22, 1803, died May 14, 1869; Catharine, his wife, born Sept. 21, 1807, died Dec. 1, 1876.

Daniel H. Rudolph, born Oct. 5, 1821, died Jan. 9, 1871.

Amelia Jean, wife of Elijah Currens, died April 20, 1880, aged 71 years, 9 months, 7 days.

Samuel R. Hess, born March 17, 1822, died Sept. 12, 1871.

John Hess, born Dec. 21, 1802, died March 22, 1873; Barbara, consort of John Hess, born Aug. 30, 1803, died April 3, 1877.

John Baumgardner, born Dec. 6, 1797, died Feb. 13, 1874.

Dr. John Swope, died Sept. 3, 1871, aged 74 years, 1 month.

Daniel H. Swope, died April 19, 1873, aged 64 years, 7 months.

Catharine, wife of John Renner, died Jan. 14, 1879, aged 59 years, 10 months, 21 days.

Andrew Harner, born Jan. 2, 1788, died March 12, 1873; Sarah, his wife, born May, 1801, died Oct. 1, 1872.

Jacob Sheets, died Jan. 27, 1826, aged 65 years, 5 months, 26 days. "A soldier of the war of 1776. Enlisted under Washington as he passed through Taneytown."

Hannah Sheets, died May 5, 1852, aged 85 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Jacob Sheets, died Nov. 11, 1866, aged 76 years, 4 months, 5 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Koons, died June 5, 1867, aged 74 years, 3 months, 15 days.

Mary Null, died Jan. 7, 1812, aged 71.

Regina Noel, born 1743, died Dec. 5, 1812.

Valentine Null, died Nov. 21, 1815, aged 79.

Michael Null, died Feb. 15, 1817, aged 70; Anna Maria, his wife, died May 25, 1818, aged 80.

Michael Null, born Nov. 5, 1779, died Dec. 11, 1850.

Elizabeth Null, born May 7, 1778, died Oct. 19, 1856.

Abraham Null, born Jan. 12, 1799, died April 26, 1851;

Mary, his wife, died April 6, 1849, aged 49.

Ulrich Richter, aged 79.

Margaret Wolf, born Aug. 4, 1799, died Dec. 5, 1821.

Elizabeth Kephart, died June 20, 1814, aged 80 years, 4 months, 12 days.

David Kephart, born Nov. 17, 1729, died June 5, 1792.

Margaret Kephart, died Oct. 15, 1852, aged 73.

David Kephart, died Nov. 21, 1836, aged 74.

Joseph Davidson, died Aug. 15, 1801, aged 30 years, 6 months.

Phinchas Davidson, died March 16, 1798, aged 72 years, 11 months, 20 days.

Susan Davidson, died June 12, 1845, aged 64 years, 3 months.

James Matthews, died Jan. 4, 1872, aged 74.

Adam Black, died Dec. 18, 1818, aged 74 years, 6 months.

Margaret Black, born in 1752, died in 1773.

John, son of Lawrence and Hannah Bowers, died Oct. 29, 1810, aged 11 days.

Frederick Black, died Nov. 3, 1829, aged 35.

Katharine Black, daughter of Frederick Black, "who came into this world in the year of our Lord 1755, the 29th day of January, at 9 o'clock in the morning," and wife of George Black, died Aug. 12, 1834, aged 49 years, 6 months, 12 days.

Elizabeth Berthart, 1791.

Philip Rever, died Nov. 22, 1843, aged 78.

Grizena Rever, died August, 1811, aged 81.

Elizabeth, wife of John B. Groph, died April 15, 1835, aged 69.

Jacob Buffington, born Aug. 10, 1756, died Aug. 7, 1831;

Mary Magdaleon, his wife, died Dec. 15, 1840, aged 81 years, 16 days.

Peter Schener, died Dec. 13, 1796, aged 52.

Joshua Delaplane, died Oct. 14, 1820, aged 42.

Hannah Delaplane, died Aug. 4, 1879, aged 93 years, 6 months, 12 days.

Wm. Cover, born July 1, 1814, died Oct. 4, 1824.

Wm. Jones, born Aug. 20, 1796, died Jan. 12, 1818.

Wm. Jones, died Sept. 25, 1824, aged 76.

James Icker, died March 4, 1852, aged 57 years, 2 months, 24 days.

M. M. Hess, died April 26, 1841.

H. A. Hess, died April, 1833.

Mary Hess, born May 1, 1797, died March 5, 1850.

Samuel Hess, born Nov. 11, 1796, died Dec. 24, 1873.

George Ott, died July 23, 1834, aged 77.

John Baumgardner, born Nov. 10, 1781, died Sept. 6, 1828.

Margaret Ott, consort of George, born Sept. 8, 1764, died Sept. 5, 1828. Her maiden name was Margaret Sluthur.

Nicholas Ott, died Dec. 16, 1833, aged 25 years, 4 months, 21 days.

Abraham Herner, born 1803, died 1823.

Susan Nelson, born 1802, died —.

Ananias E. Ott, died April 7, 1864, aged 18.

Mary E., wife of Wm. L. Crapster, died April 17, 1848, aged 45 years, 11 months, 7 days; and five of her children, from one to ten years of age.

Catharine Swope, daughter of H. and E., died Nov. 16, 1865, aged 1 year, 5 days.

Jesse Swope, son of the same, died Sept. 21, 1865, aged 4 years, 6 months, 21 days.

Henry Swope, born April 5, 1761, died Feb. 13, 1812; Elizabeth, his consort, died June 13, 1843, aged 68 years, 8 months, 18 days.

Jacob Sheetz, died Oct. 27, 1806, aged 81.

Catharine Sheetz, died May 5, 1867, aged 75 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Henry Clutz, died Sept. 10, 1801, aged 67 years, 14 days.

Elizabeth Clutz, born March 12, 1762, died Oct. 6, 1821.

John D. Miller, son of George and Eliza Miller, "who fell in the defense of his country near Petersburg, Va. June 22, 1864," aged 2 years, 2 months, 16 days.

Susanna Cover, born Nov. 26, 1753, died Feb. 7, 1821.

Jacob Cover, died Sept. 29, 1873, aged 64 years, 9 months.

Philip Rudisil, born March 20, 1783, died Nov. 21, 1810.

Elizabeth Kolberger, born 1763, July 24d, died Aug. 21, 1801.

Lewis Rudisil, born Feb. 27, 1773, died Aug. 11, 1805.

G. Rudisil, born March 15, 1770, died March 13, 1795.

Maria Rudisil, born Feb. 15, 1765, died April 23, 1784.

Tobias Rudisil, born April 4, 1736, died March 26, 1816.

T. Louis Rudisil, born April 7, 1743, died December, 1821.

Magdalena Weiwel, died Aug. 25, 1796, aged 25 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

Michael Sawyer, died Nov. 25, 1825, aged 63.

Ann Mary, his wife, died Aug. 8, 1829, aged 65 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

John Foire, died Dec. 13, 1827, aged 42 years, 11 months, and 13 days.

Anna B., his wife, died May 23, 1867, aged 75 years, 7 months, and 27 days.

Peter Slyder, born July 25, 1759, died May 25, 1840. On his left are his two wives, Mary, born Sept. 8, 1762, and died Jan. 11, 1796; Elizabeth, born April 2, 1780, died Sept. 22, 1820.

Jacob Cornell, died July 9, 1863, aged 66 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

Mary Cornell, died Nov. 27, 1815, aged 59 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

Conrad Shorb, died Oct. 16, 1862, aged 77.

John Hartman, born Sept. 8, 1792, died Aug. 7, 1870.

Heczekiah Harman, born Feb. 1, 1831, died Aug. 15, 1866.

Elizabeth, wife of John Good, died Sept. 29, 1865, aged 56 years, 1 month, and 6 days.

John Good, born Feb. 28, 1802, died May 11, 1879.

Samuel Naill, died Oct. 19, 1869, aged 55.

Elizabeth Naill, died Jan. 27, 1878, aged 76.

Elizabeth Naill, wife of Samuel, died Aug. 28, 1826, aged 34 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

Anna Naill, wife of Jacob Mering, born Feb. 8, 1805, died February, 1824.

Mary Naill, born Feb. 28, 1778, died Nov. 17, 1815.

Dr. Wm. B. Hibbs, died March 11, 1839, aged 61; Ann, his first wife, died Feb. 18, 1835, aged 44.

Christian Naill, born Jan. 5, 1747, died June 15, 1815.

William Naill, died April 6, 1846, aged 67 years, 9 months, and 25 days. Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 26, 1853, aged 75.

William Naill, died June 28, 1868, aged 54 years, 9 months, and 16 days. Mary Ann, his wife, died July 11, 1869, aged 54 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

John Raitt, died Feb. 14, 1833, aged 31.

Rasil Raitt, died July 10, 1839, aged 32 years and 7 months.

John Rudisel, born Aug. 25, 1772, died March 23, 1840.

Barbary Shunk, born 1747, died 1826.

Peter Shunk, died June 19, 1817, aged 87 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

Joseph Shunk, died May 28, 1840, aged 66 years, 5 months, and 5 days; Abernethy Shunk, his wife, died June 6, 1852, aged 67.

Elizabeth S. Sawyer, died Sept. 29, 1834, aged 45 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

Abram Doffington, died Aug. 5, 1872, aged 85 years, 7 months, and 28 days; Anna, his wife, died April 19, 1854, aged 61 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

Hammond Raitt, died Feb. 1, 1858, aged 82.

Harriet Raitt, died Jan. 22, 1852, aged 52.

Eleanor, consort of Hammond Raitt, died June 9, 1847, aged 69.

Jacob Zumrum, died Sept. 13, 1858, aged 74 years and 2 months; Margaret, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1852, aged 57 years and 8 months.

David Harper, died Feb. 28, 1844, aged 43 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

Rachel, wife of Tobias Haines, died Feb. 1, 1832, aged 40 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

John K. Hilterbrick, born Sept. 27, 1796, died Nov. 18, 1869.

Anna M. Snyder, born Dec. 21, 1809, died April 29, 1877.

Sarah Reaver, died March 29, 1867, aged 66 years, 11 months, and 29 days.

Maria Apolonia Hoeffner, born May 8, 1776, died May 2, 1841.

Magdalena Mock, died Feb. 24, 1852, aged 66 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Daniel Harman, Sr., died Aug. 10, 1861, aged 64 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

Thomas Mathias Graves, born Aug. 22, 1822, died Feb. 7, 1853.

Sophia Kregelo, died Aug. 56, 1872, aged 81 years, 11 months, and 15 days.

Jacob Kregelo, born Oct. 28, 1865, aged 80 years, 6 months, and 26 days.

Rev. J. M. Kregelo, died Nov. 11, 1854, aged 27.

Isaac McGee, born Dec. 24, 1795, died Jan. 9, 1881.

Dorothy McGee, died Jan. 2, 1830, aged 34 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

John Kregelo, Sr., died Nov. 30, 1871, aged 87 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

John Kregelo, died May 29, 1837, aged 55 years, 8 months, and 5 days.

John Kregelo, died Sept. 13, 1880, aged 70 years, 9 months, and 1 day.

Margaret, wife of Isaac McGee, died Aug. 20, 1860, aged 52 years, 3 months, and 13 days.

Dorothy Harner, died May 27, 1851, aged 94.

Christian Harner, died June 24, 1810, aged 91.

Catharine, wife of Frederick Harner, died June 7, 1859, aged 73 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

Frederick Harner, died Sept. 18, 1862, aged 79 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

Samuel Harner, died May 13, 1867, aged 60 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Susanna Null, born March 11, 1797, died Feb. 11, 1868.

Samuel Null, born Feb. 15, 1793, died Feb. 4, 1853.

Abraham Null, died Feb. 27, 1850, aged 73 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

Catharine Null, died April 3, 1860, aged 88 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

Tobias Rudisel, died Dec. 24, 1863, aged 50 years, 3 months, and 11 days. Mary J., his wife, died Jan. 21, 1873, aged 54 years, 4 months, and 17 days.

Nancy Rudisel, born Sept. 7, 1787, died Sept. 9, 1861.

Ludwick Rudisel, born Feb. 25, 1778, died June 28, 1812.

Susanna, wife of Samuel Babylon, died Dec. 6, 1861, aged 52 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

Elizabeth, consort of David Reifsnider, born July 5, 1783, died Oct. 19, 1841.

David Reifsnider, Sr., died Feb. 26, 1841, aged 66.

Joseph Reeve, died Aug. 11, 1855, aged 63 years, 11 months, and 11 days; Margaret, his second wife, died January, 1862, aged 48; Mary, his first wife, died April 29, 1845, aged 49 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

Hanna Reven, died Feb. 14, 1848, aged 41 years, 2 months, and 25 days.

Amelia, wife of Henry Picking, died Oct. 23, 1855, aged 41 years, 1 month, and 3 days.

Eliza L., consort of Rev. Solomon Sentman, born Sept. 28, 1811, died Dec. 4, 1855.

George Lambert, died Oct. 25, 1875, aged 81; Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 4, 1859, aged 61 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

Anna M., wife of Jacob Lambert, died March 27, 1852, aged 49 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

Elizabeth N. Clabaugh, died May 25, 1852, aged 75 years, 10 months, and 25 days.

Margaret, wife of Henry Black, born May 24, 1799, died Dec. 14, 1868.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hess, died Oct. 13, 1860, aged 67 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

Henry Hess, born Feb. 20, 1794, died Aug. 20, 1874.

Thomas Ohler, died Dec. 8, 1843, aged 63 years.

Margaret Fair, wife of George H., died April 8, 1866, aged 52 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Eliza, wife of John Cowover, born Jan. 26, 1812, died Dec. 16, 1871.

John Cowover, died March 24, 1851, aged 12.

Christian Naill, died July 13, 1869, aged 167 years, 8 months, and 3 days; Lydia Naill, his wife, died Aug. 14, 1868, aged 56 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

Margaret Hawk, born Oct. 12, 1849, died May 6, 1859.

George Hawk, born Oct. 17, 1776, died Dec. 29, 1855.
 Sophia, wife of Nicholas Heck, born April 27, 1818, died May 1858.
 Mary A. Bower, died Dec. 14, 1880, aged 70 years, 7 months, 10 days.
 John Shoemaker, born Aug. 19, 1803, died June 18, 1861.
 Lawrence Bower, died Nov. 30, 1842, aged 69 years, 9 months, 11 days.
 Hannah Bower, died April 11, 1855, aged 76 years, 5 months, 8 days.
 Susanna Stoner, died March 24, 1843, aged 57 years, 7 months, 21 days.
 Wm. Mering, died March 16, 1856, aged 50.
 Rebecca, wife of Jacob Snider, born Feb. 4, 1812, died Jan. 1860.
 Jacob Snider, died Jan. 30, 1850, aged 51 years, 6 months, 5 days.
 Thomas Rudisel, died Jan. 18, 1880, aged 68 years, 3 months, 4 days.
 Anna Rudisel, died March 22, 1874, aged 50 years, 9 days.
 Anna M., wife of Thomas Rudisel, died June 7, 1857, aged 44.
 William Rudisel, died Oct. 16, 1866, aged 56 years, 8 months, 10 days.
 John Moring, born Dec. 4, 1795, died March 24, 1857.
 Henry Baumgardner, born Dec. 11, 1810, died Nov. 16, 1880.
 Jacob Nall, died March 20, 1873, aged 68 years, 6 months, 16 days.
 Wm. Shoemaker, born Dec. 24, 1817, died Jan. 11, 1864.
 Mary A., wife of James McKellip, born Oct. 11, 1811, died Jan. 25, 1854.
 Mary A., consort of Samuel Shriner, died Nov. 13, 1866, aged 49 years, 6 months, 16 days.
 Michael Mentzer, born Sept. 11, 1775, died Dec. 23, 1848;
 Magdalena, his wife, and daughter of John and Ann Miller, born Sept. 28, 1787, died Oct. 29, 1846.
 Elizabeth, wife of John D. Woods, born Nov. 1, 1781, died Dec. 18, 1860.
 John D. Woods, born Dec. 23, 1786, died Jan. 29, 1869.
 Daniel Shunk, born Jan. 15, 1788, died April 5, 1860.
 Euphenia Shunk, died Nov. 31, 1861, aged 76 years, 6 months, 21 days.
 Benjamin Shunk, died Oct. 30, 1876, aged 70 years, 8 months, 19 days; Rebecca, his wife, died Dec. 20, 1863, aged 61 years, 7 days.
 John White, born Aug. 18, 1796, died March 31, 1863; Mary White, his wife, died Aug. 4, 1856, aged 57 years, 6 months, 26 days.
 John Ott, died Dec. 14, 1857, aged 52 years, 2 months, 21 days; Mary, his wife, died May 10, 1856, aged 47 years, 9 months, 28 days.
 Catharine Ott, died July 26, 1851, aged 64 years, 6 months, 11 days.
 Elizabeth Baumgardner, died June 10, 1851, aged 66 years, 1 month, 10 days.
 George Reed, born July 12, 1782, died Nov. 3, 1857. Mary, his wife, died Sept. 29, 1856, aged 73 years, 3 months, 12 days.
 James Aring, born Dec. 29, 1866, aged 67 years, 9 months, 29 days.
 Jacob Valentine, born May 18, 1796, died Aug. 15, 1863.
 David Reisner, died July 20, 1858, aged 50 years, 6 months, 3 days.
 Anna M. Mering, died April 29, 1867, aged 85 years, 5 months, 18 days.
 Jacob Heltbride, died March 21, 1866, aged 79 years, 6 days; Barbara, his wife, died July 21, 1863, aged 74 years.
 Jacob Slagenhaupt, died 1863, aged 73.

Elizabeth Slagenhaupt, died 1844, aged 52.
 Philip M. Smith, died Dec. 4, 1860, aged 43 years, 6 months, 9 days; Rebecca Smith, died Dec. 14, 1865, aged 46 years, 7 months.
 Jacob Bushey, died Aug. 31, 1861, aged 75 years, 8 months, 12 days.
 Mary Bushey, died Feb. 8, 1862, aged 72 years, 21 days.
 Susanna, consort of David Buffington, born in 1802, died in 1859, aged 57 years, married in 1822.
 Magdalena Wolf, died March 10, 1869, aged 58 years, 3 months, 10 days.

The founder of Taneytown was a Catholic, and it is reasonable to suppose there were others of the same faith living in the vicinity of the town at an early period. As far back as 1790 there are records of mass having been said at private dwellings by Fathers Frambaugh, Pellentz, Brosuis, and Cefremont. In 1804, Prince Geliven visited the village, and built St. Joseph's church. Father Zocchi, an Italian priest of great learning and remarkable executive ability, was the first pastor of St. Joseph's, and remained in charge of the parish during the extraordinary period of forty-one years. He died in 1845, regretted by all who knew him, and there was no priest regularly assigned to the charge until 1851. From the latter date until 1862 the parish was under the control of Father Thomas O'Neill, who was succeeded by Father J. Gloyd, who remained in charge until Jan. 1, 1879. Father Gloyd's first assistant was Rev. Richard Hascman, from May, 1871, to January, 1873; his second, Rev. Casper Schmidt, from 1873 to 1874; and his third, Rev. John T. Dulaney, from 1874 to Jan. 1, 1879. At this date the mission was divided, Father Dulaney retaining charge of St. Joseph's, and St. Thomas', at New Windsor, while Father Gloyd took charge of St. John's, Westminster, and St. Bartholomew's, Manchester. Father Dulaney is a native of Baltimore, and was educated in that city. Though comparatively a young man he is a thorough classical scholar, and while scrupulously discharging the onerous duties of his pastorate is also a laborious student. His many engaging qualities and his unflagging zeal in the cause of religion and charity have not only endeared him to the people of his parish, but have won for him the confidence and respect of the entire community without reference to denominational lines. Taneytown was the headquarters of the mission until 1869, when the residence of Father Gloyd was changed to Westminster by Archbishop Spalding.

The following persons are buried in the Catholic cemetery:

Rev. Nicholas Zocchi, late pastor of Taneytown Catholic Church, died Dec. 17, 1845, aged 72 years.
 Mary J., daughter of Dr. John Swope, died July 30, 1846, aged 43 years, 10 months.

Robert McGinnis, born Jan. 17, 1817, died Oct. 12, 1871;
 Catherine, his wife, born Jan. 8, 1815, died June 24, 1874.
 Samuel P. Chase, born March 30, 1831, died Nov. 10, 1872.
 Susan McAllister, daughter of Lewis Eliot, born Nov. 23, 1853, died Feb. 4, 1879.
 Lucinda, daughter of J. and M. Orndoff, died April 22, 1877, aged 23 years, 8 months.
 Anna, wife of Anthony Wirell, died June 12, 1876, aged 68 years, 10 months, 14 days.
 Margaret, wife of Samuel J. Wirell, born Aug. 26, 1819, died May 22, 1872.
 Joseph Hawk, born Jan. 31, 1811, died May 28, 1871.
 Margaret Hawk, born Oct. 20, 1809, died September, 1875.
 Ilonora Donnelly, died Oct. 29, 1874, aged 79.
 Wilhelmina, wife of Joseph Ries, born May 14, 1814, died Feb. 25, 1878.
 Catherine Scheld, born in Berks County, Pa., July 11, 1786, died Dec. 27, 1827.
 Joseph Wivel, born Dec. 12, 1790, died Jan. 10, 1833.
 Christina Wivel, his wife, died March 23, 1848, aged 55.
 George Spalding, born Oct. 4, 1792, died Aug. 9, 1854; Mary, his wife, born Aug. 10, 1797, died Feb. 22, 1875; Edward F., their son, died Feb. 16, 1878, aged 53 years, 4 months, 8 days.
 Mary Diffendall, born Sept. 11, 1808, died Sept. 26, 1878.
 John Diffendall, born Aug. 14, 1788, died May 4, 1876.
 Andrew Kuhns, died July 8, 1874, aged 81; Rachel, his wife, died July 18, 1861, aged 64 years.
 Paul Kuhns, died March 15, 1815, aged 55 years, 18 days.
 Mary A. Kuhns, born March 21, 1758, died June 23, 1844.
 Elizabeth Baumgardner, died June 24, 1819, aged 27 years, 11 months, 29 days.
 Peter Diffendall, died March 19, 1809, aged 54 years, 19 days; Mary, his wife, died April 20, 1863, aged 67 years, 6 months, 9 days.
 Samuel Diffendall, born March 14, 1781, died July 11, 1856.
 Christiana Diffendall, died June 12, 1859, aged 88.
 John Eline, died Jan. 30, 1846, aged 83; Catharine, his wife, died Sept. 14, 1844, aged 56 years, 5 months, 4 days.
 Julianna, daughter of John Adlesperger, died Oct. 8, 1864, aged 40 years, 10 months, 13 days.
 John Adlesperger, born Jan. 17, 1755, died June 22, 1859;
 Margaret Adlesperger, born April 30, 1784, died Aug. 16, 1861; Mary, their daughter, born March 15, 1812, died Aug. 12, 1867.
 Magdalena, wife of Jacob Yingling, died September, 1855, aged 42.
 John Althoff, died Jan. 15, 1873, aged 85 years, 6 months, 28 days; Mary C., his wife, died July 26, 1867, aged 86.
 Daniel Rose, died Nov. 9, 1815, aged 13 years.
 Peter Hamburg, died Jan. 24, 1869, aged 73 years, 2 months, 29 days; Mary, his wife, died July 26, 1870, aged 71 years, 11 months, 21 days.
 Mary Hamburg, died Oct. 6, 1863, aged 51 years, 11 months, 15 days.
 James Taney, died Oct. 2, 1817, aged 19.
 Dorothy Taney, wife of Joseph, died April 17, 1817, aged 61.
 Catherine Boyle, died April 12, 1814, aged 97 years.
 Ann Boyle, died Sept. 16, 1811, aged 22 months.
 Roger Joseph Boyle, died Jan. 14, 1841, aged 25.
 Henry Boyle, died Feb. 14, 1855, aged 37 years.
 Mary H. Boyle, died May 2, 1821, aged 41 years.
 Daniel Boyle, died Dec. 5, 1830, aged 66 years.
 Jane, wife of Raphael Brooke, died Nov. 19, 1818, aged 67 years.
 Raphael Brooke, died July 7, 1816, aged 69 years.
 Ann, wife of Francis Jamison, died Dec. 11, 1792, aged 35.

Catherine Wilson, died Dec. 20, 1815, infant.
 Joseph C. Clements, died March, 1807.
 Francis Elder, died Oct. 1, 1809, aged 54; Catherine, his wife, died April 12, 1834, aged 67.
 Mary Mourie, born 1743, died Jan. 30, 1810.
 James Clabaugh, died March 16, 1867, aged 80 years, 4 months, 16 days; Monica, his wife, born July 22, 1787, died Nov. 30, 1851.
 Ann M., wife of John Classon, born Dec. 3, 1802, died Sept. 4, 1864.
 Rebecca, wife of Levi Murren, died July 22, 1844, aged 23 years, 5 months, 5 days.
 Caroline, wife of David S. Smith, died Jan. 3, 1857, aged 30 years, 7 months.
 Barbara, wife of Joseph Gartner, died June 5, 1852, aged 27.
 Mary Gardner, died March 23, 1816, aged 25 years, 15 days.
 Joseph Gardiner, died March 4, 1819, aged 69 years, 9 months, 24 days.
 Jacob Eckenrode, died July 22, 1865, aged 81 years, 9 months; Mary, his wife, died Feb. 10, 1859, aged 71 years.
 Mary Ann, consort of Christopher Storm, died Jan. 3, 1863, aged 88 years, 11 months, 13 days.
 John Burk, died Dec. 6, 1839, aged 46 years; Catharine, his wife, died Sept. 7, 1819, aged 22 years.
 Joseph Welty, born Aug. 8, 1810, died Jan. 24, 1864.
 Peter A. S. Novell, died Jan. 25, 1837, aged 21.
 Elizabeth, wife of Basil Brooke, died Aug. 27, 1827, aged 34 years.
 John Spalding, died Dec. 23, 1807, aged 28 years.
 Henry Spalding, died Feb. 19, 1816, aged 69 years; Ann, his wife, died Jan. 17, 1800, aged 54 years.
 Cecila, daughter of Geo. and Mary Spalding, born Sept. 30, 1836, died Feb. 25, 1856.
 Margaret Adams, died Sept. 8, 1805.
 Henry O'Hara, died June 14, 1813, aged 85 years.
 Elizabeth Stigers, died Feb. 17, 1828, aged 31 years, 11 months, 11 days.
 Thomas Adams, died Jan. 18, 1826, aged 64 years.
 Magdalena Adams, wife of Thomas, who died at the age of 104, "loaded with years and virtuous deeds," Jan. 21, 1826.
 Margaret, wife of John Dougherty, died Oct. 17, 1866, aged 79 years.
 Margaret A., daughter of James and Rebecca Adlesperger, born Aug. 16, 1802, died May 12, 1880.
 "This stone laid by Capt. John Gwinn, U.S.N., and Dr. Wm. Gwinn," for their mother, Mary, who died April 8, 1837, aged 60.
 P. Hinds, died Sept. 23, 1828, aged 79 years.
 Easter Hinds, died May 28, 1835, aged 65 years.
 John Eckenrode, born April 2, 1780, died Nov. 24, 1819;
 Elizabeth, his wife, born July 6, 1788, died Sept. 20, 1850.
 Lydia E., their daughter, and wife of Samuel B. Horner, died May 13, 1871, aged 53 years, 10 months, 11 days.
 Ann Louisa, wife of Jos. A. Orendorf, died Aug. 15, 1872, aged 38 years, 2 months, 27 days.
 Elizabeth Eline, died July 14, 1873, aged 68 years, 10 months, 25 days; Wm. Eline, her husband, died Dec. 11, 1879, aged 79 years, 4 months, 29 days.
 Louisa C., wife of John M. McCarty, born Oct. 9, 1813, died April 3, 1880.
 John Gonker, died Dec. 4, 1814, aged 71 years.
 Barbara Gonker, died Dec. 27, 1827, aged 77 years.
 Eliza Gonker, died Oct. 16, 1868, aged 75 years.
 Hannah Gonker, died April 21, 1878, aged 81 years.
 Mary Gonker, died Oct. 26, 1861, aged 86 years.
 J. Burk, died 1811, at an old age.

Jacob Welty, died March 7, 1816, aged 26 years.
 John, son of John and Eliza Welty, died March 23, 1816, aged 12 years.
 John Welty, died Sept. 15, 1816, aged 54 years.
 Mary Welty, died Dec. 20, 1816, aged 24 years.
 Elizabeth, consort of John Welty, died Nov. 22, 1843, aged 72 years, 3 months, 18 days.
 Alexander Frazier, died Oct. 9, 1872, aged 59 years, 5 months.
 George Pully, his wife, died June 30, 1851, aged 39 years.
 Ann C., wife of Henry Althoff, died Oct. 11, 1845, aged 92 years.
 Frederick Shoemaker, died March 31, 1861, aged 48 years, 11 months, 28 days.
 Wm. Clabaugh, died Nov. 7, 1855, aged 34.
 Sylvester N. Orndorff, died August, 1854, aged 19 years, 5 months, 20 days.
 Joseph Eck, died Jan. 15, 1856, aged 62.
 Margaret Eck, born July 7, 1816, died July 13, 1853.
 Paul Eck, died Sept. 12, 1860, aged 63 years.
 Wm. Staubb, died Oct. 23, 1842, aged 43 years, 22 days.
 Peter Matthias, died Feb. 4, 1827, aged 37 years.
 Clara, wife of Francis J. Albrocht, born Dec. 2, 1819, died May 4, 1858.
 Catherine Snovell, died Oct. 17, 1761, aged 79.
 Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Snovell, died Feb. 11, 1852, aged 57 years, 5 months. Elizabeth, his second wife, died Sept. 21, 1853, aged 27 years, 2 months.
 Isaac T. Stonesifer, died Aug. 21, 1867, aged 26 years, 3 months, 17 days.
 Elizabeth F. Watson, died Aug. 19, 1854, aged 24 years, 1 month, 21 days.
 Wm. Watson, born November, 1798, died Feb. 16, 1861.
 Mary A. Sewell, died March 16, 1871, aged 39 years.
 John Hopkins, died June 20, 1833, aged 58.
 Wm. Cash, born Dec. 21, 1800, died April 3, 1872.
 Ann E. Cash, died Feb. 12, 1858, aged 22 years.
 Anthony Arnold, died April 3, 1854, aged 78 years, 7 months, 11 days.
 Ann, wife of Augustine Arnold, died Dec. 30, 1863, aged 62 years.

Taneytown Presbyterian Church.—Prior to 1820 German preaching was the rule in Taneytown, English the exception. Indeed, a strong prejudice existed against preaching in the English language. It is related that when the corner-stone of what is the original part of the present Lutheran church was laid, in 1812, the Rev. John Grope, pastor at that time, remarked to the bystanders, "This corner-stone is laid on a German foundation, and there is to be no English preaching here only when there must be."

But the world moves, and men must move with it. Some of the persons who heard the remark to which reference has been made lived to hear the same minister preach in the English language. About the year 1820 the younger portion of the German-speaking part of the community began to manifest a desire to have preaching in the English language. This desire was strenuously opposed by the older persons.

The house in which the German Reformed congregation worshipped at this time, known as the "Yellow

Church," was in a very dilapidated condition. This, together with the desire of many members of the German Reformed congregation to have service in the English language, opened the way for the formation of certain "articles of association" between the members of the latter church at Taneytown and the members of the Presbyterian Church of the same place, to unite for the purpose of building a Union church.

In virtue of the seventh of these "articles of association," the parties concerned, in March, 1821, elected five persons as a building committee, and vested in them full power to purchase a lot or lots in such locality as they might think would best suit the different congregations, and to build thereon said church.

This committee, the members of which were Nicholas Snider, William B. Hilberd, George Shriner, Abraham Linn, and Samuel S. Forney, bought of Elizabeth Hughs, the widow of John Hughs, lots Nos. 78 and 80, situated in Taneytown, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars sixty-eight and a half cents (\$89.68½). These lots were conveyed to the persons composing said committee, to be held by them in trust for the German Reformed and Presbyterian congregations until such time when said congregations may become corporate bodies, and thus by law be authorized to have aid to hold the same by their trustees.

The corner-stone was laid on the 5th or 6th of September, 1821. Rev. John Winebrenner preached on the occasion from Zachariah iv. 7. Rev. Mr. Reilly also preached at the same time from Isaiah lxvi. 1.

The erection of the building progressed slowly. In the autumn of 1822 the church was dedicated. The Presbyterian element, during the interval between 1822 and 1828, worshipped with the German Reformed congregation, which was during that time served by the following-named pastors: Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, Rev. Mr. Aumand, a short time, and Rev. Deatrix Graves.

In the year 1823 the "Presbyterian Church of Taneytown" was organized.

The Presbytery of Baltimore met in Taneytown on the 24th of February, 1828, and ordained Rev. Austin O. Hubbard, who had been licensed in 1826. On the 30th of March, 1828, Rev. Mr. Hubbard ordained Philip Hann and William Cormack ruling elders, and administered the communion. On Sabbath, June 22, 1828, the church was regularly organized by the admission of the following-named persons as members: Mrs. Elizabeth Hann, Mrs. Alah Clabaugh (probably Alice), Miss Mary Ann McCollough, Miss Mary Musgrove on confession of their faith, and Miss Margaret Birnie, Miss Hester Birnie, Miss Margaret Ried, Miss Mary Ried by certificate.

Mr. Hubbard's pastorate extended from his ordination, Feb. 24, 1828, until the 18th of November, 1829, during which three persons were received into the church, two on confession of their faith and one by certificate. From the close of Mr. Hubbard's pastorate to Jan. 13, 1838, a period of eight years, the church was ministered to by Rev. George W. Kennedy, Rev. Nathan Harnad, Rev. Mr. Ammerman, and Rev. Jaleel Woolbridge.

Rev. George W. Kennedy was licensed, received, and ordained by the Presbytery of Baltimore in 1831, and dismissed in 1833. From Sessional records he appears to have been in Taneytown Church during the year 1831, and may have been pastor. Of the others, they served here a short time as supplies. During these eight years twelve persons were received as members of the church. On Sunday, May 13, 1838, Rev. John P. Carter, appointed by the "General Assembly's Board of Missions," commenced preaching in Taneytown church. Mr. Carter was installed pastor Oct. 29, 1838. His pastorate extended five years, to Dec. 17, 1843. After his resignation the church was vacant until the 1st of September, 1844, when Rev. Jacob Belville, a licentiate, was unanimously elected pastor, and soon afterwards ordained and installed a pastor of the church by the Presbytery of Baltimore. He was pastor four years. His pastorate closed about the 1st of September, 1848. The pulpit was then supplied between September, 1848, and June 2, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Connell.

In a Sessional record Rev. James Williamson, pastor elect, is spoken of as being present. He was soon after installed as pastor, and served the church as such until some time during the year 1854. He was dismissed from the Presbytery of Baltimore in 1854. It appears that the church was vacant from the close of Mr. Williams' pastorate to April 13, 1857, during which time the pulpit was supplied for a few months by Rev. Mr. Dodder, a licentiate. April, 1857, Rev. William B. Scarborough was ordained and installed pastor. Mr. Scarborough was pastor until the latter part of December, 1868, making a pastorate of eleven years and seven months. He handed his resignation to the Session 22d of November, 1868, to take effect in December. The Presbytery having granted the congregation the privilege of supplying their own pulpit, Rev. Isaac M. Patterson was unanimously elected stated supply, and entered upon his duties on the first Sabbath of January, 1869. In October, 1871, Mr. Patterson was installed pastor by a committee of the Presbytery of Baltimore. He resigned July, 1873, and preached his last sermon on the 27th of the same month.

After the union between the Old and the New School branches of the church, changes in the bounds of Synods and Presbyteries threw Emmittsburg and Piney Creek into the Presbytery of Baltimore, thus opening the way for Mr. Patterson to become pastor of Taneytown, in connection with Emmittsburg and Piney Creek. Since Mr. Patterson's installation, October, 1871, Emmittsburg, Piney Creek, and Taneytown have constituted, and at this time constitute, a pastoral charge. When the church became vacant by Mr. Patterson's resignation it united with the other churches of the charge in unanimously calling Rev. William Simonton, of Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Simonton accepted and soon entered upon his duties. His pastorate dates from Oct. 1, 1873, and still continues.

Philip Hann and William Cormack were ordained ruling elders at the organization of the church. Mr. Hann died Dec. 31, 1863, having served as an elder for a period of thirty-five years. Of Mr. Cormack it is recorded, "Did not apply for a certificate—joined the Methodists." Clotworthy Birnie, Sr., united with the church by certificate Sept. 8, 1832, and was ordained a ruling elder Aug. 8, 1838. He died June 2, 1845. He was a member of this church almost thirteen years, and a ruling elder seven years, four of which he was clerk of the Session. The members of the Session at present are Rogers Birnie, ordained Aug. 4, 1844; Andrew McKinney and Clotworthy Birnie, M.D., ordained Nov. 27, 1864; John W. Davidson and Andrew Arthur, ordained May 5, 1872. Rogers Birnie, the senior member, was clerk twenty-three years. Andrew McKinney has been clerk since 22d of November, 1868. Clotworthy Birnie, M.D., is a grandson of Clotworthy Birnie, Sr., who was a member of the Session during the earlier history of the church.

Taneytown Church was organized with ten members. In 1840 it had increased to twenty-six; in 1859 to thirty-five; and at present has a membership in full communion of forty-two. The whole number of persons who have been members of the church is about two hundred; and while the number in communion at any given time has always been small, the fact may be noted that it was never less at any period than it had been at an earlier date in the church's history. Two of the original members still survive.

In 1853, during Mr. Williamson's pastorate, the congregation bought a house and lot in Taneytown for the sum of nine hundred dollars; this was conveyed by deed, executed by John K. Longwell and Sarah Longwell to Rogers Birnie and Philip Hann, elders, and their successors, in trust, to be held for the benefit of their congregation. The property

was used most of the time as a parsonage, except the latter part of Mr. Scarborough's pastorate, during which he resided in New Windsor. After the congregation became part of the pastoral charge of Emmitsburg and Piney Creek it was deemed best to dispose of the parsonage, which was accordingly done on the 29th of October, 1870, and on the 1st of April, 1871, it was conveyed to Thomas Rudisel by Rogers Birnie, Clotworthy Birnie, and Andrew McKinney, elders, for the sum of \$3126. The congregation was incorporated by the laws of the State of Maryland, January, 1871; previous to that time the members of the Session attended to the secular interests of the church, and since then it has been governed by a board of trustees.

The pastors and stated supplies have been :

1825-29, Rev. Austin O. Hubbard; 1829-38, vacant, with supplies; 1838-43, Rev. John P. Carter; 1843-44, vacant, with occasional appointments; 1844-48, Rev. Jacob Bellville, D.D.; 1848-49, vacant, with supplies; 1849-54, Rev. James Williamson; 1854-57, vacant, with occasional supplies; 1857-68, Rev. William B. Scarborough; 1868-73, Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, S. S. and P.; 1873, Rev. William Simonton.

Taneytown Academy.—This institution was incorporated Jan. 25, 1844, with the following trustees: Solomon Sentman, Israel Hiteshue, Thomas Rudisel, John B. Boyle, John Thompson.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was incorporated March 10, 1858, with the following trustees: Henry Shriner, Daniel Frock, Joseph Witherow, John Ridinger, and Peter Mark.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized in Taneytown Sept. 17, 1877. Their charter and paraphernalia were purchased from the Frederick City Lodge, and were issued to them in 1871. The first officers of the lodge were as follows:

C. C., C. C. Steiner; Master at Arms, G. T. Crouse; Dr. C. Birnie, Prelate; David Fogle, V. C.; L. D. Reed, K. of R. and S.; J. E. Davidson, M. of E.; Ezekiah Hawk, O. G.; Elwood Burns, I. G.; E. K. Weaver, M. of F. The present officers are S. E. Reindollar, V. C.; D. R. Fogle, C. C.; J. E. Davidson, M. of E.; E. K. Weaver, M. of F.; C. C. Staller, K. of R. and S.; W. T. Hawk, P.; L. D. Reed, O. G.; J. Hahn, I. G.; B. B. Miller, P. C.

They have twenty-one members in good standing, and hold their meetings in Reindollar's Hall. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and is steadily increasing in numbers.

The *Regulator* and *Taneytown Herald* was published by Samuel P. Davidson, who was also the editor, "in Church Street, adjoining Mr. Sebastian Sultzers' tavern, Taneytown, Md." The eighteenth issue, dated Sept. 7, 1830, contains among its news the

names of Isaac Shriner, John Kinzer, Madison Nelson, and Daniel Kemp, of Henry, who are published as candidates on the Jackson Republican ticket for members of the Assembly from Frederick County, and the candidates on the National Republican ticket were David Kemp, Jno. H. Melford, Evan McKinstry, and David Richardson.

From the market reports, copied from the *Baltimore American*, we learn that wheat was worth 98 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; rye, 47 and 50 cents; corn, 45 and 47 cents; whisky, 22 and 24 cents per gallon; plaster, \$3.80 per ton.

But two marriages are published, one of which is that of Mr. Adam Bowers and Miss Mary Ann Currans.

A. Reck, secretary, gives notice that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland and Virginia will assemble at Taneytown on the third Sunday of October (1830).

Michael Wagner advertises a stray heifer. Nathan Hendricks announces a barbecue at Bruceville on the 23d of September. Samuel Thompson, Sterling Galt, and David Martin, trustees, advertised for "a man of good moral character, who is well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics in a school-house lately erected within one mile of Taneytown." The teacher secured was J. M. Newson, the present superintendent of public schools. Mathias E. Bartgis, Wm. H. Cannon, Abner Campbell, and Peter Brengle published cards announcing themselves as candidates for sheriff of Frederick County. John N. Hoffman, agent, gives notice to the subscribers to the theological seminary at Gettysburg that three installments are due. David H. Fries, seven miles from Taneytown, near Smith's tavern, advertises public sale of personal property. James Raymond, trustee, advertises sale of land of Abraham Derr, near Taneytown. Nathan Hendricks, "desirous of leaving Frederick County," advertises Bruceville Mills at public sale. Louisa Rinedollar and Abraham Liechtenwalter, executors, give notice to the creditors of Peter Micksell. James Heird advertises the Fairview races to come off on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, and offers three purses,—\$25, \$15, \$20. John Hughes nominates himself for the Assembly as the Workingmen's independent candidate, "who is a friend to railroads, canals, and turnpikes," etc. "A valuable family of negroes" is offered for sale, "but not to traders," and another negro is also advertised for sale; those desiring to buy are requested to inquire at the office of the *Regulator*. C. Birnie offers Merino rams for sale. Israel Hiteshue and James Kridler announce a dissolution of partnership "in tavern and tailoring."

The *American Sentinel*, published in Westminster, is a combination of *The Regulator*. The paper was bought from Mr. Davidson by Col. John K. Longwell, who moved the office to Westminster in May, 1833, and changed its name to *The Carrolltonian*. The paper was moved there solely to advocate the formation of Carroll County. In 1838 a Democratic journal called *The Democrat* was established here by Wm. Shipley, Jr., when *The Carrolltonian* was announced as a Whig journal. Col. Longwell continued the publication of the paper until 1844, when Francis T. Kerr, a brother-in-law to the late John J. Baumgartner, Esq., succeeded to its proprietorship. Upon the death of Mr. Kerr in 1846 or 1847, George D. Miller, of Frederick, took charge of the paper, and was shortly after succeeded by W. H. Grammer, in 1850. In 1854; upon the rise of Know-Nothingism, the name of the paper was changed to the *American Sentinel*, its present title.

Among the early physicians were Dr. Joseph Sim Smith, a patriot in the Revolution and a brave soldier. He died Sept. 6, 1822. William Hubbard and Dr. Boyle were also among the first physicians in Taneytown. The latter and Henry Swope were among the earliest merchants. John White and Joseph Laubert were the blacksmiths of the village in the olden time. A tavern was kept by Mary Crouse in the house now occupied by Mr. Stonesifer as a hotel, and the Crabsters kept the inn just opposite and across the street. The following advertisement appeared in a newspaper of Dec. 16, 1801:

"For sale, the tavern 'American Coat of Arms,' in Taneytown. Apply to James McSherry, Littlestown, Pennsylvania, or Richard Coale, Libertytown, Maryland."

Harney is a small hamlet about four and a half miles from Taneytown and near the Monocacy River, which is at this point a small stream. It was named in honor of the late Gen. Harney, of the United States army. The United Brethren, a religious denomination, have built a church in the village recently, of which Rev. J. Whitlock is pastor. D. L. Shoemaker is the village postmaster. A number of mills are located here, under the charge of William Starnes, John Unger, and Peter Selt. There is a hotel in the village, kept by W. F. Eckenrode, and John Eckenrode keeps an assortment of general merchandise. There are also two excellent physicians, John C. Besh and E. B. Simpson. The population of the Taneytown District, according to the census of 1880, is 2596.

For many years the old free-school system, which obtained so extensively in the rural districts of Maryland, was in vogue in Carroll County. At the public

schools the children were taught the three R's,— "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic,"—and if they desired further education, they either had to teach themselves or attend one of the many excellent private schools within reach. During the civil war there was an awakening of the public mind to the advantages of general education, and a cumbersome system, expensive in character, resulted from inexperienced legislation. This was superseded by the present system, now general throughout all the counties of the State, which gives all necessary advantages, and has the additional recommendation of simplicity. The following is a list of public school trustees for 1881 and 1882 in the Taneytown District:

1. Pine Hill.—William Clutz, Michael Humbert, Charles M. Hess.
2. Piney Creek.—Franklin Keppert, Daniel Hess, Richard Hill.
3. Walnut Grove.—Samuel Brown, Upton Harney, David W. Bowers.
4. Washington.—No appointments.
5. Oak Grove.—Samuel P. Baumgartner, Henry Beck, Hezekiah Hahn.
- 6, 7, and 8. Taneytown, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—William S. Rudisell, Jesse Haugh, Ezra K. Reaver.
9. Oregon.—Gabriel Stover, William W. Koontz, Ezra Staller.
10. Martin's.—Valentine Harman, Jacob Shriner, Martin L. Buffington.
11. Shaw's.—Daniel Harman, Edward Sherb, William Smith.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

- 1, H. C. Wilt, 53 pupils; 2, S. F. Hess, 48 pupils; 3, J. H. Lambert, 51 pupils; 4, J. Ross Galt, 44 pupils; 5, Calvin T. Fringer, 51 pupils; 6, Levi D. Reid, 55 pupils; 7, Mrs. Emma I. Forrest, 54 pupils; 8, James F. Fringer, 47 pupils; 9, John T. Rock, 68 pupils; 10, George W. Hess, 51 pupils; 11, C. A. Waesche, 29 pupils; 1 (colored school), C. H. Stiller, 20 pupils.

The following is the vote for local officers from 1851 to 1861, inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioners: Israel Hiteshue 190, Benjamin Shunk 155, Israel Hiteshue 159, John H. Clabaugh 85, Benjamin Zumbura 41.
- 1853.—For Justices: William Haugh 227, George Miller 172, Benjamin Shunk 216, James McKellip 232; Constables: Thomas Jones, Jr., 250, James Burke 64, John Reindollar 238, David Kepbart 87; Road Supervisor: Patrick Burke 105, James Thompson 243.
- 1855.—For Justices: George Miller 246, William Haugh 248, Jacob Shriner 249, George Crabbs 132, James Crouse 135, L. Buffington 137; Constables: Thomas Jones, Jr., 256, Henry Kinman 242, Michael Fogle 127, James Rogers 135; Road Supervisor: James Thompson 220, J. Newcomer 131.
- 1857.—For Justices: B. Shunk 216, William Haugh 250, George Miller 245; Constables: H. Kinman 135, A. Shoemaker 238, W. Slates 240; Road Supervisor: William Henry 262.
- 1859.—For Justices: William Fisher 157, Jacob Zumbura 265, Benjamin Shunk 267, Jacob Shriner 266; Constables:

James Burke 152, Wendell Slates 270, J. E. Delaplane 259; Road Supervisor: William Hess 273.
 1861.—For Justices: William Haugh 377, William Fisher 191, J. Zumbarn 207, George Miller 356; Constables: W. Slates 217, Joel Bowers 284, David Kephart 205; Road Supervisor: Gabriel Stover 266, John Reimbollar 165, W. Shoemaker 82, William Hess 2.

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT, No. 2.

The metes and bounds of Uniontown District are as follows:

"Beginning at Grove's Ford, on Big Pipe Creek; thence down Big Pipe Creek to Sick's Ford; thence with a straight line to Eckart's Ford on Little Pipe Creek; thence up Little Pipe Creek to Sam's Creek to Landis' mill; thence with a road leading between the farms of Jacob Suender and the late Henry Nicodemus to a stone on the Buffalo road; thence near Levi Devilbiss' house, now occupied by Jacob Nussbaum, leaving said house in District No. 9 (thence near John Myers' house, leaving the same in District No. 9); thence to Philip Nicodemus' mill; thence down Turkeyfoot Branch to where it intersects Little Pipe Creek; thence up said creek to Haines' mill, running through Widow Haines' farm, leaving her house in District No. 2; thence through Joseph Haines' farm, leaving his house in No. 7; thence through Michael Morelock, Sr.'s farm, leaving his house in No. 2; thence to Morelock's tavern, on the Uniontown turnpike, leaving his house in No. 7; thence through Shaffer's farm, leaving his house and factory in District No. 7; thence with a straight line to Smith's old tavern on the Taneytown turnpike, leaving said house in District No. 7; thence to Hassan's house, leaving his house in No. 2; thence to Messing's mill, leaving his dwelling in No. 7; thence to the stone road near Stoneseifer's house; thence with the stone road to place of beginning."

This district is bounded on the north by Myers', northwest and west by Taneytown, east by Westminster, south by New Windsor, and west by Union Bridge and Middleburg. Big Pipe Creek divides it from Taneytown District, and Little Pipe Creek skirts its southwestern corner, forming for a short distance the boundary line with New Windsor. Bear and Meadow Branches flow westerly through its centre and empty into Big Pipe Creek. Wolf-Pit Branch flows southwest, and Log Cabin Branch northwest, emptying respectively into Little and Big Pipe Creeks. The population of the district, according to the census of 1880, is two thousand six hundred and three.

The district was settled before 1745, and about 1760 the population increased rapidly. Among the pioneers were the Herbaughs, Norrises, Eckerds, Nicodemuses, Harrises, Babylous, Roops, Shepherds, Zollicoffers, Seneuyses, Hibberds, Fernwalts, Brubakers, Hiteshews, Roberts, McFaddens, Stoneseifers, Lids, Markers, Zepps, and Myerlys. The early settlers were largely Germans, with a sprinkling of English and Scotch-Irish. The Barnharts were the original owners of the land on which A. Zollicoffer now lives, and the land now owned by Capt. Brubaker was form-

erly in the possession of the Cover family. Mrs. Mehring owns the land upon which the Grammers lived. The Stouffers also took up a large tract south of Uniontown.

Uniontown is situated in an undulating and healthy country, two and a half miles from Linwood, seven from Westminster, and forty-three from Baltimore. Before there was any town here, more than a hundred years ago, Peter Moser kept a tavern, which is marked on the old Maryland maps, on the road from Baltimore through Westminster and Moravian Town (Graceham) to Hagerstown.

The first house built in the village was situated at the forks of the Hagerstown and Taneytown road, a log building one and a half stories high, containing three rooms. It was used as a hotel and store, and was kept first by Peter Moser, before the Revolution, and afterwards by Mr. McKenzie, and then by Mr. Hiteshew, who conducted it until 1809. It was built on the lot now occupied by Nathan Heck, and was torn down in 1831. The second house, a low structure, was built by Stephen Ford, and is now occupied by Mr. Segafosse. Mrs. Green's hotel was built in 1802 by Conrad Stem, and was first kept by John Myers. The next house was built in 1804, and is now occupied by Charles Devilbiss. It was first occupied by a family named Myers. That in which Reuben Matthias lives was erected in 1805. Its first occupant was John Kurtz, who kept a store. The town was then called "The Forks," and its name was changed in 1813 to Uniontown, when the people were trying to secure a new county, which it was proposed to call "Union County," with this town as the county-seat. The project failed, but the village retained the name of Uniontown. The first physician was Dr. Hobbs, and he was succeeded by Dr. Boyer, who lived outside of the town. His successor was Dr. Hibberd. The first blacksmith was Nicholas Hiteshew, whose shop was at the foot of the hill leading to the Stouffer residence. His shop was there in 1800. Wm. Richinacker and George Attick were the pioneer carpenters of the hamlet. The first schoolmaster was Thomas Harris, who taught in 1807 in the house now occupied by Mr. Segafosse. Moses Shaw came here in 1816 and kept a tavern on the property now owned by Charles Devilbiss. In 1817, Jacob Appler was a wealthy citizen living near town. Charles Devilbiss, David Stouffer, Isaac Hiteshew, Upton Norris, Capt. Henry Anders, Mr. Harris, Samuel Shriner, Thomas Metcalf, and many others from Uniontown and its vicinity volunteered for the defense of Baltimore during the war of 1812. The first school-house was erected in 1810, in the lower part of the town. It has been removed

several times and is still standing. Cardinal McCloskey, of New York City, was born in Uniontown, in a log house opposite the cemetery. In 1818 St. Lucas' church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. Winebrenner. Subsequent pastors were Revs. Helfenstein and Graves. It is now occupied by the Church of God. In those days it was customary to raise funds for the erection of churches and other public enterprises by means of lotteries. Below is given the scheme by which the money was obtained to build St. Lucas' church:

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT.

Stationary Prizes.

1	prize of \$1200 is.....	\$1200
1	" 500 is.....	500
1	" 200 is.....	200
4	" 100 is.....	400
10	" 50 is.....	500
60	" 10 is.....	600
250	" 8 is.....	2000
800	" 7 is.....	5600

1127 prizes.
1073 blanks.

2200 tickets at \$5 is..... \$11,000

"1st drawn 300 tickets, each \$7.

"1st drawn ticket after 1000, \$500

"1st drawn ticket after 2000, \$1200.

"Part of the above prizes will be paid in part as follows: prize of \$1200 by 100 tickets in 2d class, Nos. 1 and 100 inclusive; prize of \$500 by 50 tickets in 2d class, Nos. 101 and 150 inclusive; prize of \$200 by 15 tickets in 2d class, Nos. 151 and 166 inclusive; prizes of \$10, \$8, and \$7 by 1 ticket in 2d class, commencing with first drawn of ten dollar prizes with No. 167, and so upwards in regular succession with said prizes of \$10, \$8, and \$7. Ticket in 2d class valued at \$5 each.

"SECOND CLASS.

1	prize of \$1000 is.....	\$1000
1	" 400 is.....	400
1	" 200 is.....	200
2	" 100 is.....	200
6	" 50 is.....	300
20	" 20 is.....	400
122	" 10 is.....	1220
155	" 8 is.....	1240
720	" 7 is.....	5040

1028 prizes.
972 blanks.

2000 tickets at \$5 is..... \$10,000

"Stationary Prizes.

"1st drawn 200 tickets, each \$7.

"1st drawn ticket after 1500, \$1000.

"Part of the above prizes will be paid in part as follows: prize of \$1000 by 80 tickets in 3d class, Nos. 1 and 80 inclusive; prize of \$400 by 40 tickets, Nos. 81 and 121 inclusive; prize of \$200 by 15 tickets, No. 122 and 137 inclusive; prizes of \$10, \$8, and \$7 by 1 ticket each, commencing with No. 138 to the first drawn ten dollar prize, and continuing regularly up with said prizes. Tickets valued in 3d class at \$5 each.

"THIRD CLASS.

1	prize of \$1500 is.....	\$1500
1	" 600 is.....	600
1	" 300 is.....	300
2	" 100 is.....	200
20	" 50 is.....	1000
26	" 15 is.....	390
261	" 10 is.....	2610
400	" 8 is.....	3200
600	" 7 is.....	4200

1312 prizes.
1488 blanks.

2800 tickets at \$5 each is..... \$14,000

"Stationary Prizes.

"1st drawn 250 tickets, each \$7.

"1st drawn ticket after 1000, \$200.

"1st drawn ticket after 2300, \$1500.

"Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. in each class, and payable ninety days after the completion thereof. The managers in offering the above scheme to the public, for the purpose of appropriating the proceeds to a church, feel confident that they will meet with a general support. Perhaps no scheme has been offered heretofore that affords so great a chance to adventurers, there being more prizes than blanks, and only few tickets in each class.

"Those persons who purchased tickets in the original scheme will please to exchange them for tickets in the first class as soon as possible, as the managers are very reluctantly obliged to abandon it, as a duty they owe to the church and the public, in consequence of the magnitude of the original scheme. As a number of tickets are already held in the first class, the managers pledge themselves to commence the drawing as soon as possible.

"MANAGERS.

"Jacob Appler, Sr. ¹	Thomas Boyer.
Nicholas Snider.	John Puger.
Moses Shaw.	Jacob Shriver.
John Crabb.	John Shates.
William B. Hubbard.	

"UNIONTOWN, Md., April, 1817."

In 1807, Mr. Cover established a tan-yard. The tan-yard now operated by Mr. Hoffman was opened in 1842 by Charles Devillbiss. The Methodist church was built in 1822. In 1813 the Masonic Temple was erected where the house of the Misses Yingling now stands. It was torn down between 1825 and 1830, and its brick used in building a house on Mr. Zollikofer's farm. The town has been several times incorporated, but its charters expired for want of elections or failure to conform to them. In 1807 the house now used as a dry-house in the tannery was removed from Westminster by Frederick Stem. It had been a Catholic church, and its brick was brought from England. The post-office was established here about 1813, and the first postmaster was John Hyder, who laid out the town after a few houses had been

¹ On Thursday, Aug. 28, 1817, Jacob Christ was married to Miss Elizabeth Appler, daughter of Jacob Appler, by Rev. Curtis Williams.

built. In 1817, Jonas Crumbacker advertised the "Boorhavan Lotion" for sale at his store as a grand anti-rheumatic tincture. In 1817 the Frederick County Court, at its October term, ordered a public road to be laid out from Liberty Town through Union Town to Andrew Shriver's mill. Dr. Clement Hubbs in 1817 lived on his farm called "Valley Farm."

Moses Shaw and John Gibbony advertised that races would be run over a handsome course near Uniontown, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1817, and a purse of ninety dollars was free for any horse, mare, or gelding running four miles and repeat, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of racing. And on the Thursday following a purse of forty dollars was offered, free as the above, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted, two miles and repeat, carrying a feather; and on Friday a purse of seventy dollars, free as above, the winning horses the preceding days excepted, running three miles and repeat, carrying a feather. Four horses to be entered each day or no race, to be entered the day previous to running or pay double entrance, entrance to pay one shilling in the pound. No jostling or foul riding to be countenanced.

Uniontown is one of the most enterprising villages in Carroll County. According to the last census it contained three hundred and eighteen inhabitants. It is the commercial centre of the district, the polling-place for the voters, and a popular resort for the energetic and intelligent population by which it is surrounded. A number of charitable, social, and business organizations have been formed in the town, or have moved thither from other portions of the county, and are all in a flourishing condition.

Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, moved Nov. 7, 1813, to Uniontown from Pipe Creek, where the members met uninterruptedly until 1824.

At the communication of November 21st, "Brothers William P. Farquhar, J. Cloud, and Jacob R. Thomas were appointed a committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature for a lottery to defray the expense of building the Uniontown Masonic Lodge Hall," but the committee never reported, the lottery was never granted, and the hall was never built.

The officers from December, 1813, to June, 1814, were William P. Farquhar, W. M.; J. R. Thomas, S. W.; C. Ogborn, J. W.; and Jesse Cloud, Sec.; J. Wright, Treas. From June to December, 1814, William P. Farquhar, W. M.; J. R. Thomas, S. W.; Joseph Wright, J. W.; Henry Gassaway, Sec.; and Enoch Taylor, Treas. From December, 1814, to June, 1815, Jesse Cloud, W. M.; J. R. Thomas, S. W.; J. Wright, J. W.; William Bontz, Sec.; and

John Richnicker, Treas. From June to December, 1815, Jacob R. Thomas, W. M.; William P. Farquhar, S. W.; Henry Gassaway, J. W.; William Bontz, Sec.; and Isaac Lyon, Treas. From December, 1815, to June, 1816, Joseph Wright, W. M.; Isaac P. Thomas, S. W.; John C. Cockey, J. W.; William P. Farquhar, Sec.; and Charles Devilbiss, Treas.

During this term, at a meeting held Feb. 25, 1816, the lodge manifested its appreciation of the importance of "proficiency" by passing the following resolution: "That every member shall make himself well acquainted with such degrees of Masonry as have been conferred upon him before he can be permitted to advance further into Masonry," thus anticipating by forty-four years the standing resolution of the Grand Lodge of May, 1860. The officers from June to December, 1816, were Wm. P. Farquhar, W. M.; J. R. Thomas, S. W.; Isaac Lyon, J. W.; John C. Cockey, Sec. From June, 1817, to June, 1818, Wm. P. Farquhar, W. M.; Isaac Lyon, S. W.; Joseph Wright, J. W.; J. C. Cockey, Sec.; and John Richnicker, Treas.

The lodge, from the beginning, had always held its stated meetings on Sunday, but on the 28th of December, 1817, it was resolved, "That the meetings shall for the winter season be on the Saturday evening preceding the fourth Sunday, at 6 o'clock p.m." In the following spring we find the brethren again assembling as usual on the first day of the week. The officers from June to December, 1818, were Wm. P. Farquhar, W. M.; Joseph Wright, S. W.; Israel Lyon, J. W.; J. C. Cockey, Sec.; and George W. Gist, Treas. On the 18th June, this same year, the lodge had its first funeral procession. It was at Libertytown, and in honor of Enoch Taylor, who was one of the original or charter members, the first senior deacon, and afterwards junior warden, senior warden, and treasurer.

The first junior warden, William Shymaker, it appears, also died during this term, as the lodge, on the 13th of September, appointed a committee "to take in subscriptions to be applied to the erection of a tombstone over his remains, and to wait on the widow and trustees of the church on this subject to obtain their consent," etc.

The officers from December, 1818, to June, 1819, were Wm. P. Farquhar, W. M.; Alexander McIlhenny, S. W.; Charles Devilbiss, J. W.; J. C. Cockey, Sec.; and George W. Gist, Treas. At the meeting of Feb. 22, 1819, "a memorial was presented from Wm. H. McCannon, Thomas Gist, and others, Master Masons, eight in number, for a recommendation to the

Grand Lodge for a charter for new lodge, to be established in Westminster. On motion, the further consideration thereof was postponed until the fourth Sunday in March," and the postponement seems to have been indefinite, as nothing more is heard of the memorial. "The craft then moved in procession down to the lodge-hall, where an oration was delivered in honor of the day by Upton Scott Reid, in the presence of the lodge and the public, after which the craft returned to the lodge-room, and the honors of the lodge were conferred on Bro. Reid for his oration." On the 25th of April it was

"Resolved, That hereafter the stated meetings of this lodge shall be on the evening of the day of every full moon at two o'clock P.M., except from the first of November until the first day of April, during which time the lodge shall meet at ten o'clock A.M., unless the moon shall be full on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held at the same hour on the Friday preceding."

The officers from June to December, 1819, were Alexander McIlhenny, W. M.; George W. Gist, S. W.; Benjamin Yingling, J. W.; Upton S. Reid, Sec.; and Dr. William B. Hebbard, Treas. The festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24th) was kept this year in true Masonic style. The number of brethren present, including visitors, was over one hundred, and after conferring the third degree "a procession was formed and the craft proceeded to St. Lucas' church, where divine service was performed and a discourse delivered by the Rev. Bro. John Armstrong." By a resolution passed July 7th the fee for each of the three degrees was fixed at ten dollars, and it was also *"Resolved, That if a candidate for initiation be elected, and does not attend at the first or second meetings after such an election, having been duly notified thereof, his petition shall be returned, and his deposit retained for the benefit of the institution."* The officers from December, 1819, to June, 1820, were Alexander McIlhenny, W. M.; Upton S. Reid, S. W.; Benjamin Yingling, J. W.; John Hyder, Sec.; and Dr. William B. Hebbard, Treas.; from June to December, 1820, Upton S. Reid, W. M.; Benjamin Yingling, S. W.; John W. Dorsey, J. W.; John Hyder, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas. On St. John's day (June 24th) "a discourse was delivered by the W. M., highly gratifying to all the brethren present." Soon after, on the 25th of July, the lodge, for the first time, was compelled to visit upon an unworthy member the severest penalty known to their laws. The offender was an unaffiliated Master Mason, formerly a member of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 153, New York, whose application for membership in this lodge had been twice

rejected. He was tried on the charge of "unmasonic conduct. Specification 1st. Using profane language at Uniontown, or or about the 1st of May, 1820." To which the accused pleaded "guilty." "Specification 2d. Being intoxicated on the evening of the said day at Uniontown." Pleading "guilty." "Specification 3d. Giving the G—— and S——, etc., to persons, or in the presence of persons, who were not Masons, at New Windsor, some time in the spring of 1819." Pleading "not guilty." "The testimony being closed," says the record, "the accused made his defense and then retired." The lodge then proceeded to consider the case, and after mature consideration did find the accused guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry." The officers from December, 1820, to June, 1821, were U. S. Reid, W. M.; W. H. McCannon, S. W.; Joshua W. Owings, J. W.; John Hyder, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas.; from June to December, 1821, Alexander McIlhenny, W. M.; Benjamin Yingling, S. W.; James Blanchford, J. W.; William Curry, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas.

On the 24th of June, "it was unanimously resolved, in conformity with the recommendation of the Grand Lodge at its last Grand Annual Communication, that this lodge in future abandon and desist from the practice of using spirituous liquors at their refreshments in and about the lodge."

On the 11th of October there was a solemn procession and commemorative services in honor of the Grand Master of the State, Charles Wirgman, who had recently died. The sermon was preached in St. Lucas' Reformed Church, by the Rev. R. Elliott, P. M. of Columbia Lodge, No. 58, Frederick, who generously returned the fee of ten dollars offered him "into the charity fund, with his hearty and most sincere thanks and prayers for their welfare in this world and eternal happiness hereafter." The officers from December, 1821, to June, 1822, were A. McIlhenny, W. M.; B. Yingling, S. W.; James Blanchford, J. W.; William Curry, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas.

On the 7th of January, 1822, it was unanimously resolved, "that hereafter our stated meetings shall be held on the fourth Sunday in the month, as originally printed in the by-laws of 1813." Soon after, on the 28th of the same month, at Taneytown, the lodge buried with Masonic honors its late Past Master, Upton Scott Reid. The chaplain on this mournful occasion was the Rev. Daniel Zollkoffer.

The officers from June to December, 1822, were William P. Farquhar, W. M.; William H. McCann-

don, S. W.; Nicholas Snider, J. W.; Alexander McIlhenney, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas. From December, 1822, to June, 1823, Benjamin Yingling, W. M.; John Giboney, S. W.; James Blanchard, S. W.; William Curry, J. W.; A. McIlhenney, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas. From June, 1823, to December, 1823, W. P. Farquhar, W. M.; N. Snider, S. W.; William Curry, J. W.; A. McIlhenney, Sec.; and W. B. Hebbard, Treas. On the 24th of February, 1823, the fee for the three degrees was reduced to twenty dollars, viz., seven for the first, five for the second, and eight for the third. From December, 1823, to June, 1824, W. P. Farquhar, W. M.; N. Snider, S. W.; Jacob Glazer, J. W.; A. McIlhenney, Sec.; and Israel Bentley, Treas.

From June 4, 1815, there had been connected with this lodge a "Mark Lodge," for the purpose of conferring the degree of Mark Master, which is now given only in Royal Arch Chapters, but at the meeting held Feb. 22, 1824, "Door to Virtue Mark Lodge" was declared to be defunct and its books closed.

On the 13th of April, 1824, there was a special meeting at "Shriver's Inn," Westminster, the object of which was to pay proper Masonic respect to the memory of a deceased brother, John Holmes, of No. 1, Ohio.

On the 13th of June the lodge went into mourning for sixty days for the death of the Grand Master, Gen. W. H. Winder. The officers from June to December, 1824, were W. P. Farquhar, W. M.; John C. Cockey, S. W.; Joshua W. Owings, J. W.; W. H. McCannon, Sec.; and Michael Bornetz, Treas.

Wyoming Tribe, No. 37, I. O. R. M., was instituted March 18, 1860, and the charter was granted April 23, 1860, to the following members, who then composed the lodge: Frank E. Roberts, John S. Devilbiss, Jr., George H. Routson, B. Mills, C. S. Devilbiss, and C. A. Gosnell, all residing within Uniontown. The first officers of the lodge were, viz.: Prophet, F. E. Roberts; Sachem, Dr. B. Mills; Senior Sagamore, John S. Devilbiss; Junior Sagamore, George H. Routson; Chief of Records, Charles Gosnell; Keeper of Wampum, C. S. Devilbiss.

The tribe numbers sixty-eight members in good standing, and the present officers are as follows: Prophet, John A. Brown; Sachem, B. L. Waltz; Senior Sagamore, J. Hamilton Singer; Junior Sagamore, William Strinane; Chief of Records, H. P. Laelar; Keeper of Wampum, Jesse T. H. Davis; Grand of Wigwam, G. A. Davis; Guard of the Forest, William H. Baker.

Brothers' Relief Division, No. 136, Sons of

Temperance, was incorporated by the General Assembly, Feb. 24, 1860. The incorporators were Alfred Zollickoffer, S. Hope, E. Bankerd, J. Bankerd, E. Adams, Samuel Anders, D. Stultz, J. H. Christ, T. H. Adams, M. Jenkins, J. Bean, J. H. Gordon, J. Zepp, J. McIlhenry, T. Welling, A. Bitesell, R. Sharpley, A. Hurley, W. S. Lantz, J. E. Starr, William Eckard, D. Seller, Charles Myers, Lewis Byers, N. N. Meredith, T. H. Routson, F. A. Devilbiss, J. A. Eckard, J. N. Galwith, G. H. Brown, William H. Bankerd, G. Kugle, G. Winter, T. A. Eckard, John W. Kinney, J. Little, P. Smith, T. Eckard, G. Hamburg, G. W. Gilbert, A. Eckard, A. Little, P. Little.

The Uniontown Academy was incorporated by the General Assembly by an act passed March 26, 1839, making Samuel Cox, Dr. James L. Billingslea, John Smith, Henry Harbaugh, and William Roberts trustees, and making them and their successors a body politic.

The Carroll County Savings Institution was organized in Uniontown Feb. 27, 1871, by an act of the General Assembly, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Robert B. Varden, William H. Starr, Levi Caylor, David Foutz, Dennis Cookson, John Gore, Daniel S. Deight, Emanuel Formwalt, J. Hamilton Singer, and Levi Engler, all citizens of Carroll County. The amount of capital of the corporation was twenty thousand dollars, and the above gentlemen were appointed a board of directors.

The present officers of the institution are D. Stoner, president; W. H. Starr, treasurer; Levi Caylor, secretary; and T. H. Davis, assistant secretary. Board of trustees, D. N. Stoner, D. Foutz, Levi Caylor, Edwin J. Gilbert, Daniel S. Diehl, T. H. Davis, W. H. Stoner, Dr. J. J. Weaver.

The institution is in a very prosperous condition, and has been successful since its formation.

The Maryland Mutual Benefit Association of Carroll County for Unmarried Persons was incorporated under the laws of Maryland with its home-office in Uniontown. The officers are: President, Thomas H. Routson; Vice-President, Philip H. Babylon; Secretary, Jesse T. H. Davis; Treasurer, Edwin G. Gilbert; Agent, John A. Brown; Attorney, Charles T. Reifsnider. The board of trustees are Thomas H. Routson, Edwin G. Gilbert, Jacob J. Weaver, Jr., M.D., P. H. Babylon, John A. Brown, Thomas F. Shepherd, Jesse T. H. Davis.

A copy of the *Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser*, No. 22 of Volume I., dated Feb. 3, 1814, a newspaper published by Charles Shower, at two dollars per annum, contains among other matters the

proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland, Louis Gassaway, clerk, and a short extract of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The editor advertises for subscriptions to a novel entitled "The Storm," in two volumes, price seventy-five cents; also that the office of the *Engine of Liberty* is removed "to the new brick building of Mr. Henry Meyers, nearly opposite to where it was formerly kept." Some news is given from New York, January 29th, and Richmond, January 27th, with an account of the camp at New Point Comfort, and describing the enemy's fleet. An account of an earthquake at Showanoetown, Illinois Territory, Dec. 13, 1813, is published; also a resolution passed by the New York Legislature, January 29th, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers of the Niagara frontier.

Among the advertisements Morris Meredith advertises for sale a lot of twenty-five acres of valuable land adjoining Uniontown, on the road leading from Baltimore to Hagerstown.

Joshua Gist offers for sale his dwelling-house and plantation, containing six hundred acres, within two miles of Westminster. The said Westminster is expected to be the county town of a new county that is to be made out of Baltimore and Frederick Counties. Also two hundred and eighty acres about three or four miles from Westminster.

Israel Rinehart and Ulrich Switzer, executors of David Rinehart, deceased, and Hannah Urner and John Rinehart, administrators of Jonas Urner, give notice to creditors.

On the fourth page is given a column of foreign news, embracing England, France, and Germany. Jacob Appler, Sr., advertises three lots of land in Libertytown, also seven and a half acres of woodland adjoining the lands of Abraham Albough.

Ann Willis offers her farm of two hundred and eighty-two and a half acres, on Sam's Creek, on the road leading from Libertytown to Baltimore, for sale.

Beal Dorsey, near Freedom Town, advertises one hundred and fifteen acres of land, near McMurray's tavern.

John Shriver offers for sale a dwelling-house, wheelwright-shop, and two lots in Uniontown.

Samuel Lookingpeale, at Capt. John Williams', desires to sell sixty-five acres of land within half a mile of Philip Cramer's tavern.

Edward Stevenson, within four or five miles of the Sulphur Springs, Frederick County, advertises his farm of two hundred and ten acres.

Henry C. Dorsey offers his mill-seat and farm, on the waters of Sam's Creek, three-quarters of a mile

below Mr. Londes' mill, also two hundred and twenty-three acres in Hampshire County, Va., for sale.

John Williams, desiring to move to the Western country, wishes to sell his farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres, situate on the waters of Sam's Creek.

This copy was about one-fourth the size of the *Democratic Advocate*, is well printed, and seems to have been well sustained, judging from its advertising patronage.

A copy of the *Engine of Liberty*, bearing date Nov. 25, 1813, which was published at Uniontown, contains nine columns and a half of Judge Luther Martin's charge to the grand jury of Baltimore County and the grand jury's reply.

The marriages of Philip Bishop, of Adams County, Pa., and Miss Mary Senseney, of Frederick County, on the 23d of November, 1813, and Daniel Stouer and Miss Ann Roup, both of Frederick County, on the 25th of the same month, are published; also the death, on the 12th of November, of Philoman Barnes, aged about ninety years.

A meeting of the citizens of Uniontown and vicinity is called to meet on December 7th, at the house of George Herbach, to petition Congress for a post-route from Westminster to Fredericktown; also to petition the next Legislature to grant them a lottery to raise money to purchase a fire-engine.

Some war news is reported, including an account of his victory over the Creek Indians on November 4th by Gen. Jackson. One or two articles published showed that the editor, like most Federalists, was opposed to the war of 1812-14.

Among the advertisements are the sale of farming utensils and household goods by Francis Hollingsworth, Little Pipe Creek; auction sale of dry goods, etc., by John Kurtz, at Uniontown; the sale of one hundred and twenty acres of land on Meadow Branch, one mile from Uniontown, by Christian Stouffler; also notices of two petitions to the General Assembly of Maryland, one of which, signed by citizens of Baltimore and Frederick Counties, is a prayer for a new county. The metes and bounds asked for are substantially the same as those granted twenty-four years later, when the bill was passed creating the county of Carroll.

The other petition was for a law "to open a road from New Windsor to intersect the old Liberty road, on the line between Eli Dorsey and James Pearce, about a quarter of a mile below Conrad Dudderar's tavern."

The *Star of Federalism*, a small newspaper of four pages, each with five columns, was established March,

1816, by Charles Sower, with the motto, "Nothing fortunate, nor ought set down in malice." Its terms were two dollars per annum, and it was printed in the building now occupied by R. J. Matthias. Its agents were:

Liberty Town, Nathan England; Sam's Creek, Jacob Landis; New Windsor, William Brawner, Chr. Ecker; Baltimore County, Thomas Pole; Westminster, Thomas Gist, Nicholas Leason; New Market, William Hodgkiss; Taneytown, Nicholas Snider; Middleburg, J. C. and G. W. Gist; Pipe Creek, W. P. Farquhar; Union Bridge, Moses B. Farquhar; Emmittsburg, P. Reid, of Alexander; Baltimore, Edward J. Coale; Cumberland, Francis Reid; Mount Pleasant, David Stein; Norristown, Christopher Sower, Nathan Potts; Philadelphia, Andrew Graft; Darnes Town, Robert Grooms, John Candler; Hyatt's Town, William Hyatt; Piekayville, D. Holliday.

It was in size thirteen by twenty inches, and after its publication in Uniontown for a year was removed to Frederick Town, and there published by Mr. Sower as late as December, 1819.

The *Enterprise* was established in 1856 by William Sedwick and Dr. Mills. It was a small sheet, and was published until the close of the year, when it was merged into a larger paper called *The Weekly Press*. The latter was first issued in January, 1857, with J. H. Christ as editor, its publishers being those of its predecessor, Dr. Mills and William Sedwick. It was published as late as July 26, 1861.

Church of God.—Religion appears to have taken firm hold of the people of Uniontown and its vicinity at an early date. Allusion has already been made to the building of St. Lucas' church by a lottery, under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination. The congregation of the Church of God was organized in 1833, numbering at that time about fifty members, and the Presbyterian faith not having proved as popular in the community as was expected, St. Lucas' was transferred to the new organization. Abraham Appler was the elder of the church, and Isaac Appler, deacon. Edward West was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Maxwell, Rev. Jacob Linninger, Rev. Joseph Adams, Rev. William McFadden, Joseph Bombarger, R. C. Price, Rev. I. L. Richmond, Rev. Salymer, and several others. The congregation now numbers about fifty members, and is under the care of Rev. Mr. Lugenbeel. This church is the mother of the churches at Middletown, Mayberry, Fritzelsburg, and Greenwoods, which are all now in this charge. The Warfield, Winfield, and Carlton Churches at one time belonged to the same charge, and were under the supervision of this church. Their annual camp-meeting is held a few miles from Uniontown.

The Church of God Cemetery is situated immediately in rear of the church. The remains of the following persons are buried within its limits:

M. M. Currey, died July 5, 1830, aged 35.
Martha Currey, died May 16, 1832, aged 56.
Eleanor Banks, died Dec. 31, 1859, aged 81.
John M. Ferguson, born Sept. 8, 1756, died Oct. 20, 1861.
Rebecca, his wife, died Sept. 16, 1813, aged 60.
James Carrie, died Aug. 26, 1827, aged 64.
Rebecca Eckard, died Feb. 6, 1842, aged 39 years, 3 months, 9 days.
John W. Davis, born March 22, 1813, died Aug. 9, 1877.
Mary Davis, born March 5, 1792, died Jan. 8, 1865.
Jonathan G. Davis, born March 28, 1779, died Jan. 4, 1842.
Edward Davis, died Aug. 2, 1825, aged 8.
John S. Shriver, born Aug. 26, 1794, died Dec. 6, 1814.
Elizabeth Ann Mary Martha Grammar, died April 26, 1833.
Andrew Werble, died April 29, 1819, aged 65 years, 6 months, 4 days.
Rachel Metcalf, died April 12, 1826, aged 54 years.
Solomon Beam, born July 11, 1798, died June 20, 1819.
Isaac Hiteshew, died March 19, 1829, aged 31 years, 2 months, 15 months.
Sivilla Reek, died March 15, 1826, aged 27 years, 1 month, 13 days.
Ezra Metcalf, died Jan. 4, 1811, aged 29 years, 2 months, 25 days.
Conrad Stuller, born June 8, 1823, died July 3, 1876.
Henry Hiner, born March 9, 1770, died Sept. 12, 1847.
Hannah Hiner, died Dec. 11, 1817, aged 62 years, 3 months.
Samuel Hiner, born April 5, 1817, died Nov. 8, 1876.
Esther Hiteshew, died Oct. 31, 1814, aged 12 years, 14 days.
David Yingling, born Oct. 20, 1804, died April 23, 1871.
William H. Christ, born April 25, 1831, died Nov. 9, 1892.
Morgan A. Christ, died Jan. 2, 1876, aged 34 years, 3 months, 25 days.
Jacob Appler, died April 23, 1823, aged 31 years, 4 months, 1 day.
Abraham Appler, born Dec. 10, 1799, died Feb. 1, 1878.
Rebecca, his wife, and daughter of Jacob Hoffman, of Bainbridge, Lancaster Co., Pa., died Aug. 28, 1866, aged 70, and who was a member of the church for 50 years.
Mary J., wife of D. R. Carlyle, died Feb. 19, 1875, aged 50 years, 5 months.
Jacob Christ, born Sept. 22, 1789, died Nov. 30, 1872.
Elizabeth, his wife, died May 16, 1867, aged 68 years, 10 months, 12 days.
Abraham Garner, died Aug. 2, 1789, aged 63 years, 10 months, 25 days.
Mary Cover, born Dec. 20, 1754, died March 17, 1828.
Sarah, wife of Dan Smith, died July 4, 1844, aged 66 years, 3 months, 14 days.
Barbara, relict of Barton Bean, died May 12, 1858, aged 74 years, 1 month, 5 days.
Sophia Yingling, aged 70.
William Wilson, died Nov. 12, 1849, aged 73 years, 9 months, 28 days.
Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 28, 1869, aged 81 years, 1 month, 7 days.
Margaret, wife of Ephraim Garner, died Aug. 12, 1865, aged 54 years, 2 months, 6 days.
Oliver, son of William and Elizabeth Hiteshew. Enlisted in Co. E, 203d Regiment P. V., Aug. 31, 1861, and was killed Jan. 15, 1865, whilst in the act of planting the flag on Fort Fisher, aged 18 years, 3 months, 17 days.

James Hiteshew, died Nov. 21, 1874, aged 24 years.

Anna, wife of John Gore, died March 10, 1874, aged 63 years, 6 months, 16 days.

Rebecca Grammar, born Sept. 10, 1793, died June 8, 1864.

Sarah C. Grammar, born June 22, 1824, died April, 1864.

Mary D. C., wife of John Grammar, died Aug. 23, 1856, aged 57 years, 8 months.

Elizabeth, wife of A. Koons, died Aug. 2, 1874, aged 82.

Angeline, wife of John T. Wilson, died Feb. 5, 1878, aged 62 years, 3 months, 26 days.

Annie Clay, died Feb. 19, 1877, aged 69 years, 10 months.

Mary Ann Hollenberger, died Jan. 4, 1855, aged 57 years, 5 months, 10 days.

Peter Hollenberger, died March 22, 1860, aged 70 years, 4 months, 22 days.

Magdalena, his wife, died Feb. 23, 1862, aged 76.

Rachel Yingling, born Jan. 28, 1801, died July 30, 1865.

Jacob Bloom, born July 20, 1794, died Sept. 19, 1862.

Mary, his wife, born Jan. 20, 1800, died March 24, 1877.

Samuel Anders, died April 26, 1865, aged 61 years, 10 months, 5 days.

Lydin, his wife, died Dec. 12, 1876, aged 74 years, 8 months, 28 days.

John Garner, died Sept. 13, 1860, aged 57 years.

Hannah Hiteshew, died March 1, 1876, aged 74.

Ary, wife of James Few, died April 30, 1861, aged 69 years, 3 months, 19 days.

Thomas Metcalf, born Dec. 5, 1783, died March 17, 1862.

George Warner, died June 18, 1862, aged 79.

Blender A. Warner, born Dec. 22, 1786, died Feb. 26, 1867.

Catharine Hollenberger, born July 4, 1825, died April 7, 1874.

John P. Glass, a member of Co. G, 6th Md. Potomac Home Brigade, who died at Frederick Hospital, Sept. 12, 1863, aged 29 years, 4 months, 3 days.

Lieut. Peter Wolfe, Co. G, Md. P. H. B., died Aug. 1, 1862, aged 34 years, 4 months, 3 days.

Mary Smith, died Jan. 11, 1867, aged 54.

Sarah Burgoon, died Nov. 20, 1878, aged 71 years, 11 months, 20 days.

John Eckard, born Jan. 24, 1793, died Sept. 8, 1872.

Elizabeth Eckard, born Jan. 12, 1799, died Dec. 30, 1865.

John A. Eckard, born Aug. 29, 1831, died Aug. 21, 1870.

Anna Fuss, died Dec. 1, 1863, aged 88.

Elizabeth Bare, born Oct. 15, 1777, died Feb. 12, 1865.

Lydia Senseney, died Oct. 20, 1869, aged 64 years, 6 months, 19 days.

Washington Senseney, born May 28, 1815, died Dec. 18, 1868.

Mary A., his wife, born July 27, 1815, died June 20, 1875.

Joanna Gilbert, died March 8, 1873, aged 37 years, 5 months, 6 days.

Sarah Herbach, born Oct. 16, 1801, died April 12, 1872.

Mary Bentley, died Sept. 27, 1821, aged 24 years, 6 months, 18 days.

Rebecca Steele, died April 6, 1879, aged 65 years, 6 months, 16 days.

William Hollenberry, born Nov. 13, 1817, died Feb. 23, 1870.

Peter Christ, born July 19, 1786, died March 2, 1876.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 17, 1868, aged 81.

James Gilbert, died July 15, 1877, aged 73 years, 5 months, 6 days.

Alamanda Eckard, died July 13, 1879, aged 43 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Henry Eckard, died April 21, 1876, aged 45.

Edward Arntz, died Oct. 16, 1867, aged 26 years, 1 month, 3 days.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed Dec. 29, 1869. It was then under the charge of Rev. J. F. Deiner, and numbered eight members. The elders were Dr. J. J. Weaver and Jacob Ecker; the deacons, O. M. Hiteshew, W. H. Hoffman, and J. Routson. Mr. Deiner held the position as pastor of the charge until 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Anderson; the membership at this time was steadily increasing. They held their services in a hall until the erection of their present edifice. The church, which was built by a general contribution, cost about two thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 24, 1874, and the building was dedicated in December of the same year, under the supervision of Rev. D. Morris, of Baltimore. After three years of untiring services Mr. Anderson resigned his charge, in May, 1876, when the Rev. David B. Floyd was called to occupy the pulpit. The estimated cost of their handsome parsonage, which is now under erection, is two thousand dollars. The present officers of the church are: Elders, Dr. Weaver and Jacob Ecker; Deacons, O. M. Hiteshew and J. Routson, who have occupied those respective positions since the organization of the church. The congregation now numbers forty members, and the amount of contributions for 1881 was about four hundred dollars. This church has in its charge three other congregations, viz., "Winter's Church," "Baust Church," and "Mount Union;" it has also a Sunday-school attached to it which is in a very flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. Floyd has been the pastor for five years and gives entire satisfaction, and is untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of his church.

The Pipe Creek Circuit of the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829, and has steadily increased in power and influence. Below is given the names of the pastors who have successively ministered to the various congregations under their charge in Uniontown and its vicinity:

1829, D. E. Reese; 1830, F. Stier, J. Hanson; 1831, F. Stier, I. Ibertson; 1832, Isaac Webster, C. W. Jacobs; 1833, Isaac Webster, W. Saxsmith; 1834, Josiah Vanden, H. Doyle; 1835, H. Doyle, J. W. Everest, A. A. Lipscomb; 1836-37, J. S. Reese, J. W. Porter; 1838, Eli Henkle, J. W. Porter; 1839, G. D. Hamilton, E. Henkle; 1840, G. D. Hamilton, B. Appleby; 1841, J. S. Reese, J. T. Ward; 1842, L. R. Reese, P. L. Wilson, J. Elderslie; 1843, J. S. Reese, S. L. Rawleigh, W. T. Eva; 1844, W. Collier, J. McLean, J. D. Brooks; 1845, W. Collier, P. L. Wilson, J. K. Nichols; 1846, W. Collier, J. K. Nichols; 1847, J. Morgan, T. D. Vahant; 1848, J. Morgan, W. Roby; 1849, D. E. Reese, T. L. McLean; 1851, H. P. Jordan, J. Roberts; 1852, H. P. Jordan, H. J. Day; 1853, T. M. Williams, H. J. Day; 1854, J. A. McFarlane; 1855, J. A. McFarlane, F. Swentzell; 1856, N. S. Greenaway, F. Swentzell; 1857-60, J. T. Ward, J. T. Murray; 1860, D. E. Reese, J.

B. Jones; 1861, D. E. Reese; 1862-65, P. L. Wilson; 1865-68, R. S. Norris; 1868-71, D. Wilson; 1871, J. R. Nichols; 1872-74, H. C. Cushing; 1874-77, J. W. Charter; 1877-80, C. H. Littleton.

The following are the names of some of the persons buried in Uniontown cemetery:

Washington, son of Moses and S. B. Brown, died March 13, 1874, aged 39 years, 3 months, 2 days. He was a member of Co. I, 4th Regiment Md. Vols.

Anna Carlyle, died Aug. 1, 1880, aged 80 years, 3 months, 2 days.

Rachel O'Brien, died Dec. 25, 1870, aged 70.

Sarah Boham, died July 7, 1857, aged 71.

Jacob Zimmerman, born Dec. 30, 1787, died Feb. 5, 1859.

Mary, wife of John Babylon, died March 2, 1839, aged 45 years, 9 months, 11 days.

William Roberts, died March 29, 1860, aged 61; and his wife, Eleanor R., May 13, 1875, aged 70.

Philip Babylon, born Oct. 6, 1776, died Jan. 10, 1842.

Elizabeth Babylon, born Oct. 12, 1782, died July 19, 1867.

Rachel Hammond, died July 23, 1846, aged 82 years, 5 months, 6 days.

Eleanor Roberts, died Feb. 28, 1846, aged 77.

Rachel Brooks, born Dec. 18, 1818, died Jan. 31, 1881.

Caroline Zollikofer, died Dec. 20, 1859, aged 84.

John M. A. Zollikofer, died May 20, 1836, aged 51 years, 3 months, 10 days.

William Wright, died Jan. 25, 1838, aged 36.

Rev. Daniel Zollikofer, died Nov. 1, 1862, aged 72; and Elizabeth, his wife, died July 5, 1851, aged 57.

Rev. Dr. William Zollikofer, died April 6, 1853, 59 years, 5 months; and Sarah, his wife, died May 24, 1843, aged 44 years, 10 months, 20 days.

Richard Brown, born Dec. 23, 1793, died March 14, 1850; and Susan, his wife, born June 10, 1787, died Sept. 24, 1872.

Samuel Roberts, died June 15, 1838, aged 32 years, 5 months, 4 days.

Charles Stephenson, died Sept. 10, 1832, aged 91 years, 8 months, 26 days.

John D. Norris, died Feb. 4, 1829, aged 23.

Elizabeth Norris, died April 11, 1841, aged 57.

Nicholas Stevenson, born May 18, 1780, died Aug. 8, 1838.

Nancy Stevenson, died May 21, 1848, aged 70.

Sarah Stevenson, died April 10, 1844, aged 60.

William Devilbiss, born April 30, 1790, died Sept. 1, 1834.

Jemima Stevenson, died May 7, 1852, aged 70.

Peter Senseney, born Feb. 3, 1789, died March 21, 1855.

Keturah Senseney, died June 11, 1858, aged 70.

Richard Parrish, born May 10, 1822, died Dec. 2, 1851.

Rachel Rebecca Senseney, died March 19, 1862, aged 36.

Michael Spouster, died Oct. 25, 1832.

George Herbach, died April 28, 1836, aged 69 years, 4 months; and Elizabeth, his wife, born Dec. 21, 1771, died July 28, 1858.

Zachariah Weeling, died Sept. 16, 1870, aged 63.

Abraham Shriver, died Aug. 24, 1855, aged 80 years, 5 months, 29 days.

John Shriver, died April 25, 1869, aged 51.

Robert Dungan, born March 28, 1818, died April 18, 1868.

Emily Dungan, born Jan. 16, 1811, died April 28, 1863.

Elizabeth Wright, died July 14, 1867, aged 85 years, 7 months, 10 days.

Rev. Francis G. Wright (of M. P. Church), died Feb. 23, 1862, aged 33 years, 7 months.

Norris Meredith, died Sept. 12, 1860, aged 90 years, 10 months, 15 days.

Lydia Meredith, died Jan. 23, 1867, aged 70 years, 11 months, 10 days.

Catharine Meredith, died Feb. 24, 1867, aged 75 years, 9 months, 5 days.

William N. Meredith, died Jan. 14, 1868, aged 53 years, 9 months, 20 days.

Mary G. Meredith, died Jan. 1, 1868, aged 61 years, 2 months, 29 days.

Elizabeth B. Meredith, born Feb. 22, 1802, died Nov. 20, 1875.

Nathaniel N. Meredith, born April 3, 1798, died Dec. 25, 1874.

Nathan Roup, born May 3, 1835, died April 10, 1874.

Michael Nushbaum, died March 8, 1877, aged 66 years, 2 months, 8 days; and Catharine, his wife, Jan. 19, 1873, aged 77 years, 7 months, 3 days.

William Shaw, died April 18, 1869, aged 68 years, 3 months.

Anna Maria, wife of Rev. David Wilson, died May 29, 1870, aged 41 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Dennis Cookson, died July 22, 1879, aged 44 years, 1 month, 10 days.

Joseph Cookson, born Aug. 21, 1793, died June 1, 1846.

Rachel Cookson, born Feb. 1, 1800, died Jan. 24, 1875.

Samuel Cookson, born Sept. 17, 1762, died Dec. 22, 1836; and Rachel, his wife, born 1779, died 1853, aged 71.

John W. Babylon, died Nov. 19, 1866, aged 21 years, 8 months, 18 days.

John N. Starr, born March 24, 1808, died May 26, 1880; and Mary, his wife, born March 10, 1810, died Aug. 27, 1878.

Hannah M., wife of Milton S. Starr, died Jan. 13, 1874, aged 29 years, 5 months, 27 days.

Mordecai Haines, died Jan. 19, 1861, aged 40.

Louisa Babylon, died Dec. 6, 1854, aged 38 years, 9 months, 17 days.

Deborah, wife of David Foutz, died Sept. 25, 1842, aged 41.

Charles Devilbiss, born Aug. 13, 1786, died Sept. 29, 1862; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 27, 1864, aged 76 years, 1 month, 21 days.

Ann Eliza, consort of John S. Devilbiss, died April 4, 1869, aged 34 years, 6 days.

Martha Devilbiss, died Jan. 19, 1868, aged 37 years, 15 days.

Mary E. Devilbiss, died Oct. 17, 1870, aged 46 years, 1 month, 4 days.

Wm. H. Devilbiss, born Jan. 13, 1824, died April 3, 1880.

Edward Devilbiss, born Oct. 5, 1822, died Jan. 1, 1880; and Louisa C., his wife, born Sept. 11, 1825, died Feb. 2, 1879.

John B. Williams, died July 23, 1861, aged 66; and Temperance, his wife, died Nov. 19, 1872, aged 69 years, 7 days.

John Smith, died Aug. 7, 1868, aged 70 years, 4 months, 9 days; and Mary, his wife, died Nov. 6, 1878, aged 77 years, 7 months, 16 days.

William Goswell, died July 20, 1839, aged 56.

Matilda Morelock, died April 13, 1851, aged 53 years, 6 months.

Nancy Wilson, wife of George Harris, died March 1, 1858, aged 65.

Mary Ellison, died Aug. 17, 1860, aged 75.

John Hyder, born Aug. 22, 1787, died March 29, 1878; and Catharine, his wife, born April 16, 1788, died March 13, 1863;

Englid Hyder, their son, born Aug. 31, 1811, died Feb. 12, 1862.

"Sydney Hyder Johnson, aged 23."

Below are given the votes polled for district officers since June 4, 1851:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioners: Isaac Shingluff 253, Wm. Hughes 117, Henry H. Herbaugh 157, William Ecker 44.
- 1855.—For Justices: Richard Dell 280, Helper Crawmer 550, John Snelzer 33, H. W. Dell 17, H. H. Herbaugh 354, Samuel Shunk 259, W. R. Currey 292, Joshua Switzer 321; Constables: Wm. Segafosse 384, Wm. Brown 235, Wm. Wilson 311, Wm. Delphy 197; Road Supervisor: Frederick Tawney 240, Thos. P. Shepherd, 302.
- 1855.—For Justices: Henry Fleagle 476, H. H. Herbaugh 486, E. A. Adee 481, John T. Lowe 480, John Snelzer 147; Constables: Wm. Delphy 463, Wm. Wilson 466, W. Segafosse, 232; Road Supervisor: Hiram Englar, 488.
- 1857.—For Justices: H. H. Herbaugh 378, D. R. Fleagle 353, J. B. Christ 304, S. Anders 340; Constables: Wm. Brown 166, J. T. Myers 328, Isaac B. Wright 338; Road Supervisor: J. B. Williams 342.
- 1859.—For Justices: W. H. Haines 153, Caleb Baring 138, W. H. Herbaugh 341, D. B. Fleagle 334, Joshua Switzer 315, John Hesson 355; Constables: Frederick Tawney 137, J. R. Haines 361, Levi Hailley 351; Road Supervisor: Samuel Beck 330.
- 1861.—For Justices: H. H. Herbaugh 454, John Hesson 447, Levi Fleagle 445, Joshua Switzer 449; Constables: A. S. Warner 346, Wm. Singer 412, J. W. Segafosse 202; Road Supervisor: Wm. Beck 364, W. S. Lantz 91, Noah Plowman 74.

The public school trustees for 1881 and 1882 have been:

- 1 and 2. Uniontown.—J. C. Brubaker, Jesse J. H. Davis, Wm. H. McCollum.
3. Tanker Meeting-house.—George H. Brown, Levi Caylor, John H. Jordan.
4. Morelock's.—David Reop, John Royer, Henry Brunner.
- 5 and 6. Frizzellburg.—Dr. Jacob Rinehart, Alfred Warner, Leonard Zile.
7. Pleasant Valley.—Wm. Bowers, Noah Powell, Uriah Feaser.
8. Baust Church.—Jesse Unger, Wm. Neusbaum, Wm. Farnwall.
9. Fairview.—Davis Myers, Daniel Diehl, David Stoner.
10. Bear Mount.—Samuel Wantz, David E. Morelock, George W. Hull.
11. Middletown African School.—John Thompson, Summerfield Roberts, Lloyd Coats (colored).

The teachers and number of pupils for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

- 1, H. P. Engler, 49; 2, Ella Beam, 42; 3, T. H. Adams, 20; 4, S. P. Weaver, 54; 5, Thomas Tipton, 41; 6, J. J. Rein-dollar, 48; 7, J. P. Earnest, 42; 8, Francis L. Delaplane, 51; 9, A. H. Dillenbaugh, 47; 10, Sue L. Langly, 34; 1 (colored school), T. F. McCann, 20.

Frizzellburg.—The village of Frizzellburg is five miles from Westminster, and pleasantly situated near Meadow Branch. It was named in honor of the Frizzell family, early identified with the settlement.

Among the first families located in the immediate vicinity of the town were the Smiths, Hailleys, Har-mans, Blacks, Roops, and Warners.

The house now owned by Jeremiah Rinehart was the first erected in the village, and was occupied by

Daniel Smith, one of the first residents of the town, in 1814, and was built probably prior to the year 1800. In the year 1814, Nimrod Frizzell, accompanied by his family, settled in the neighborhood and worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith. At that time there were but few houses within the village limits. The Hailleys lived in the house now occupied by Larry Freeman. George Harman built and resided in the present residence of Edward Six. Jacob Black lived in the house which is now the home of Mrs. Vance. In 1818, Nimrod Frizzell built the house which is now owned and occupied by Judge Frizzell. He lived there and kept a hotel, together with a small store, which was conducted in his name after his death until 1860. Frank Lytle was the first school-teacher in the village, and was followed by Samuel Moffat and Francis Matthias. Dr. Cook was the first regular physician, and located here about the year 1847. He remained but a short time, and was followed by Dr. Baker, Dr. Shipley, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Kennedy, and Dr. Price respectively. In 1864, Dr. J. E. Rinehart located here. He was a native of Carroll County, and was born in Hampstead District. He came to the vicinity of Frizzellburg in 1836, attended the public schools at this point, and in 1849 entered the Gettysburg Academy, Pa., where he graduated in 1855. He attended lectures in Philadelphia, and graduated at the Medical College in 1858. After locating and remaining in Pennsylvania during the war, he permanently located in Frizzellburg. He was married to Maggie, a daughter of Peter Greeble, of Emmitsburg, Frederick Co., Md. Mr. Rinehart represented his county in the Maryland Legislature in 1876. Richard Brown was the earliest merchant, and was succeeded by Darius Brown, who opened his place of business in the front room of the house now occupied by Ephraim Cover. In 1849 he built himself a store-room and removed his goods to that building. Campbell & Everheart succeeded to his business in 1851. Mr. Brown having died the previous year, they built themselves a larger store-house to accommodate the rapidly-increasing trade of the village. A gentleman by the name of Richard Dell, and also a Mr. Holliberry, were the successors of Messrs. Campbell & Everheart, and were themselves succeeded, in 1881, by Mr. Kerster.

In 1842, Isaac Appler built the dwelling and store-house now owned and occupied by Mr. Warner. Mr. Appler sold it to Mr. Gilbert, who kept a grocery-store, and who subsequently sold it to Valentine Vance. A dry-goods and grocery-store has since been established here, Mr. Warner having purchased the property from Mrs. Vance in 1860.

Mr. Frizzell, the son of Nimrod Frizzell, from whom the village received its title, was born in the year 1818, and has always been a resident of the place. For three years he held the position of leather inspector at the city of Baltimore. He married, in 1844, Miss Barbara N., daughter of John and Mary Swigart. Mr. Frizzell is at present one of the judges of the Orphans' Court.

Church of God.—This congregation was formed under the auspices of Rev. William McFadden. The church was erected and dedicated in the year 1842, at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. Rev. Joseph Bomberger delivered the dedicatory sermon. The following gentlemen composed the building committee, and were authorized to collect all the subscriptions: Benjamin Fleagle, Levi Fleagle, James Gilbert, Caleb Boring, and Henry Fleagle. The congregation at that time numbered forty members.

Rev. Mr. Lugenbeel is the present pastor, and Levi Fleagle the elder. The latter has held that position since the organization of the church. The trustees for the year 1881 are Levi Fleagle, Wm. L. Fleagle, Benjamin Fleagle, and John T. Baust, and the number of members fifteen. In the rear of the church is the Church of God cemetery, in which are buried several children, and there are also many unmarked graves. Among the names recorded are Eliza Jaber, died Jan. 22, 1862, aged sixty-five years, four months, four days, and Thomas Jones, died Aug. 11, 1873, aged fifty-two years.

The building in which are held the sessions of the Frizzellburg Academy is commodious and amply provided with all the necessary paraphernalia for proper training and education. The school is graded to suit the ages and development of scholars, and is supplied with an excellent corps of teachers.

Within four miles of the village, on the banks of the Big Pipe Creek, there stood until recently an old stone mill and dwelling, erected in 1776 by two Tories named Graffs. They were driven from Philadelphia because of the intemperate expression of their unpopular opinions and sympathies, and fled to Carroll County (at that time Frederick) for refuge. They settled upon this stream and prospered, their calamities having taught them the wisdom of moderation and taciturnity.

Tyrone.—The village of Tyrone is situated thirty-two miles west of Baltimore and six miles west of Westminster, on what is generally known as "the plank road" leading from Westminster to Taneytown. It contains a handsome church, a mill, a store for general merchandise, and a number of dwelling-houses. The Farmwalt family, early settlers in the neighbor-

hood, founded the town. William L. Fleagle is the postmaster and principal merchant, and W. H. Rider superintends the mill.

Emmanuel Church, or Baust's church, in which the Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly worship, was built many years ago, but was thoroughly repaired and almost completely remodeled, Oct. 18, 1868. The congregations were originally organized prior to the year 1794, and worshiped in an old log school-house which stood upon the site of the present church, the land having been deeded Jan. 10, 1794, by Valentine and Maria Baust, to build a church and school-house, and it was from the donors that the church derived its former name.

The two congregations were incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed Jan. 12, 1835. The incorporators were John Fleagle, Sr., John Derr, Michael Morelock, and Peter Haffley. At a meeting of the two congregations in 1838 there were present John Derr, Peter Dayhoff, Peter Golle, George Maxwell, John Fleagle, Jr., Valentine Wentz, and Jacob Valentine.

The officers of the church at this time were as follows:

German Reformed Congregation: Elders, John Fleagle, Peter Golle; Deacons, Peter Dayhoff, John Fleagle; Trustees, George Maxwell, John Derr. Lutheran Congregation: Elders, M. Morelock, Andrew Babylon; Deacons, Henry Hahn, Jacob Valentine; Trustees, Valentine Wentz, Peter Haffley.

The ministers who have served the Lutheran congregation, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: John Grupp was the first, and was at the time also the pastor of Taneytown, Krider's, Winter's, and Silver Run Lutheran Churches. He was followed in 1819 by Henry Graver; Rev. John N. Hoffman, 1833; Samuel Finckle, 1834; Ezra Keller, 1835; Solomon Sentman, 1840; Rev. Philip Willard, 1845; Cornelius Reimensnyder, John Winters, 1850; Samuel Henry, 1855 to 1868; Mr. Deiner, 1872; Rev. G. W. Anderson, and the present pastor, Rev. David B. Floyd.

This church was in the Emmitsburg and Taneytown charge until 1840, when it was transferred to the Westminster Circuit. Again, about the year 1870, it was transferred to the Uniontown Circuit, to which it now belongs. The present officers of the two congregations are:

Lutheran: Elders, William Nushbaum and Jacob Myers; Deacons, Dr. J. E. Rinehart, Lewis Myers; Trustees, Jeremiah Rinehart, Ephraim Winter. This congregation numbers ninety members. German Reformed: Elders, Jesse Finger, Joshua Crawford; Deacons, Josiah Erb; Trustees, Jacob Zell, Wm. Farmwalt. Joint Board: President, William N.

baum; Secretary, Dr. J. E. Kinchart. Jacob Myers, joint treasurer; Jacob Myers, treasurer Lutheran Congregation; Jesse Unger, treasurer Reformed Congregation.

As was said above, in 1868 the church was thoroughly remodeled and rededicated, the services being interesting and impressive. The preparatory exercises were conducted by Rev. Griffith Owen, of Baltimore, and the sermon was preached by Rev. P. A. Strobel, of Westminster. The dedicatory services were performed by Rev. J. Steiner. The debt of the church was liquidated by subscriptions raised during the services. The name of the church was also changed at that time, and it has since been known as Emmanuel. The following persons are buried in Baust Church Cemetery:

Abraham Hann, died Oct. 5, 1862, aged 80 years, 11 months, 25 days.

Josiah Hailey, died Nov. 29, 1855, aged 86 years, 5 months, 13 days.

Margaret Fluegal, born Jan. 3, 1770, died Dec. 4, 1842.

John Fluegal, born Nov. 17, 1762, died Sept. 3, 1845.

Uriah Baust, born Nov. 23, 1822, died Nov. 16, 1849.

Abraham Hann, born May 4, 1817, died March 16, 1841.

Jacob Keefer, died July 13, 1837, aged 34 years, 6 months, 21 days.

Lydia Hesson, wife of John Hesson, and daughter of John Taney, died Aug. 27, 1842, aged 17.

Peter Haifle, born April 11, 1786, died Jan. 11, 1869.

Levi Haifle, died July 3, 1830, aged 17.

Margaret, wife of Peter Haifle, died Dec. 23, 1850, aged 43 years, 1 month, 25 days.

Sophia Wagner, died Aug. 13, 1836, aged 62 years, 7 months, 28 days.

Mary Wentz, died March 23, 1842, aged 24 years, 9 months, 21 days.

Catharine Shoemaker, died 1834.

Peter Shoemaker, died Dec. 24, 1838, aged 81 years, 8 months, 21 days.

Mary E. Wentz, died 1833, aged 40.

George Warner, died April 30, 1836, aged 77 years, 10 months, 10 days.

Johannes Bischoff, born 1740, died July 9, 1813, aged 73 years, 4 months.

Maria Bischoff, died Dec. 21, 1824, aged 80.

Jacob Bishop, died Aug. 31, 1832, aged 59 years, 9 months, 7 days; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 4, 1824, aged 35 years, 9 months, 18 days.

Margaret Mock, died Jan. 2, 1815, aged 64.

Peter Mock, died April 3, 1812, aged 85.

Jacob Honer, died 1798.

Frederick Wentz, Jr., died Sept. 27, 1824, aged 63.

Geo. Frederick Wentz, died Feb. 3, 1833, aged 78 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Frederick Keefer, born Dec. 2, 1795, died Aug. 4, 1855.

Elizabeth Shriner, born in 1771, died in 1773.

Sarah Swigart, died March 28, 1813, aged 25 years, 10 months, 2 days.

"Wagner, born 1755, died 1801."

Michael Wagner, born Nov. 6, 1732, died Feb. 21, 1839.

Barbara Yar, born Dec. 4, 1784, died Dec. 2, 1806.

Ulrich Stollern, born April 15, 1737, died September, 1816.

John Marker, died Aug. 16, 1824, aged 65; and Susannah, his wife, born Feb. 12, 1774, died March 3, 1839.

Elizabeth Moler, born Nov. 14, 1776, died Feb. 18, 1813.

Margdalena Derr, died July 19, 1822, aged 25.

Abraham Derr, died May 11, 1829, aged 62.

Elizabeth Derr, died Nov. 13, 1822, aged 55.

Jacob Derr, born Nov. 12, 1788, died Dec. 25, 1819.

Valentine Wentz, died Feb. 19, 1843, aged 56 years, 14 months, 20 days.

Catherine Bishop, born Oct. 13, 1783, died June 13, 1845.

John F. Haifle, died Sept. 14, 1845, aged 55 years, 5 months, 13 days.

George Bekard, died Nov. 9, 1822, aged 65 years, 11 months, 20 days.

Aaron P. Erviesse, died Aug. 24, 1829, aged 6.

Mary Seed, died Aug. 24, 1813, aged 89.

Sarah Worley, born March 6, 1799, died Sept. 13, 1857.

Lydia Worley, born June 18, 1803, died Feb. 17, 1858.

Lydia, wife of Daniel Myers, died July 16, 1856, aged 40 years, 11 months.

Elizabeth Hann, died March 20, 1855, aged 69 years, 2 months, 1 day.

Peter Hesson, born July 21, 1783, died Dec. 16, 1865; and Susannah, his wife, born Dec. 15, 1797, died Jan. 25, 1857.

Catherine, wife of John Fleet, died Dec. 11, 1856, aged 72.

Peter Zepp, died Aug. 21, 1879, aged 71 years, 1 month, 13 days; and Catherine, his wife, born April 28, 1810, died Jan. 23, 1858.

Abraham Hesson, died Feb. 19, 1855, aged 81 years, 11 months, 21 days.

Louisa Hesson, died Jan. 14, 1859, aged 70 years, 11 months, 27 days.

Eli Hesson, died Sept. 9, 1859, aged 47 years, 6 months, 13 days.

John L. Powell, born June 23, 1779, died April 15, 1855; and Elizabeth, his wife, born April 12, 1782, died May, 1864.

Peter Galle, died July 7, 1865, aged 76 years, 10 months, 13 days; and Catherine, his wife, Feb. 25, 1862, aged 68 years, 3 months, 3 days.

Josiah Bankard, born Oct. 25, 1836, died July 17, 1873.

Abraham Bankard, died Oct. 30, 1879, aged 80 years, 11 months, 5 days.

Ezra Haifle, "Co. A, 6th Md. Regt. Vols.," born Sept. 27, 1810, died Oct. 14, 1864.

Wm. Gregg, born April, 1816, died April, 1866.

Lydia, wife of Josiah Babylon, died Aug. 10, 1867, aged 17 years, 10 months, 9 days.

Joseph Cox, born Aug. 10, 1801, died Oct. 29, 1879; and Rachel, his wife, born Nov. 8, 1811, died May 24, 1872.

"John" Mathew, honest and faithful servant to Abraham Hesson, died Sept. 9, 1855, aged 61."

Valentine Wentz, died June 25, 1876, aged 65 years, 10 months, 25 days; and Susannah, his wife, born July 8, 1800, died March 5, 1876.

Mathias Copenhover, died Jan. 8, 1877, aged 68 years, 10 months, 22 days; and Mary, his wife, died May 4, 1875, aged 72 years, 8 months, 8 days.

Sarah, their daughter, born Dec. 5, 1830, died March 1, 1864; and Elizabeth, another daughter, born Dec. 3, 1832, died August, 1863.

John Fleagle, a soldier of 1812, born June 25, 1793, died March 15, 1879; and Rachel, his wife, born Jan. 22, 1795, died May 8, 1865.

Uriah Fleagle, of "Co. G, 1st Regt. M. Vols." (P. H. B.) born Feb. 21, 1843, fell at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, aged 20 years, 4 months, 9 days.

Anne Fleagle was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', December, 1862.

George Fleagle, died Feb. 27, 1880, aged 81 years, 7 months, 4 days.

Anna Louisa, wife of Amos Hull, died Dec. 22, 1876, aged 27 days.

Margaret Rinehart, died June 5, 1863, aged 49.

Samuel Fitze, died Nov. 30, 1871, aged 49 years, 2 months, 27 days.

Valentine Wantz, born Jan. 27, 1820, died March 11, 1860.

Anna Maria Meyers, born Dec. 21, 1777, died Oct. 3, 1863.

Susan, wife of Jacob Eckard, died Jan. 9, 1861, aged 51.

John Lampert, died June 20, 1874, aged 76; and Louisa, his wife, Feb. 17, 1877, aged 78 years, 11 days.

Rezekiah Lambert, born Oct. 24, 1825, died April 7, 1860.

George Warner, born July 15, 1814, died Feb. 6, 1872.

Sarah Warner, born May 24, 1795, died May 16, 1872.

Elizabeth Warner, born May 26, 1776, died Oct. 1, 1857.

William Warner, died Dec. 30, 1853, aged 36 years, 7 months, 15 days.

Michael Dotzour, died March 19, 1858, aged 35 years, 5 months, 10 days.

Margaret Dotzour, died May 6, 1872, aged 68.

John Babylon, born May 10, 1803, died March 1, 1862.

John Dell, born Dec. 17, 1773, died Oct. 23, 1871.

Mary Dell, born July 26, 1777, died Sept. 28, 1851.

Michael Babylon, died Dec. 12, 1870, aged 70 years, 8 months, 23 days.

Andrew Babylon, born Aug. 20, 1779, died Oct. 21, 1851.

Susanna Babylon, died Feb. 8, 1870, aged 91 years, 9 months, 17 days.

David Babylon, born Dec. 21, 1820, died July 15, 1867; and Mary, his wife, born Feb. 13, 1821, died Feb. 4, 1867.

George Rodkey, born Dec. 8, 1790, died Nov. 25, 1851.

Mary Eckard, born Dec. 13, 1765, died Jan. 31, 1866.

Solomon Farmwalt, born Sept. 4, 1793, died Feb. 22, 1881; and Elizabeth, his wife, born April 28, 1800, died March 22, 1852.

Ellenore Froinfelter, died Feb. 15, 1870, aged 76 years, 3 months, 4 days.

John Nushaun, born March 25, 1793, died June 1, 1866;

and Elizabeth, his wife, born July 28, 1799, died Dec. 6, 1861.

Henry Beard, died Aug. 4, 1861, aged 41 years, 6 months, 5 days.

Cornelius Baust, born Feb. 10, 1785, died April 26, 1868; and Elizabeth, his wife, born Sept. 6, 1791, died March 1, 1865.

Charles Crawford, died Dec. 11, 1871, born May 23, 1805.

Fred. Wantz, born March 3, 1778, died Jan. 24, 1837; and Mary, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1852, aged 61 years, 2 months, 8 days.

George Wantz, died May 6, 1866, aged 36 years, 1 month, 11 days.

Eliza Hunger, died May 2, 1877, aged 63 years, 25 days.

Catharine, wife of Jesse Babylon, died April 5, 1878, aged 62.

Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Stansbury, born Aug. 13, 1813, died Feb. 1, 1874.

Wm. Lampert, born Sept. 1, 1826, died April 7, 1878.

Dr. David B. Fleagle, died Feb. 26, 1873, aged 35 years, 9 months, 6 days.

Joseph Englesong, born Jan. 12, 1807, died Nov. 27, 1880.

Nashua's Cemetery.

Peter Babylon, born Nov. 14, 1781, died Jan. 28, 1850.

Hannah Foutz, born Nov. 26, 1770, died Aug. 28, 1815.

Elizabeth Foutz, died Sept. 27, 1830, aged 43.

Samuel Foutz, died Feb. 14, 1839, aged 78 years, 10 months, 23 days.

Jacob Youn, died January, 1830, aged 60.

Mary Youn, died March 15, 1824, aged 37 years, 2 months, 13 days.

Mary, infant daughter of Wm. Youn, died May 4, 1825.

John Yon, born April 1, 1829, died Jan. 1, 1831.

Catherine Yon, born 1785, died 1797.

Elizabeth Babylon, born Dec. 22, 1790, died April 26, 1813.

Samuel Farnford, born Oct. 9, 1817, died June, 1818.

Leonard Kitzmiller, born April 27, 1732, died March 1, 1820.

David Stauffer, died Dec. 15, 1867, aged 76 years, 11 months,

14 days; and Mary, his wife, died March 26, 1841, aged 48 years, 4 months, and 12 days.

Emma Kate, daughter of N. and C. Heck, died Aug. 30, 1869, aged 7 months, 21 days.

Susannah Holloway, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holloway, died 1809.

"P. W.," died 1785."

Alexander McIlheny, died Jan. 25, 1835, aged 56 years, 10 months, 20 days; and Elizabeth, his wife, born Aug. 1, 1779, died May 2, 1853.

Mayberry is a small village five miles from Taneytown, near Bear Branch. N. H. Fleagle is the postmaster and merchant of the place, and William Stonecipher and Henry Eck are the millers.

Pleasant Valley, another small village, is five miles from Westminster. Samuel Lawyer is the postmaster; H. B. Albaugh, merchant; and P. J. Yingling & Son, mill-owners. St. Matthew's Reformed church was built at a cost of \$2400, and dedicated Nov. 30, 1879.

MYERS DISTRICT, No. 3.

Myers District, or the Third District of Carroll County, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Manchester District, on the south by the districts of Uniontown and Westminster, and on the west by Taneytown District. Big Pipe Creek, Silver Run, and their tributaries flow through the district in many directions, and Piney Creek forms the boundary line on the northwestern border; these fine streams furnishing excellent power for mills, which has been utilized to a considerable extent by the inhabitants. Union Mills, Myersville, Silver Run, and Piney Creek Station, on the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, are flourishing villages. The metes and bounds of the district, as laid out by commission appointed in 1837, are as follows:

"Beginning at the end of Royer's and Guyman's lane, on Baughman's county road; thence with said road to Lawyer's branch; thence down said branch to Big Pipe Creek; thence with a straight line through Peter Bixler's farm, leaving said Bixler in District No. 6; thence with a straight line to a branch known by the name of Ohio, where said branch crosses Trump's county road; thence up said branch through to Wine's farm, up said branch to its head; thence with a straight line to the nearest point on Richart's county road; thence on said road to the Pennsylvania line; thence with Pennsylvania line to Littlestown and Westminster turnpike; thence down said turnpike to the stone road; thence with said stone road to Grove's Ford on Big Pipe Creek; thence with said road to the

aforsaid turnpike at the 33d mile stone; thence with said turnpike to Rinehart's county road; thence with said road to Rinehart's mill; thence up the road by Rinehart's dam; thence with said road, between Frederick Baughman's farm and Jacob Snyder's, to Andrew Angel's, leaving said Angel in District No. 7; thence to Bixler's tan-yard, leaving said Bixler in District No. 7; thence with a straight line to the beginning."

By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed April 2, 1841, the division line between the Third (Myers) and Seventh (Westminster) Districts was altered and made as follows: "Beginning at the natural boundary at the intersection of Big Pipe Creek, in Peter Bixler's meadow, and running thence by a direct line to Jacob Frock's dwelling-house, leaving the same in the Seventh Election District; thence by a direct line to Adam and William Bishe's dwelling-house, leaving the same in the Seventh Election District, and thence to the Westminster and Littlestown turnpike road, at the intersection of the stone road, which was then the boundary line between the Third and Seventh Election Districts." The district in 1880 had a population of 1959.

Union Mills was made the place for holding the polls. The district was named in honor of the Myers family, one of the first to settle in this portion of Carroll County, one of whose descendants, Samuel W. Myers, assisted in laying out the nine districts into which Carroll was originally divided in 1837.

A tract of land known as "Ohio," containing nine thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, was patented to Samuel Owings in 1763.

The early settlers were almost entirely Germans from York and Lancaster Counties, in Pennsylvania, or directly from the Palatinate, and to this day there are in its limits but few families not of German extraction.

For the first half-century of its history and settlement the German was the only tongue spoken, and after that, for a generation, the German and English languages were spoken indiscriminately, but since 1835 the English only has been used. These settlers were a hardy and thrifty race, of strong religious sentiments, and rapidly increased in numbers and wealth. Among the pioneers were Joseph Leaman, Nicholas Deal, George Michael Derr, Charles Angel, the Erbs, Myerses, Bankerds, Naills, Krouses, Yinglings, Farmwalts, Hessons, Flicklingers, Koontz', Frocks, Bixlers, Bachmans, Groffs, Hahns, Wivels, Kesselbrings, Leppoes, and afterwards there came the Burgoons, Joneses, Morelocks, Gearharts, Fishers, and others..

Over a century ago "Bankerd's mill" was in operation on the site of the present Union Mills, and "Groff's mill" was located where now James E. Dodder has a saw and grist-mill, both on Big Pipe Creek.

The Shriver Family and Union Mills.—Andrew Shriver, son of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, was born on Little Pipe Creek (Westminster District), Nov. 7, 1762, and was the eldest of nine children. His parents were among the first settlers in this section of country. He was married Dec. 31, 1786, to Miss Elizabeth Shultz, daughter of John Shultz, at his house in Baltimore, by Rev. William Otterbein, a distinguished clergyman of that day. His wife was born Aug. 15, 1767, and died Sept. 27, 1839. Their children were John Shultz, born March 1, 1788; Thomas, born Sept. 2, 1789; Rebecca, born Dec. 29, 1790; Matilda, born Oct. 3, 1792; James, born at Littlestown, Pa., April 4, 1794; William, born at same place, Dec. 23, 1796, and died June 11, 1879; Elizabeth, born at Union Mills, March 14, 1799; and Andrew Keyser, born at the same place, March 25, 1802; Ann Maria, born March 13, 1804; Joseph, born Jan. 11, 1806; and Catharine, born May 27, 1808.

All of these children grew up and married respectably, and left surviving children to perpetuate their name and lineage.

After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1839, Andrew Shriver continued to live at the old homestead at Union Mills until his death, Sept. 20, 1847, aged nearly eighty-five years. In the fall of 1781, when twenty years of age, with a capital of four hundred and sixty pounds, having been assisted to this extent, perhaps, by his father, who had accumulated considerable means, Andrew Shriver engaged in the mercantile business on Little Pipe Creek, and subsequently in Baltimore. After his marriage in 1786 he continued to make his home with his wife on Little Pipe Creek until 1791, when he removed to Littlestown, Pa., where he kept a store and tavern until 1797. On June 26th of that year he removed with his family, then comprising six children, to the Union Mills property, which he bought, in partnership with his brother David, of the heirs of Jacob Bankerd, deceased. This property is located on the northern branch of Pipe Creek, in what was then Frederick, now Carroll, County, five miles southeast of the Pennsylvania State line. Andrew and David Shriver experienced great difficulty in gaining possession of their property. David Shriver, Sr., was then, and for some thirty years afterwards, employed by them to get a chancery decree for the sale of the land of the Bankerd estate. He was at length successful, and was appointed trustee for the sale of the property. Andrew Shriver became the purchaser of a large part of the land, together with the mill, then almost on the same site as that occupied by the present

ent structure. They got possession of the property with difficulty, even after its sale, some of the heirs not being willing to yield. By arrangement of the above partners with John Mung, a millwright, work on the mill was completed satisfactorily for the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars. This agreement was witnessed by James McSherry, Dr. S. Duncan, and Susannah Showers (sister of Andrew and David Shriver), and dated Jan. 26, 1797. An agreement of the same parties, of the same date, with Henry Kohlstock, carpenter,—

"Witnesseth that for and in consideration of one hundred pounds to be paid by the said Andrew and David Shriver to the said Henry Kohlstock, he, the said Kohlstock, agrees to finish two small houses, fourteen by seventeen feet each, to be connected by a porch and passage about ten feet wide,—that is to say, he is to do all the joiner work so as to complete said houses, passage, porch, and stairways, agreeably to a plan thereof now produced; also to do all the carpenter work of a mill house forty by fifty feet, and to complete the whole thereof in a sufficient and neat, workmanlike manner, as expeditiously as possible; and farther, finally to complete the whole, he is to paint the work, both dwelling and mill house, in a proper and sufficient manner; they, Andrew and David Shriver, to find all the materials, paint, oil, &c.

"R. McILHENNY, JOHN MUNG, Witnesses."

This house was completed according to the agreement and occupied, and one of the rooms on the ground-floor was used for a store. The partnership between the brothers suggested the name of the "Union Mills" to their homes, which was subsequently extended to embrace the whole village. The date of the dissolution of the firm is not exactly known. David was afterwards employed in locating and constructing the National road from Baltimore through Fredericktown, Hagerstown, and Cumberland to Wheeling, on the Ohio River. He displayed great skill in working iron, having made some of the most difficult parts of the mill-machinery (the appliances at hand being embraced in an ordinary blacksmith-shop at this place), some of which are still about the premises, and will compare favorably with the productions of the best workmen of the present day. A couple of pair of steelyards, with his name stamped upon them, are now in use, and are perfectly reliable, the State inspector of weights and measures having certified to their accuracy some twenty years since. The Shriver family developed great skill in working iron. At a very early date they had a shop at Little Pipe Creek, in which they all worked at times for different purposes, and Isaac Shriver took a contract from the government to furnish a large quantity of gun-barrels, to be delivered at a stated time. Although the designated time was short for that day, he finished the contract according to the terms and to

the satisfaction of the authorities. Andrew Shriver, after the removal of his brother David from the mills, continued to keep a store for the sale of general merchandise, and secured for the village a post-office, of which he took charge. He also held the office of magistrate for a long time, and it was chiefly owing to his influence that the public road was opened from Union Mills to Hanover, Pa. He was afterwards instrumental in getting the turnpike from Baltimore to Chambersburg through the village. With a growing family and continued prosperity in business, Mr. Shriver required more house-room, and wings were added at different periods to the original building. Architectural beauty was not much studied, but the mansion is quaint and picturesque. It still stands with but little alteration, and is now occupied by Andrew K. Shriver, one of the sons, born under its ancient roof. Andrew Shriver, although an active politician, as was also his father, never held any public office other than magistrate, which position he filled during the greater part of his life, having been retained through all the political changes which occurred in the State. His magisterial services were highly appreciated, and were characterized by moderation and dignity. Very few appeals from his decisions to the higher court were made, thus saving expense to the county, as well as to individuals. In his judicial business, which extended over a wide region, he exerted a large personal influence, often acted as peacemaker between litigants, and brought about amicable settlements where a continued appeal to law tended only to make matters worse. Elizabeth Shriver, wife of Andrew Shriver, as mistress of a large household and mother in the family, was an admirable Christian woman, and her influence had much to do in moulding the character and shaping the future of her children. The children of Andrew and Elizabeth Shriver were married thus: John Shultz to Henrietta Myers, of Baltimore; Thomas, three times,—first, to Ann Sharp, of York, Pa., and the third time to Miss Sherrard; Rebecca Ferree to James Renshaw, of York, Pa.; Matilda to Michael H. Spangler, of York, Pa.; James to Elizabeth B. Miller, of Uniontown, Pa.; William to Mary Owings, of Littlestown, Pa.; Elizabeth (Eliza) to Lawrence J. Brengle, of Frederick (after the decease of Catharine Shriver, his first wife); Andrew Keyser, on Feb. 16, 1837, to Catharine Wirt, of Hanover, Pa. (who died Aug. 24, 1872); Ann Maria to William Tell Steiger, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph to Henrietta Coston, of Washington, D. C.; Catharine to Lawrence J. Brengle, of Frederick. The children of these several family unions form a large connection, and are scattered over a wide ex-

tent of country, though the majority of them are living in the vicinity of the old homestead. Andrew K. and William, two of the sons, with parts of their families, retain the mill property in their possession at this date, 1881. This place is on the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike,—the old road to Pittsburgh,—over which noted thoroughfare in the days of stage-coaches there was an immense deal of travel. Among the many eminent men who tarried overnight or stopped for meals at the old Shriver mansion was Washington Irving, who spent the Sabbath there, and a chapter of the recollections of his stay is found in his writings, but the scene is laid in England. The first postmaster was Andrew Shriver, the present efficient officer Andrew K. Shriver, and William Shriver once held the office. For nearly four-score years, save a brief space of time, this office has always been in the Shriver family. B. F. Shriver & Co. now operate the flouring-mill, and run a large canning-factory, while the tannery is run by A. K. Shriver & Sons on the same site where the first enterprise of that character was located in 1795.

William Shriver was born at Littlestown, Pa., Dec. 23, 1796, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1879, was one of the proprietors of the flour-mills, and of the old estate there, which had been in the family many years. He was a brother to the late John S. Shriver, so well known as the president of the Ericsson line of steamboats between Baltimore and Philadelphia. He had several brothers, one of them, Thomas Shriver, living in New York City, ninety years old. Mr. Shriver's father was a very old man when he died, and the family is generally long-lived. He left an aged wife and a large number of children and great-grandchildren. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding several years ago. Few persons had a larger personal acquaintance or more friends than the deceased.

The following is a list of persons living within a radius of four or five miles of Union Mills, and all, with a few exceptions, in Myers District, who were seventy years old and upwards in 1879:

Years.	Years.
Christina Yingling..... 80	Samuel Lookingbill..... 77
William Shriver..... 83	Isaac Beal..... 76
Mrs. Mary Shriver..... 82	George Stueger..... 88
Andrew K. Shriver..... 77	Mrs. Rebecca Leppo..... 80
Peter Yingling..... 82	Mrs. Catharine Meyers..... 84
Mrs. Yingling..... 74	Mrs. Mary Yeiser..... 91
Mrs. Willet..... 73	Mrs. Sarah Little..... 75
Jacob Snyder..... 84	John Stonesifer..... 84
John Koontz..... 76	Mrs. Rachel Warner..... 85
Philip Arter..... 75	Mrs. Margaret Duce..... 71
John Prock, of J..... 72	Henry Dottator..... 73
Isaac Bankert..... 77	Mrs. Mary Kelly..... 79
John Flickinger..... 73	John Study..... 74
Jacob Leister..... 77	Jacob Mikeell..... 90
Mrs. Elizabeth Kemp..... 94	Daniel Leppo..... 73

Years.	Years.
Jacob Hahn..... 76	John Snyder..... 76
Samuel Hahn..... 75	Mrs. Elizabeth Myers..... 77
Mrs. Sarah Shull..... 79	George Fleague, Sr..... 82
George Bowman..... 77	Mrs. Lydia Fleagle..... 76
Andrew Stonesifer..... 77	Mrs. Judith Crumrine..... 81
Mrs. Mary Stonesifer..... 74	

Directly across Big Pipe Creek is a village laid out by Peter E. Myers and called Myersville; but as the post-office is called Union Mills, the latter is the name by which the mills and the village are generally known. The Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1880, and has a flourishing Sunday-school attached to it, of which William Yingling is superintendent.

Carroll Academy was organized in 1838, and a stone building was erected by stock subscriptions. The first trustees were William Shriver, William N. Burgoon, John Erb, Peter E. Myers, and Isaac Bankerd; secretary of the board, A. K. Shriver. The first principal was James Burns, an Irishman, the second, James Small, and among their successors were Bushrod Poole, Christian Erb, Samuel S. Shriver, John G. Wolf, John A. Reushaw, Bernard McManus, and Mr. Bardwell. Upon the creation of the public school system, the academy passed under the control of the school authorities. Mr. Burns, the first teacher of the academy, organized the first Sunday-school in the district,—a union school and not denominational. Dr. William R. Cushing is the physician of the town. F. M. Hall is a prominent merchant in Union Mills. William Bankerd, Joseph Erb, Samuel Stonesifer are coopers; John Beemiller, Jesse Koontz, shoemakers; W. G. Byers, undertaker; J. William Everhart, surveyor; Jesse Legare is a justice of the peace; Jeremiah Myers carries on a saw-mill; Jesse Myers and P. Wolf are millers; John Myers is a manufacturer of brick. The blacksmiths are Samuel Stansbury, Samuel Orem, William Tagg & Sons; William Bankerd is a carpenter; Ephraim and Ezra J. Yingling are tanners; and Martin Yingling, a cabinet-maker.

Silver Run is on the turnpike from Westminster to Littlestown, Pa., nine miles from the former and five from the latter. Its postmaster is John N. Mark, and assistant, Augusta J. Mark. The village is near the stream, Silver Run, from which it takes its name. The village store is kept by Albaugh & Haines, and the hotel by Andrew Wisner. J. Henry Kuipple is justice of the peace, and Dr. James M. Marshall, the physician. The various industries are represented by Elias Bankerd, wheelwright; Joseph Beemiller, J. W. Little, shoemakers; Mrs. T. Kesselring, millinery and confectionery; Henry and Jacob Koontz, blacksmiths; George J. Little, cabinet-maker; and Rufus Strouse, constable.

St. Mary's Church is on "Silver Run," and is the

joint place of worship of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The present church edifice is of stone, and was erected in 1822. It is on a tract of land called "Byer's Mill Forest," adjoining a survey called "Lewis' Luck." It occupies the site of the first church, a rude log structure, built in 1768. The deed for the fifteen acres on which it is located was made by Joseph Dyer in 1768 to John Leaman, Nicholas Denl, George Michael Derr, Charles Angel, of the "Dutch Congregation of Silver Run," a committee of the Lutheran and Reformed Calvinists. The consideration named in the conveyance is £4 3s. 9d. The witnesses to its execution were William Blair and Abraham Hayton. It was duly acknowledged March 21, 1769, before "His Lordship's Justices of the Peace," William Blair and Thomas Price. On the back of this instrument is a receipt from Christopher Edelin acknowledging to have received "7 pence half-penny sterling," as alienation fee on the said fifteen acres, from Daniel, of St. Thomas Jenifer, his lordship's agent. This was ground-rent money due the Lord Proprietor, and payable semi-annually at the two annual feasts at St. Mary's, but which had to be paid before a good conveyance could be obtained. This deed was recorded March 27, 1769. Rev. J. G. Noss is the present Reformed pastor, and Rev. J. M. Alleman the Lutheran, and H. W. Shriver the superintendent of the Reformed Sunday-school.

Immediately above the junction of Silver Run with Big Pipe Creek, on the latter, John Wiest has large flouring-mills, and David B. Earhart has a fulling-mill.

West of Union Mills, on Big Pipe Creek, James E. Dodrer has flouring-mills, once called "Old Graves' mills," but put down on the old maps, made a century ago, as "Groff's mill."

Piney Creek Station is on the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, in the northwestern part of the district. C. Shere is the postmaster and merchant, and P. M. Wiest has charge of a mill on the Westminster turnpike. At the boundary line dividing Myers from Westminster District is "Mount Pleasant Academy," built in 1854, and a store kept by John Crouse. There is a saw- and grist-mill on the estate of the late Dr. Study, on Big Pipe Creek. Near the Hanover road, in the north of the district, are large beds of iron ore. In the eastern part, on Big Pipe Creek, A. Fusir has a store and flour-mill.

The first physicians who practiced in the district were Dr. Wampler, of Hanover, Dr. Shorb, of Littlestown, and the Taneytown doctors. There were no resident physicians for many years after the first set-

dlement. Dr. Study, long ago deceased, was the pioneer in his profession, and he was succeeded by his son, Dr. John Study, who still practices in the neighborhood.

The following is a list of public school trustees and teachers for Myers District for 1881 and 1882:

1. Mount Pleasant.—J. Crouse, Frank Burgoon, John C. Bankert.
- 2 and 3. Carroll Academy.—Jacob Humbert, H. W. Shriver, John Benfield.
4. Wisner's.—Jacob Feever, Larkin Belt, John H. Baum.
5. Bishop's.—Emanuel Yeager, Samuel Getting, Josiah Steiner.
6. Humbert's.—Ezra M. Lawyer, Lewis Metelock, George Humbert.
7. Maus's.—John Maus, Cyrus Feever, Absalom Kountz.
8. Green Mount.—Jacob P. Hall, John Starr, John Boose.
9. Erb's.—Jesse Lemon, S. Keefe, Jacob Marker.
10. Good Hope.—George Bowers, William Yingling, John Leister.
11. Cover's.—Samuel Cover, Solomon Boose, Joseph Matthias.
12. Cherry Grove.—Peter Kump, David Shull, William A. Lippo.

The teachers for the term ending April 13, 1881, were:

1. C. H. Bixler, 43 pupils; 2. John Burgoon, 20 pupils; 3. Isaac Wright, 44 pupils; 4. G. W. Yeizer, 50 pupils; 5. J. H. Stonesifer, 40 pupils; 6. G. F. Morelock, 30 pupils; 7. John N. Mark, 43 pupils; 8. A. F. Galt, 43 pupils; 9. George Flegle, 63 pupils; 10. N. H. Kester, 15 pupils; 11. Richard Bell, 41 pupils; 12. A. S. Morelock, 35 pupils.

Below are given the votes cast for local officers in Myers District from 1851 to 1861 inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioners: William Earhart 89, A. K. Shriver 59, Samuel Bowers 37, J. William Earhart 131, P. B. Mikesell 19.
- 1853.—For Justices: William Tagg 135, John Kountz 196, D. B. Earhart 157, Daniel Stonesifer 153; Constables: Perry Ruml 125, Peter Wolf 204, Samuel Bowers 92, Peter Lingenfelter 88, John Hornbeger 56; Road Supervisor: David Circle 77, James E. Dolter 146, Peter E. Myers 17.
- 1855.—For Justices: Samuel Bowers 42, J. W. Earhart 99, D. B. Earhart 72, Eli Erb 28, Henry Shuler 122, Peter Kump 117, D. Stonesifer 68; Constables: D. E. Leister 79, W. H. Lippo 56; Peter Ruml 102; Daniel Shull 167, J. H. Wimer 122; Road Supervisor: Peter E. Myers 98, Abraham Kountz 190.
- 1857.—For Justices: D. Stonesifer 177, P. B. Mikesell 223, William Tagg 108, D. B. Earhart 71; Constables: J. H. Knipple 203, J. L. Farnswalt 185, P. Ruml 130, B. J. Matthias 51; Road Supervisor: Daniel Lippo 232.
- 1859.—For Justices: John Maus 237, P. B. Mikesell 262; Constables: J. H. Knipple 219, Gershon Huff 235, W. N. Burgoon 134; Road Supervisor: Daniel Lippo 185, Emanuel Yeizer 122.
- 1861.—For Justices: J. W. Earhart 183, D. H. Rudolph 150, D. B. Earhart 55, John Maus 191, Eli Erb 129; Constables: D. L. Feever 170, Levi Bish 127, Joshua Wimer 55, G. Huff 193, B. J. Matthias 154; Road Supervisor: Moses Troxell 182, Michael Shull 185.

WOOLERY DISTRICT, No. 4.

Woolery District, or District No. 4, of Carroll County, is bounded on the north by Hampstead, on the west by Baltimore County, on the south by Freedom District, and on the east by the district of Westminster.

Deep Run, Middle Run, Beaver Run, and the Patapsco River, with their tributaries, furnish abundant water-power for manufacturing and milling purposes. In addition to the numerous excellent public roads, and the Chambersburg turnpike, the Western Maryland Railroad passes through the northeastern portion of the district, and furnishes admirable facilities for travel and transportation. The metes and bounds of the district, as originally laid down by the commission of 1837, were as follows:

"Beginning at the twenty-sixth milestone on the Reisterstown turnpike road; thence with a straight line to the late Richard Gorsuch's house, leaving said house in No. 4; thence to the Patapsco Falls; thence down said Falls to Stansbury's house, leaving said house in District No. 4; thence with the county road to Brown's meeting house; thence to Brown's mill; thence to Williams' school-house, binding on the road leading past John Kelly's; thence to Edward Bond's; thence with the county line to the bridge over the Patapsco Falls, near John Ely's mill; thence with the Patapsco Falls to Beaman's bridge; thence with the Deer Park road to the road leading from Philip Nicodemus's mill to the Calico House; thence with said road to Pool's school-house; thence to Morgan's Run, near Thomas Beaman's barn; thence up Morgan's Run to Hawkins' Branch; thence up Hawkins' Branch to the county road leading past Benjamin Gorsuch's; thence with said road until it intersects a county road leading from the 'Stone Chapel' to the Washington road; thence with said road to the Washington road; thence with a straight line to the place of beginning."

Daniel Weaver's was made the place for holding the polls.

By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed May 23, 1853, it was provided that "so much of the Fourth Election District lying north and west of the Washington road should thereafter be deemed and taken as part of the Seventh Election District; and that the division line between Election Districts Five and Nine should be so far altered and changed as to commence at a point where the then division line crossed the new Liberty road, and running thence with a straight line to the dwelling-house then occupied by James McQuay, leaving said McQuay's in district number nine; thence with a straight line to the dwelling-house then occupied by John Hess, leaving said Hess in district number nine; thence to the Washington road; thence with said road to Morgan's Run, and up said run to the original division line." Woolery District had 2743 inhabitants in 1880.

The German element predominated to a large ex-

tent in the first settlement of this district, which was part of Baltimore County until the creation of Carroll in 1836. Among the early settlers were the Woolerys (from whom the district received its name), Stockdales, Garners, Jacobs, Gorsuches, Shipleys, Barneses, Cockeys, Finks, Leisters, Zepps, Armacorts, Prughs, Conaways, and Flaters.

Finksburg, the most prominent town in the district, is twenty miles from Baltimore and about one mile from the Western Maryland Railroad. It was laid out in 1813 by a Mr. Quigly, a contractor on the Chambersburg turnpike, then being built through it. It is situated on a survey called "Hooker's Meadow," and was named Finksburg in honor of Adam Fink, who built the first house. Mr. Fink lived and kept tavern on the land now owned by Daniel Frazier, and was succeeded by William Horner, Sr., who kept the inn for twenty years. Mr. Fink had fifteen acres of land, eleven of which Daniel Frazier now owns, but the house (tavern) built by the former was long ago taken down. Mr. Quigly laid out the town for Mr. Fink on the latter's land. The oldest house is that of Thomas Demoss. Thomas Ward kept the first store, Samuel Hughes was the first blacksmith, and his shop was that now occupied and carried on by Thomas Demoss. The first physician was Dr. Forrest, and the first teacher Charles W. Webster, an attorney-at-law of Westminster, son of Rev. Isaac Webster, who taught the school in Finksburg in 1831, in a log school-house on the site of the present school building. The oldest man in the village is John Nelson Whittle, aged seventy-three years, who married, June 11, 1830, Miss Cynthia Ann, daughter of Thomas Ward, an old settler and the first merchant of the place. The merchants are George W. Horner and H. S. Thompson,—the latter being the postmaster. Dr. S. L. Morris is the resident physician, and the venerable Samuel Stansbury keeps the toll-gate at the east end of the village.

Zion Methodist Protestant church was erected in 1856, under the auspices of Rev. Scott Norris. Frank Hering is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The pastors of Zion Methodist Protestant Church have been:

1856, R. S. Norris, A. Anderson; 1857, R. S. Norris, C. H. Littleton; 1858, J. A. McFadden, N. S. Greenwood; 1859, J. A. McFadden, C. M. Whiteside; 1860, J. Elderline, C. H. Littleton; 1861, C. H. Littleton, G. W. Wells; 1862, J. F. Whiteside, G. W. Wells; 1863, J. F. Whiteside, J. W. Gray; 1864, T. M. Bryan, G. D. Edmondson; 1865, T. M. Bryan, C. T. Cochel; 1866, C. T. Cochel, F. M. Hawkins; 1867, C. T. Cochel; 1868-70, W. T. Dunn; 1870-72, J. H. Elmgood; 1872, A. D. Dick, J. G. Sullivan; 1873, A. D. Dick; 1874, A. D. Dick, S. B. Tredway; 1875, G. D. Edmondson; 1876, S. B. Tredway, J. B. Butler; 1877, S. B.

T. Ferguson, G. F. Farring; 1878, S. S. T. Ferguson, J. M. Brown; 1879-81, J. W. Charlton; 1881, W. D. Litsinger.

The church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was erected in 1856 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but shortly after the late war the church organization became so feeble and so reduced in numbers that the building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its first pastor under the Church South was Rev. William Etchison, and the present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Brown, of Reisterstown.

In the rear of the church is a graveyard, with only a few interments, among which are William L. Crawford, born December, 1834, died January, 1879.

The two most prominent burials are those of Judge Mordecai G. Cockey, who died July 29, 1872, aged 70; and his wife Earith, who died Dec. 27, 1843, aged 42.

In a field adjoining are the graves of the following-named persons: Ann E. Corbin, wife of William Corbin, born Sept. 12, 1860, died April 30, 1829; and Keturah Wheeler, died June 15, 1829, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The Independent Order of Mechanics was instituted in 1872, in which year it built its hall, which was sold recently to George W. Horner. He has enlarged and beautified it, and the order continues to hold its meetings there. Its officers are:

W. M., Frank Stockdale; S. M., John Simmons; J. M., Conrad Mann; Sec., Alfred Williams; P. S., John W. Barrett; Treas., L. A. J. Lamott.

The Excelsior Literary Society, an association for entertainment and instruction, is in a flourishing condition. Its officers for 1881 were:

Pres., B. L. Fair; Sec., Dixon Leister; Treas., Miss Alverdie Lamott; Vice-Pres., F. L. Hering.

Samuel Shoemaker, the wealthy and distinguished Baltimore railroad and express man, was raised in this village, and Lewis H. Cole lives near the town, on his elegant farm known as "Clover Hill." Abraham Leister owns part of the old Leister estate, among the first located in the district. That portion of this farm near the railroad is owned by William Zepp. Thomas Gorsuch came to this section of country at an early day from Baltimore County, and settled where Elias Gorsuch now lives, before whose time George W., son of Thomas Gorsuch, owned it.

The Garner Graveyard is on the road from Finksburg to the railroad station, and is a private burial-plot in which only three of the tombstones have inscriptions, as follows:

"In memory of Elinn Garner, who departed this life Feb. 2, 1856, aged 95 years. He was a member of the Methodist Church 69 years."

"In memory of Cary Garner, wife of Flinn Garner, the mother of 13 children."

"Sarah Fresh, died Sept. 19, 1822, aged 28."

Carrollton is a romantic and pretty village on the Western Maryland Railroad, seven miles from Westminster and twenty-six from Baltimore. The North Branch of the Patapsco River passes by the hamlet, and furnishes an abundance of water for manufacturing and other purposes. Thomas Chapel, Pleasant Grove, and Bethel churches are near. Edward H. Bush is a merchant, railroad agent, and postmaster. J. A. Bush, a surveyor, lives here, as does also W. J. Houck, the undertaker.

Patapsco.—This village lies on the Western Maryland Railroad, twenty-seven miles from Baltimore and six from Westminster. Ezra Chew is postmaster. J. H. Chew & Co., J. W. Sanders, and John S. Martin are merchants in the village. P. Lingenfelter keeps the hotel, and E. E. Koons, a miller and lumberman, resides there.

Bird Hill is on the "Nicodemus road," six miles from Westminster, and near Morgan's Run. John W. Nelson is the postmaster of the village and keeps a store.

Louisville is also on the "Nicodemus road," six miles from Finksburg, ten from Westminster, and twenty from Baltimore. There are copper-mines situated on Morgan's Run, within a half-mile of the town, containing large deposits of copper, and operated by John Vial. S. H. Patterson is postmaster, and John Reed and Nicholas Benson, merchants. The village has two churches,—Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal and Providence Methodist Protestant. The millers are G. W. McConas and George F. Branning. The town is partly in Woolery's and partly in Freedom District,—the "Mineral Hill Copper-Mine" being in the latter.

Mechanicsville.—This pleasant village, rapidly growing in business and population, lies on the Nicodemus road, midway between Bird Hill and Louisville. It has a Methodist church and cemetery, two stores, several shops, and is the home of an industrious people.

Shamberger's Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, is an important shipping-point, and has large and excellent flouring-mills.

The following is a list of persons seventy years old and over living in the district in 1879:

Mrs. Margaret Wickert, aged 95 years; her son, Jacob Wickert, 77; her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Chapter, 75; Mrs. Rachel Roache, 79; her sister, Mrs. Mary Crissell, 74; Samuel Stansbury, 70; his wife, Rachel, 75; John Whittle, 71; Mrs. Lavina Granbline, 73; her sister, Mrs. Eliza Stockdale, 71; Mrs. Catharine Stockdale, 71; her brother,

Benjamin Haines, 82; Cornelius Cole, 82; his wife, Maria, 73; Cornelius Buckley, 80; his wife, Annie Buckley, 74; Mrs. Henrietta Williams, 74; John Uhler, 64; Cyrus Shilling, 70; his wife, Annie, 71; Mrs. Elizabeth Shilling, 80; Lloyd Shipley, 80; Joshua Murray, 71; his wife, Mary, 70; Abraham Prugh, 80; his wife, 72; Rich. Manning, 80; his wife, 79; Mrs. Lydia Crawford, 74; Stephen Oursler, 83; his wife, 75; her brother, Edward Gardner, 78; Elias Brotners, 70; Mrs. Mary Haines, —; George Ward, 74; his wife, 70; Mrs. Catharine Hedges, 79; Miss Mary Caple, 84; Mrs. Augustus Gallovey, 73; Lewis Hobb, 85; Daniel Bush, 73; Mrs. Mary Gorsuch, 82; Mrs. Mary Ogg, 73; Lovelace Gorsuch, 76; his wife, 71; Nathan Gorsuch, 70; Maj. Gorsuch, 72; Philip Smith, colored, 79; his wife, 76. The list comprises 26 females, whose combined ages are 2040 years, averaging 78½ years; 22 males, whose united ages are 1705 years, averaging 77½ years. Total average, 76½ years.

Some of the finest estates and most beautiful residences in the State are situated in this district, among which may be noted "Wilton," the present country-place of Thomas C. Brown. Mr. Brown was born at Elkridge Landing, Md., where his father, an emigrant from England, had settled prior to 1760. He married Nancy Cockey, of the well-known Baltimore County family of that name, and removed to the neighborhood of Sykesville, in Freedom District, towards the last decade of the eighteenth century. His son William served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was adjutant of Col. Beall Randall's battalion when only eighteen years of age. He participated in the battle of North Point, where he acquitted himself with credit. William Brown married Miss Ann Waters Perry, by whom he had twelve children. He was a brother of Hon. Elias Brown, a former Congressman of the Baltimore District, and, like his brother, an active and prominent politician; he was a Presidential elector for Gen. Jackson in the campaign of 1824. He was born in 1796, and died in 1836, aged sixty years. His mother, Nancy (Cockey) Brown, was an aunt of the late Judge Mordecai Gist Cockey, who died in 1872. Thomas Cockey Brown was the third child of his parents, and was born in Freedom District, April 5, 1822. He was raised on his father's large estate and educated in the neighboring schools. He was early inured to farm-work, which he thoroughly understood and at which he continued until his twenty-sixth year.

In 1848 he went to the State of Louisiana, where he remained until 1869, as agent and general manager of a large sugar plantation. He worked three hundred and sixty negroes and eighty other hands, averaging an annual yield of eighteen hundred hogsheads of sugar. He returned to Maryland in 1869, and bought his present splendid farm, "Wilton," of Dattel and Humphreys. It consisted of 155½ acres, and was originally owned by the Gaither family. He

erected an elegant mansion on the place, and since then has greatly improved his farm, which is now one of the best in the county and in the highest state of cultivation. It lies near Finksburg, and is a mile from the Western Maryland Railroad. He received the three symbolical degrees in Masonry in 1851, in Lodge A. F. and A. M. "True Friends," at Grand Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1874 from Carroll County, and served two years in the Legislature, in which he was a zealous advocate of reform and economy in all public expenditures of the people's funds. Mr. Brown has ever been an active public man, and a warm adherent of the Democratic party. He has never married. By his own industry, integrity, and prudent management he has arisen to be one of the leading farmers and most public-spirited citizens and business men of the county, and largely enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

The following are the public school trustees and teachers, with the number of pupils under each, for this district in 1851:

1. Carrollton.—William Arbaugh, C. W. Brown, Isaac Green.
2. Brown's Meeting-House.—S. A. Martin, George Taylor, Noah Buehler.
3. Patapsco.—John H. Taylor, Edmond Koontz, David Abbott.
4. Sandy Mount.—Peter Woods, H. H. Caple, William A. Bush.
- 5 and 6. Finksburg.—William H. Stocksdale, G. W. Horner, Stephen B. Stocksdale.
7. Fairmount.—Nicholas Benson, Hanson Davis, D. E. Hoff.
8. Deer Park.—H. T. Smith, E. N. Davis, Henry Vandenfelt.
9. Morgan's Run.—George Freeman, John Owings, George Caple.
10. Louisville.—Joshua Baesman, Eli T. Bennett, William Roberts.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1851, were:

- 1, Laura S. Poole, 58 pupils; 2, John W. Abbott, 57 pupils; 3, Joel Elbaugh, 53 pupils; 4, Ida F. Fox, 49 pupils; 5, D. L. Farrar, 20 pupils; 6, Mary E. Johnson, 29 pupils; 7, N. G. Harden, 53 pupils; 8, Aquilla McFee, 36 pupils; 9, G. J. Shipley, 42 pupils; 10, M. F. Elbaugh, 43 pupils; 11, J. C. Nutting, 48 pupils; 1 (colored school), E. H. Triggs, 23 pupils.

The justices are William Stocksdale, Nathan Gorsuch, Azariah Oursler.

The following is the vote of the district for local officers from 1851 to 1861 inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioners: John W. Gorsuch 130, E. D. Paine 105, John W. Gorsuch 99.
- 1853.—For Justices: Mordecai G. Cockey 187, Jacob Wickett 130, Abraham Lamott 149, Thomas S. Brown 120, James Baker 12, Jesse Frizzell 23, George Ogg 170, Samuel Wadsworth 67; Constables: J. F. Gardner 154, J. M. Plater 126, Samuel Plater 73, William Stocksdale 148; Road



Thos. C. Brown

- Supervisor: John D. Powder 176, Elijah Wooden 113, A. Taylor 12.
- For Justices: M. G. Cockey 228, N. Gorsuch 199, E. Woolery 181, J. D. Powder 121, S. Wilderson 38; Constables: S. Flater 165, Jesse Magee 146, D. D. Ryers 198; Road Supervisors: Lewis Taylor 200, Amen Algire 123.
- For Justices: S. A. Lauver 188, Daniel Stull 184, L. Lamott 186, M. G. Cockey 208, Nathan Gorsuch 206, Elijah Woolery 191; Constables: J. Shilling 178, J. H. Uiler 172, Samuel Flater 204, D. D. Ryers 204; Road Supervisor: G. Munnaugh 193, H. T. Bartholow 198.
- For Justices: Joseph Poole 187, James Lockard 208, S. A. Lauver 198, M. G. Cockey 203, Azariah Oursler 188, Nathan Gorsuch 186; Constables: William Crusey 192, Lewis Taylor 170, Jesse Magee 203, William Gorsuch 212; Road Supervisors: Henry Taylor 203, Joseph Brownell 214.
- For Justices: William Lockard 240, M. G. Cockey 232, N. Gorsuch 213, N. Burgett 48, Azariah Oursler 166, J. W. Steele 182, L. A. J. Lamott 187; Constables: P. Gorsuch 271, Jesse Magee 272, Jer. Taylor 161, D. D. Ryers 163; Road Supervisor: Peter Flater 268, John Uiler 180.

One of the best-known farmers in this district is Col. James Fenner Lee, who was born in Providence, R. I., July 9, 1843. He is the eldest living son of Stephen S. and Sarah F. (Mallett) Lee, who removed to Baltimore the year of his birth. In that city he was placed under the instruction of the best masters, and in 1855 sent to Europe, where he was for several years in one of the first schools of Switzerland. He completed his collegiate studies in Paris, at the Lycée St. Louis, and after having traveled over the continent returned to Baltimore. There he entered as a law student the office of Brown & Brune, and before applying for admission to the bar spent a term at the Law School of Harvard University. In 1866 he married Mrs. Albert Carroll, daughter of Hon. William George Read, and granddaughter of Col. John Eager Howard. On this occasion his parents presented him with a farm in this district, and he decided to devote himself to agricultural pursuits as soon as he could dispose of his law business and complete the third volume of the "Maryland Digest," which he had, in conjunction with his friend, Jacob I. Cohen, undertaken to publish. Having in time accomplished this and settled upon his farm, he soon became identified with, and earnest in the promotion of, every material interest of the county. In a short time, such was his popularity, he was constantly chosen to represent the interests of his district in the Democratic County Conventions, and frequently in the State councils of that party. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Groome one of his aide-de-camps, with the rank of colonel. He was nominated in 1879 for State senator by the Democratic party, and elected after a most active and exciting campaign. In the Senate he was chairman of the joint Committee on Printing, and did good service to the State by reducing the expendi-

tures of the same twenty thousand dollars. This position he retained in the second session of the Legislature, in which he was equally successful in his efforts to secure economy in that department. At the assembling of the Senate he was unanimously chosen president of the temporary organization, and was very often called to the chair during the absence of Col. Lloyd, the permanent president. It was mainly through the efforts of Col. Lee that the endowment of twenty-six free scholarships was obtained from the State for the Western Maryland College at Westminster. His children are Arthur F., Sarah J. Fenner, and Stephen Howard Lee.

FREEDOM DISTRICT, No. 5.

Freedom District, or District No. 5, of Carroll County, is bounded on the north by Woolery District, on the east by Baltimore County, on the south by Howard County, and on the west by Franklin District. It is intersected by Piney Run, Big and Little Morgan's Runs, Owings' Run, and their tributaries, and the North and West Branches of the Patuxent form the eastern and southern boundary lines of the district respectively. In addition to a number of turnpikes and excellent public roads, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad skirts the southern portion of the district, affording the most ample facilities for traffic with points of commercial importance. Freedom District in 1880 had a population of 3154. The following are the metes and bounds of the district as originally laid out by the commission appointed in 1837:

"Beginning at the mouth of Gillis' Falls where it enters in the Western Falls; thence running with said falls to its junction with the Northern Branch; thence with the Northern Branch to Beasman's bridge; thence with the Deer Park road to the road leading from Philip Nicodemus's mill to the Calico House; thence with said road at Pool's school-house; thence to Morgan's Run, near Thomas Beasman's barn; thence up Morgan's Run to District No. 9; thence with District No. 9 to the place of beginning."

Freedom was made the place for holding the polls. The above lines were somewhat changed by an act passed May 3, 1853, readjusting the bounds of the Fifth, Ninth, and Fourth Districts. This is the largest district in the county in area, and was the first settled. Its pioneers were mostly of English descent, with some of Welsh and Scotch-Irish extraction. Among the first to make their homes in the district were John Welch, Abel Brown, Robert Twis, Edward Dorsey, John Elder, Joshua Glover, Samuel Sewell, Grove Shipley, the Littles, Mr. O'Donald, the Steeles, Dorseys, Wadlows, Scriveners, Gores, Lees, Bingham, Ritters, Parishes, Bennetts, Gardnets, Buckinghams, Enoch Baker, Joseph Willis, John Beard, Lindsays, and Hoods. The Shipley family, embracing several

branches, was the most numerous, and is to the present day.

The founder of the Ritter family in Maryland was Elias Ritter, who settled on the Western Shore of the province in 1650.

He was a native of Bedingen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where, it is said, he possessed an estate covering twenty-four square miles of land, embracing three towns within its bounds. Bedingen, the main town, was fortified, and contained the "Ritter Castle," the walls of which were still standing in 1848. The family furnished men and munitions to the Protestant cause during the "Thirty Years' War," and at the close of that struggle was sent into exile and their property confiscated. Elias Ritter went to England during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, there joined one of the expeditions sent by Lord Baltimore to Maryland, and settled in the western part of Anne Arundel County.

At the time of the formation of Frederick County the family was located on the banks of the Monocacy River. The names of the principal members of the family at that time were Elias, John, William, Tobias, Michael, and Ludwig, or Lewis.

John, a son of the founder of the family, assisted William Penn in surveying the province of Pennsylvania in 1682, for which service he received five thousand acres of land in Berks County, Pa. A descendant of this Ritter occupied a seat in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. William and Elias Ritter were members of Capt. William Keeport's company, Stricker's battalion, Maryland line of 1776.

Tobias Ritter, another brother, was a member of the third company of Col. Armand's Pennsylvania Legion.

Lewis Ritter, born Oct. 20, 1778, in Frederick County, Md., married Margaret Stall in 1803. This lady was the daughter of John Stall, of Franklin County, Pa., whose wife had been made a prisoner of war by the French and Indians after Braddock's defeat, and taken to France, where she remained until 1770, when she was restored to her family. The husband had been with Braddock's army.

Jacob Ritter, born Nov. 20, 1804, near Fayetteville, Franklin Co., Pa., married, December, 1829, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip J. Neff, a soldier in the war of 1812, and eldest son of Col. Michael Neff, a drill-officer under Washington during the American Revolution. Col. Neff served under Frederick the Great during his "Seven Years' War" as one of the "Light Horse" and the king's body-guard. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war Col. Neff resided in Tyrone township, Adams Co., Pa.,

where Philip J. Neff, his eldest son, was born. At the time of the marriage of Jacob Ritter and Elizabeth Neff, Philip J. Neff resided near Fayetteville, Franklin Co., Pa.

In 1836, Jacob Ritter was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment of State Militia, by Governor Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity six years.

In August, 1847, he removed to Finksburg, Carroll Co., Md., and in 1850 to Eldersburg, Freedom District, same county, where he died in 1870.

William L. Ritter, the son of Jacob Ritter, was born near Fayetteville, Franklin Co., Pa., on the 11th of August, 1835. He began his career with only a common-school education, which by diligence and perseverance he supplemented in after-years with all that was needed for the part he was called upon to play in life.

At the age of twenty-two he was appointed non-agent under the Buchanan administration, and held this position until the breaking out of the war. When hostilities began his convictions led him to embrace the cause of the South, and without a moment's delay he resolved to cast his lot with the Confederate army. Accordingly, on the 21st of October, 1861, in connection with Capt. Henry B. Latrobe and Lieuts. F. O. Claiborne, John B. Rowan, and William T. Patton, he recruited and organized the Third Battery Maryland Artillery. When the company was mustered into service he was appointed orderly sergeant.

Soon afterwards the battery was ordered to Decatur, Tennessee, where it remained until Gen. E. Kirby Smith marched into Kentucky, in August, 1862, when it accompanied his army to Covington, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. After the army returned to Tennessee the battery was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss. Capt. Latrobe there retired from service, and Lieut. Claiborne was placed in command. On the 17th of March, 1863, Sergt. Ritter was elected second lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of his superior officer. Not long after his promotion he was sent to Gen. Ferguson's command, on Deer Creek, Miss., above Vicksburg, to take charge of a section of light artillery of the Third Maryland Battery, then operating on the river in connection with a section of Capt. Blodgett's Missouri Artillery. Lieut. Ritter distinguished himself during this service for bravery and skill, and when during the long siege of Vicksburg Capt. Claiborne was killed, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In the seven days' battle around Jackson, Miss., Lieut. Moore was wounded

and Ritter took command. In the October following he rejoined his old battery at Decatur, Ga. At the battle of Resaca, in May, 1864, he was wounded, but refused to retire from the field. He dressed his own wound, and although urged by the battalion surgeon to go to the hospital, kept his post, and in the absence of Capt. Rowan, withdrew the guns from one of the most exposed positions on the line. At the siege of Atlanta, Lieut. Ritter took command of the battery, Capt. Rowan having been called to the command of the battalion. At the death of Capt. Rowan, who was killed at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he assumed command of the battery, and worked the guns until the enemy drove his men from the pieces at the point of the bayonet. At Columbus, Miss., Lieut. Ritter was promoted to captain to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Rowan, his commission dating from the 16th of December, 1864.

He remained in active service until the troops were surrendered and paroled at Meridian, Miss., never having taken a furlough nor spent a day in the hospital during the entire term of his service.

In February, 1866, he returned to Maryland, and on the 26th of November, 1867, married Mrs. Sarah Howard Rowan, widow of Capt. John E. Rowan, his late companion in arms, and daughter of Col. Thomas Howard, of Elkton, Md.

The Springfield Estate.—George Patterson was the youngest son of William Patterson, well known in Baltimore, who was possessed of a large amount of real estate in that city. He was also the brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, the first wife of the late Jerome Bonaparte. He took possession of his estate in Carroll County, containing about three thousand acres of land, in 1824, and made it his home until the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1869, in his seventy-fourth year. He was possessed of considerable wealth, and was largely engaged in importing and raising improved stock. He was an extensive exhibitor at the agricultural fairs held in the State before the beginning of the late war, but never competed for premiums, taking pride only in adding to the interest of the show by the presence of his fine animals. His immense farm was called "Springfield," and was situated near Sykesville. He was an esteemed citizen, and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Springfield is one of the most admirable and comfortable farming establishments in Maryland. It is situated a short distance from the Sykesville Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and contains about ten thousand acres of land, fifteen hundred of which in 1870 were under cultivation. It is furnished

with a flour-mill, saw-mill, and a comfortable country-house, with room enough for the uses of home and the claims of a generous hospitality, with lawns, orchards, and outhouses of every description and variety. It is high, healthy, rich, well watered and wooded.

More than forty years of Mr. Patterson's life were spent in changing this excellent homestead from "a naked surface, incapable almost of cultivation," to a rich, highly-cultivated farm. "Time and grass were at the bottom of all" his achievements in this respect. Every field has had two hundred bushels of lime to the acre, and each "passed six years of nine in grass." The great pasture, in full view from the front door of the dwelling, has not been broken for many years, and being constantly pastured by the beautiful Devons, has grown richer and richer, and grasses native and exotic strive there for the mastery.

His system of farming was first corn, manured on sod broken deeply, and yielding an average of twelve barrels to the acre. This was followed by a crop of oats, and then two years of clover. Next a crop of wheat, on which ammoniated phosphate was used for the purpose of ripening the crop. At the time the wheat was sown the field was set to grass for hay, and for three years after the wheat crop was taken off mown, and the next year grazed. Manure was applied during the last year and the sod again broken for corn, beginning the regular nine years' course.

Mr. Patterson raised Berkshire hogs instead of Chester, Southdown, and Shropshire sheep, and game chickens instead of fancy fowls. His stock of horses was unsurpassed. Many Marylanders will long remember Mr. Patterson's stout, well-proportioned, powerful, and active horses at the State fairs.

Under the cultivation of Mr. Patterson, Springfield became the most celebrated, and was truly what he designed it should be, the *model* farm of Maryland. He erected his mansion on an eminence overlooking the farm and surrounding country. It is one hundred and seventy-five feet front by fifty feet deep. The front has a two-story porch supported by pillars. The house, which is somewhat classical in style, is unique in its arrangements and a perfect country home. The iron and copper-mines upon this property, discovered in 1850, were profitably worked until 1861, and more recently leased to Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, and Read, Stickney & Co., of Baltimore, who have begun operations with indications of valuable results. "Springfield Farm" is distinctively noted for its *Devon* cattle, Mr. Patterson having made, in 1817, the first importation of thoroughbred Devons

into the United States, through his brother Robert, and as a present from Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester.¹ The following were his importations in order, as recorded in the "Devon Herd-Book": Bulls, Anchises, No. 140; Eclipse, No. 191; Herod, No. 214; Norfolk, No. 266; Chatsworth, No. 182; Dick Taylor, No. 486; the President, Nos. 639 and 904. From these most of the Devon herds of this country are descended.

George Patterson married Prudence A. Brown, the daughter of Thomas C. and sister of Stephen T. C. Brown, who survives him and lives in Baltimore. Their only child, Florence, married James Carroll, of Charles. She died in 1878, much lamented. After Mrs. Carroll's death, Mrs. Patterson and Mr. Carroll decided to sell "Springfield" to Frank Brown, which was done in 1880. Mr. Brown inherited the estate known as "Brown's Inheritance" from his father, Stephen T. C. Brown. The land had been brought to the highest state of cultivation by Mr. Brown's father and his grandfather, Thomas C. Brown, and is one of the best farms in the State. He combined the two farms, and has since been actively engaged in cultivating and improving the whole estate. As consolidated, his farm now contains two thousand five hundred acres, and is not surpassed in point of cultivation by any in the State. Mr. Brown has not only maintained the reputation of Devon cattle, but has even improved it.

It will be seen that these two farms have been blended together from their origin in the close alliance of the families of their respective owners.

Frank Brown, proprietor of the one farm by inheritance and of the other by purchase, is the only son and heir of the late Stephen T. C. and Susan Bennett Brown. He was born Aug. 8, 1846, on "Brown's Inheritance." The ancestor of the family in this country was Abel Brown, who emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, to near Annapolis, Md., in 1730; he removed later to this part of Carroll (then Baltimore County), and purchased a large tract of land adjoining Springfield. This he brought to a high state of cultivation; it came into the possession of Elias Brown, Sr., who erected a stone saw and flour-mill, the corner-stone of which bears the date of 1798. He was a prominent citizen, and actively participated in civil affairs. He had four sons,—Thomas Cockey, Elias, Jr., William, and Stephen,—all of whom served in the war of 1812. Elias Brown, Jr., became prominent in the State, was a member of the United States

Congress, and a Democratic Presidential elector a number of times. Thomas C. Brown inherited the estate, a division of which having been made, William Patterson, of Baltimore (the distinguished merchant and citizen, one of the organizers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the father of Robert, George, Joseph, Edward, Henry, and Elizabeth Patterson,—Madame Bonaparte), purchased a portion which contributed largely to make up his "Springfield" estate. Thomas C. Brown married Susan Snowden, a descendant of Baptiste Snowden, of St. Mary's County, Md., who had removed to the vicinity on a farm which he called Branton, on which he built a house of cut straw and clay, still standing in a good state of preservation. Col. Francis Snowden, the son of Baptiste, married Miss Miles, of St. Mary's, and these are the maternal great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The children of Thomas C. Brown were Lewis, Prudence A., the widow of George Patterson, and Stephen T. C., the father of Frank Brown.

Stephen T. C. was born in 1820, reared on the "Inheritance," and in 1842 married Susan Bennett; was a member of the State Legislature, one of the original subscribers to the Maryland Agricultural College, a most useful citizen, a representative man and agriculturist of the country. He was an official and leading member of the Springfield Presbyterian Church, which was established and supported by him and George Patterson, and whose edifice and parsonage were erected by their combined efforts. Mr. Brown was a man of decided character, strong convictions, benevolent spirit and works, Christian consistency and activity, and universally esteemed. He died in December, 1876.

Frank Brown is the only son of the last mentioned. At the age of eighteen his father gave him a farm, well stocked and furnished, adjoining the homestead, which he successfully managed for several years. He entered the agricultural implement and seed-house of R. Sinclair & Co., of Baltimore, where he received valuable training, of practical use in his after-years. He was later placed in charge of the Patterson estates in Baltimore, which he managed to the satisfaction of the heirs. He was subsequently appointed by Governor Bowie to a responsible place in one of the State tobacco warehouses, which position he held for six years. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Delegates, Maryland Assembly, and in 1878 re-elected. His success was a gratifying proof of the public confidence in him. At the close of his second term he withdrew from political affairs, the care of "Springfield" and the Patterson interests having devolved upon him after his father's death, who for six

¹ "American Devon Herd-Book," vol. iii., and old *American Farmer*, vol. iv., p. 29.



Frank Brown

years subsequent to George Patterson's demise had the management of them. This was a task requiring the exercise of financial wisdom and good executive ability, but Mr. Frank Brown has been equal to these great responsibilities. Naturally endowed with business capacity, his early experience fitted him for the management of his trusts. Like his father, he, too, takes a lively interest in the affairs of the county and his vicinity, and in many respects supplies his place. He was elected a trustee of Springfield Presbyterian Church, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. He was also made trustee under Mrs. James Carrillo's (*née* Florence Patterson) will, for her legacy to the church of five thousand dollars. He is one of the executive committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Association, and a director of the Maryland Live-Stock Breeders' Association. At the late tenth annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held Oct. 27, 1881, he was elected its president.

Mr. F. Brown married (December, 1879) Mary R. Preston, *née* Miss Ridgely, daughter of David Ridgely, of Baltimore. They reside on the farm during summer and in Baltimore during the winter.

Below is given a list of persons in Freedom District in 1879 who had reached the age of eighty years. The names of twenty-two persons are given, whose ages amount to 1881 years, or an average of eighty-five and a half years:

Mrs. James C. Smith, 83; Joshua Shipley, 81; Mrs. Rebecca Blumhile, 84; Daniel Cassaway (colored), 85; Mrs. P. Wilson, 84; Samuel Jordan, 84; Mrs. E. Ware, 83; Nathaniel Nicholson, 86; Jacob Deem, 86; Rev. Dr. Pigot, 84; J. Linton, 84; Mrs. Matilda Phillips, 84; George Hayworth, 82; Nathan Porter, 83; Mrs. Susanna Warfield, 82; Sebastian Bowers, Sr., 86; Ruth Shipley, 89; James Morgan, 85; Ruth Frizzle, 94; P. Dicus (colored), 90; Kate Phillips, 85; Susan Dixon (colored), 55.

Defiance, a small village, is situated on the western edge of the district. Horace L. Shipley here has a store, formerly kept by his father, Larkin Shipley, a son of John Shipley, one of the oldest settlers.

St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., located at Defiance, was instituted in May, 1857. Its charter members were Jesse Leatherwood, Larkin Shipley, Dr. Francis J. Crawford, Abraham Greenwood, Hanson Leatherwood. Its first officers were:

Secy., Jesse Leatherwood; V. G., Larkin Shipley; Sec., Dr. F. J. Crawford; Treas., Hanson Leatherwood.

Its present officers (second term, 1881) are:

V. G., John W. Pickett; V. G., F. L. Criswell; Sec., Augustus Brown; Per. Sec., Thomas L. Shipley; Treas., C. R. Pickett; Com. J. N. Shipley; Chapl., Dr. D. F. Shipley; Marshal, A. Brown; Warden, David H. Haines; Dist. Dep., Horace L. Shipley.

Its neat frame hall, forty-four by twenty-two feet, was built in 1880. The trustees are John H. Conoway, William H. Pickett, F. L. Criswell. Number of members, seventy.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal church is situated north of the hamlet of "Pleasant Gap." It is a substantial brick structure, erected in 1880. Immediately in its rear is the old log church, in which services were held from 1810, the date of its erection, until the completion of the new church in 1880. The graveyard adjoining contains the following interments:

Ruth, wife of James Parish, died July 24, 1876, aged 60.

Nachel Buckingham, died Sept. 4, 1866, aged 76; and his wife, Eleanor, Feb. 8, 1871, aged 71.

Prudence A. Lindsay, died Jan. 3, 1879, aged 63; John A. Lindsay, died Jan. 10, 1877, aged 64.

Eliza J., wife of Andrew Wheeler, died Jan. 5, 1878, aged 10.

Henry S. Buckingham, died March 26, 1872, aged 45.

Ellen Nera Elizabeth, wife of Richard M. Chenoweth, died Nov. 13, 1863, aged 22.

Ann, wife of Joseph Willis, died Sept. 7, 1865, aged 88.

Elizabeth, wife of Grove Shipley, born Sept. 11, 1776, and died July 8, 1854; and her husband, born April 4, 1776, died Oct. 20, 1849.

Louisa, wife of Grove Shipley, Jr., died June 21, 1846, aged 42.

James Parish, born April 15, 1775, died March 26, 1852.

Kitarah Parish, died June 1, 1848, aged 76.

Thomas Barnes, died Feb. 29, 1869, aged 43.

Array Parish, wife of Moses Parish, and daughter of Richard and Array Condon, died Nov. 29, 1861, aged 62. Moses Parish, born Sept. 6, 1795, died April 27, 1862; and his wife, Michia, daughter of Grove and Elizabeth Shipley, died Sept. 21, 1839, aged 43.

Nicholas Shipley, born Jan. 28, 1805, died Jan. 15, 1837.

Sarah Shipley, born Nov. 20, 1797, died Jan. 22, 1875.

Sarah, wife of William A. Gibson, died March 12, 1873, aged 39.

William Baker, born April 27, 1806, died July 20, 1876.

Enoch Baker, died June 27, 1864, aged 97; and Mary, his wife, July 8, 1863, aged 87.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hughes, died May 1, 1851, aged 51.

Hannah, wife of Reese Brown, born Sept. 19, 1789, died Sept. 29, 1861.

John Beard, born Aug. 24, 1759, died Aug. 28, 1859.

James W. Parish, died June 17, 1871, aged 50.

Elizabeth, wife of John W. Parish, born March 25, 1830, died April 24, 1878.

The Methodist Protestant church, built about 1840, is just south of "Pleasant Gap." It is a frame structure, originally built of logs, and then weather-boarded. It has one gallery, and is two stories high. In the graveyard adjoining are only a few graves, among which is that of Abraham, son of Nicholas and Mary J. Wilson, born April 12, 1867, died Jan. 2, 1872. Most of them have no tombstones.

Nathan Mauro was born in the State of Rhode Island, Sept. 29, 1730, and was married, Nov. 21,

1750, to Miss Hannah Allen, of that State. She was born April 14, 1733. Their children were Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Squire, Lydia, Nathan, Mary, Jonathan, David, Allen, and Thomas. Of these, Jonathan, the eighth child, was born Nov. 28, 1766, and came to Maryland from near Providence, R. I., with his brother Nathan, who died in 1827. Jonathan settled in Baltimore, and became a rich and prosperous merchant. He owned several ships that were en-



gaged in the London and West India trade. He was married, Jan. 15, 1795, to Sarah Conner, daughter of James Conner, and died Jan. 22, 1848. They had thirteen children, of whom two survive, Mrs. Dr. Turnbull, of Baltimore, and Judge George W. Mauro. The latter was born in Baltimore, March 22, 1810, and was liberally educated in the schools of that city. He followed the high seas for ten years on merchant vessels owned by his father, and served as second mate under Capt. James Beard. Before he quit the seas he had command of the ship "Ocean," owned by the Osmonds. In 1837 he removed to the farm on which he now resides, and which was a part of the lands

purchased at an early date by his mother's father, James Conner. Mr. Conner owned six hundred and three acres, made up of tracts surveyed and patented to Samuel Sewell and Joshua Glover. One of these, "Buck's Park," was surveyed for Samuel Sewell, April 16, 1759, for fifty acres. Another, "Sewell's Park," of twenty acres, was surveyed March 17, 1745, and another, of one hundred and twenty-one acres, "Buck's Park," at another date. "William's Neglect," of thirteen and three-fourths acres, was surveyed for Joshua Glover, Dec. 9, 1795. Judge Mauro was married, Oct. 26, 1837, to Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of William and Martha (Loveall) Kelly, by Rev. Samuel Gore. Her brother, Nicholas Kelly, was the first sheriff of Carroll County. Judge Mauro was one of the first magistrates appointed in the new county of Carroll, and held this office for a long term of years. He was appointed one of the judges of the Orphans' Court in 1848, and served three years, and was elected in 1851 for the term of four years, according to the provisions of the new constitution adopted that year. He was elected in 1867 one of the six members from this county to the Constitutional Convention, and aided in framing the organic law under which Maryland is now governed. In 1868 he was appointed by Governor Oden Bowie inspector of tobacco, which position he held several years. At present he is collector of taxes. Both on the bench and in all other public positions held by Judge Mauro, his administration of affairs has been characterized by the ability, purity, and suavity of manner that has ever distinguished his life, and has made him a popular and valued public servant. He is a zealous member of the Masonic order, in which, over thirty years ago, he received its first three degrees. He has been a lifelong Democrat, devoted to the interests of his party, to which, under all vicissitudes, he has strongly adhered, and to whose cause he ever gave his voice, and for the success of which his vote was always freely given. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Freedom, in the erection of whose church edifice in 1877 he liberally contributed, and was chairman of the building committee. The judge resides on a splendid farm of three hundred and one acres, located a mile north of Eldersburg, where he and his accomplished lady dispense old-fashioned Maryland hospitality. The name of his estate is "Buck's Park," called after two of the original surveys made of the grant.

Freedom.—The village of Freedom is four miles from Sykesville, and adjacent to Morgan's Run and Piney Falls. It is situated on land belonging to

O'Donald, a very large landed proprietor in this district at an early date. O'Donald, in laying out the village, gave the alternate lots to those who purchased lots, and his liberality and *freedom* in his transactions gave the name to the village, and when the district was organized, in 1837, it took its name from the village, which was founded shortly after the Revolution. The residence of Dr. Joseph W. Steele, a log structure weather-boarded, was built about 1769, and during the Revolution and until a few years ago was occupied as a tavern. John Little kept it for many years. The village is on the old Liberty road, built in olden times by convicts, but before its construction there was an older road, which ran back of Dr. Steele's residence (the old tavern). The Berret family is an old one in this region, and its first head here was a Hayti refugee, who married a daughter of O'Donald, the great land-owner. Mary E. Wadlow is postmistress, and J. Wadlow & Sons, merchants. J. Oliver Wadlow, the popular and efficient register of wills of Carroll County, resides here.

The physician of the town is Dr. Joseph W. Steele, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at this point since 1856. He was born near the village, March 6, 1831 (also the day of the birth of J. Oliver Wadlow), and is, on his father's side, of Irish extraction. His grandfather was John Steele, who taught school and kept store at an early date a few miles distant (now in Franklin District). John Steele met for the first time his future wife, Mary Hays, during the Revolution, at the tavern in Freedom at a social party. The doctor's grandmother on his maternal side was a Gore, one of the oldest settlers, and his wife was Margaret J. Smith, a descendant of the earliest settlers of Baltimore Town. Where the village stands the only house for many years was the old tavern, whose high mantels and unique hand-carving betoken its great age. Dr. Nathan Browne, who lived near here and died in 1873, was a celebrated physician. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and was distinguished for his philanthropy. He never married, and lived with his beloved nieces. He was a State senator from 1867 to 1871, and held other positions of great trust. He practiced here forty-five years.

Dr. W. M. Hines resides just west of the village. Dr. Hines has steadily practiced medicine in Carroll County since 1846, save for a period of three years, and it may therefore be easily understood that he is pretty well known all over the county as well as in adjacent sections. He was born July 23, 1825, in the town of Liberty, Frederick County. There also his father, David, was born. David

Hines was educated at Georgetown, D. C., and passed a busy life as farmer and merchant. He owned and farmed in early life the valuable tract known as "Glade Garden." As a merchant he was prominent in Liberty, Frederick, and Baltimore, in which latter city he ended his days. His wife was Jane C.,



Dr. W. M. Hines

daughter of Samuel Marshall. His father, Philip Hines, served with considerable distinction in the war of the Revolution. The living sons and daughters of David Hines are Mrs. Augustus Webster and Mrs. Ignatius Gore, of Baltimore, and Dr. Hines, of Carroll County. Dr. Hines passed his early youth at Glade Garden farm, and at the age of fifteen was sent to Dickinson College, at Carlisle. At the end of four years of study he occupied a place in the junior class, from which he was forced to retire by reason of ill health. A brief rest recuperated his energies, and in 1844 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Nathan R. Smith, one of Baltimore's most distinguished surgeons. Young Hines attended lectures at the University of Maryland, and graduated at that institution in March, 1846. Very soon thereafter he located in Carroll County, near his present home, and gave himself with such energy and vigorous determination to the practice of his profession that he found himself in due time in active demand in all the country roundabout. His field was a large one, and his calls so numerous that for a time in his early experi-

ence he almost literally lived in the saddle. For a period of three years he was connected with the United States custom-house at Baltimore, and for three months during the war of 1861-65 was a surgeon in the Federal army, with his station at Convent Hospital, Baltimore. Excepting these absences Dr. Hines has been regularly, in season and out of season, one of Carroll County's leading physicians, and now, after a practice of thirty-six years, is hale, hearty, and vigorous, and still rides a large circuit and attends upon his numerous patients with wellnigh as much briskness and ambitious spirit as marked the younger portions of his career. Like his father before him, he was an Old-Line Whig. Later he became and remains a Republican. Although alive to the progress of political events and deeply interested therein, he has steadily from the outset of his manhood's experience held consistently aloof from the business of office-seeking or office-holding. In 1855 he married Frances H., daughter of Rev. Augustus Webster, of Baltimore. Mrs. Hines died Oct. 3, 1877. There are three living children, two of them being sons, Augustus W. and William M.

Freedom Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 112, was chartered in 1862, with the following charter members:

W. M., Warren N. Little; S. W., Dr. Joseph W. Steele; J. W., Nicholas L. Rogers; Sec., J. Oliver Wadlow; Treas., John Deckabaugh.

The lodge built its hall before obtaining its charter. It is a two-story frame building, twenty-four by forty-five feet, the lower part being used for a public school. Of the fourteen charter members the following are living: John Deckabaugh, Thomas Paynter, Lewis Ohler, J. Oliver Wadlow, Dr. J. W. Steele, John L. Nicholas, and Robert Clark. Its Worshipful Masters have been John Deckabaugh, J. Oliver Wadlow, Dr. J. W. Steele, Lewis Ohler, and Warren N. Little.

Officers for 1881:

W. M., John Deckabaugh; S. W., Thomas Paynter; J. W., Samuel W. Barnett; Sec., Dr. J. W. Steele; Treas., J. Oliver Wadlow.

It numbers forty-seven Master Masons, two Fellow Crafts, and one Entered Apprentice. Dr. J. W. Steele has served as Grand Standard Bearer in the Grand Lodge. At a single festival this lodge took in fourteen hundred dollars, which cleared it of all debts, and left a surplus for charitable purposes.

The Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1822, is between Freedom and Eldersburg. It is a handsome edifice, displaying considerable architectural taste.

In its cemetery are the graves of the following persons:

Nicholas Dorsey, died Sept. 9, 1876, aged 60.
Elizabeth Dorsey, died March 2, 1881, aged 76.
Samuel Bingham, died Aug. 17, 1876, aged 66.
Ruth Bingham, died Aug. 27, 1880, aged 72.
Caroline Brown, born April 15, 1815, died July 17, 1878.
Jesse W. Branteburg, born Dec. 19, 1848, died Jan. 9, 1879.
Caroline, wife of William Cooley, died March 3, 1877, aged 49.
Sarah, wife of David Slack, died Feb. 20, 1878, aged 91.
Rebecca, wife of William D. Frizzell, born March 17, 1824, died Feb. 25, 1866; and her husband, born March 7, 1829, died March 24, 1875.
John Frizzell, died March 31, 1810, aged 69.
John Wadlow, died Sept. 10, 1854, aged 50; and Jemima, his wife, April 8, 1872, aged 67.
Anna Maria Shipley, born Feb. 27, 1775, died Jan. 15, 1857.
Frances Hollis, wife of Dr. William M. Hines, died Oct. 3, 1877.
Achsa, wife of William Scrivenor, died April 8, 1872, aged 82.
Israel Frizzell, born March 23, 1807, died Aug. 6, 1876.
Stephen R. Gore, born April 1, 1819, died Feb. 25, 1872.
Jabez Gore, died Jan. 7, 1851, aged 39.
Rev. Samuel Gore, died Sept. 4, 1868, aged 75 (a head preacher of Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years); and Theresa, his wife, born Nov. 20, 1789, died Feb. 29, 1864.
Nathan Clark, died Sept. 22, 1862, aged 68.
Joseph Steele, died Aug. 28, 1855, aged 61; and his wife Charlotte, April 22, 1865, aged 58.
John T. Steele (a Freemason), died Aug. 9, 1863, aged 47.
Cecilia, wife of William Beas, and third daughter of Matthew and Catharine Chambers, born Jan. 24, 1806, died Dec. 19, 1870.
Matthew Chambers, died Aug. 15, 1825, aged 52.
Col. Peter Little, died Feb. 5, 1830, aged 54; and his wife, Catharine, July 18, 1867, aged 73.
Sophia Levey, died Sept. 17, 1845, aged 53.
Warren Little (a Freemason), born Feb. 29, 1811, died Feb. 21, 1863.
John Little, died Sept. 5, 1833, aged 80.
Mrs. Catharine Steele, eldest daughter of John and Anna Little, died April 11, 1865, aged 55.
David Little, died Aug. 23, 1857, aged 62.
George Clift, died Feb. 9, 1852, aged 75.
Elizabeth Clift, died Dec. 30, 1858, aged 94.
Elizabeth Hines, died May 3, 1867, aged 68.
Hannah Lindsey, died Aug. 31, 1862, aged 74.
Joshua Lee, died March 4, 1871, aged 88; and his wife, Sarah, Nov. 21, 1869, aged 83.
Jesse Lee, died March 23, 1866, aged 68.
Thomas Lucy, died July 16, 1855, aged 92.
Margaret, wife of John Elder, born Jan. 10, 1774, died May 8, 1849.
Thomas Bingham, died May 5, 1864, aged 80.
Mary, wife of John Twemmy, born Aug. 9, 1812, died Jan. 21, 1855.
Julia, wife of William C. Lindsay, died Aug. 6, 1874, aged 49.
Honor Lee, wife of Thomas Lee, died June 30, 1855, aged 64; and her husband, Nov. 5, 1851, aged 75.
Larkin Fisher, died Feb. 21, 1856, aged 71.
The corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a handsome brick structure, lying between Freedom and Eldersburg, was laid April 13, 1868, when Rev. Wm. Etchison was pastor. Judge George W.

Manro was chairman of the building committee. Its present pastors are Revs. Watters and Martin.

In the churchyard are buried the following persons:

John W. Brown, born Oct. 9, 1811, and died March 7, 1877.
 Jeremiah E., wife of John G. Pearce, born Sept. 14, 1827, died Jan. 12, 1875.
 Their son, Elias J., born Feb. 2, 1856, died Aug. 23, 1876.
 Jacob Ritter, born Nov. 20, 1801, died Dec. 26, 1870,—descendant of the earliest Ritter of 1659,—and Elizabeth, his wife, born Feb. 17, 1806, died March 23, 1879.
 Juliet Welsh, wife of Lethier Welsh, died June 1, 1869, aged 63.
 Ruth, wife of Freeborn Gardner, died March 29, 1870, aged 62.
 Elizabeth, wife of Samuel W. Barnett, died July 7, 1871, aged 44.
 Cornelius Shipley, died Feb. 3, 1862, aged 61.

Eldersburg.—The town of Eldersburg, three and a half miles from Sykesville and thirty-two from Baltimore, was named in honor of John Elder, who laid it out before 1800, and who was an early settler, owning large tracts of land in the vicinity. It has a lodge of I. O. Good Templars, and Grange No. 139 of Patrons of Husbandry, of which N. D. Norris is Master, and George M. Prugh, secretary. Among the business men of the town are T. A. Barnes, postmaster and merchant; Dr. H. C. Shipley, physician; L. H. W. Selby, undertaker; J. & L. H. Selby, millers; and J. Collins, shoemaker.

Holy Trinity Parish, Protestant Episcopal Church, originated on March 8, 1771, when John Welch entered into a bond in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, English sterling, to convey to Abel Brown, Robert Twis, Edward Dorsey, and John Elder two acres of land, provided the said persons would build a "Chapell of Ease" for the benefit of "Delaware Hundred," the name of their election district. The church was built (a stone structure), and became a part of St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County. In the lapse of time the congregation thinned out, Episcopal services were no longer held, and the Baptists for some years occupied the edifice. After a time the Baptists were unable to maintain their congregation, and the building was not used for religious services, but became the abode of cattle and horses.

On June 1, 1843, Holy Trinity Parish was formed out of St. Thomas', and this ancient building repaired, rebuilt, and refurbished, and on Oct. 31, 1843, consecrated anew. The vestrymen then chosen were George F. Warfield, Wm. H. Warfield, James Sykes, Jesse Hollingsworth, George W. Manro, John Colborn, Nicholas Dorsey, and Warner W. Warfield, and the Register, Washington L. Brumley. Its pastors and rectors have been:

J. Wyatt; 1869, Rev. J. Worrall Larmour; Dec. 6, 1869, Rev. Robert Pigott, D.D., present rector.

The officers for 1881 were: Vestrymen, L. W. W. Selby, Dr. C. C. Moorehead, Thomas B. Jones, Capt. J. W. Bennett, John Grimes, W. B. Shipley, A. Voorhees, John Barnes, Sr., Wm. P. Grimes, and George W. Holmes; Wardens, George W. Holmes, John Grimes; Register, Charles R. Favour, Esq.

In the churchyard the following persons are buried:

Kate, wife of Z. Hollingsworth, died Sept. 21, 1858.
 Their son, Zebulon, died April 3, 1861, aged 54.
 Elizabeth, wife of Edward Ireland, Jr., died Jan. 19, 1862, aged 32.
 Emma E. Lucy, died Nov. 14, 1861, aged 41.
 Barbara, daughter of Andrew and Martha Fite, born July 16, 1821, died April 7, 1865.
 Jesse Hollingsworth, born March 19, 1800, died April 8, 1872.
 Anna Baker, daughter of Jesse and Sophia Hollingsworth, born April 21, 1829, died April 10, 1870.
 George Fraser Warfield, born March 20, 1769, died Dec. 11, 1842; and his wife Rebecca (daughter of Abel Brown), born Dec. 24, 1774, died March 4, 1832.
 William Warfield, born Aug. 3, 1807, died March 26, 1857.
 Augustus Edward Dorsey, died Dec. 9, 1863, aged 60.
 James Super, died Oct. 10, 1811, aged 45.

Springfield Presbyterian church, a fine three-story structure, was erected in 1836 by George Patterson and Stephen T. C. Brown. A few years later the parsonage, adjoining, was built. The building has been used both as a church and school. The school was incorporated as "Springfield Academy" by an act of the Legislature passed Jan. 6, 1833. The first trustees designated in this act were Dr. Hawes Goldsborough, Dr. R. D. Hewitt, Dr. Nathan Browne, Eli Hewitt, Nathan Gorsuch, Joseph Steele, and Cornelius Shipley. The last pastor of the church was Rev. Charles Beach, who had charge of the academy now conducted by his daughters. The present trustees of the academy are Frank Brown, Wm. C. Polk, Lewis Shultz, Richard J. Baker, Joliner Wadlow, J. O. Devries, Joshua D. Warfield, P. W. Webb, and Robert C. McKinney. Miss Florence Patterson, who died in 1878, left to the church and academy a bequest of five thousand dollars, which is held by Frank Brown in trust for the interests of the church.

In the graveyard in the rear of the church and academy the following persons are buried:

George Devries, over whom there is erected an elegant Scotch granite monument with simply his name.
 Sarah L., his wife, died Aug. 26, 1877.
 Stephen T. C. Brown, born Nov. 12, 1820, died Dec. 6, 1876.
 Mary, daughter of Stephen T. C. and Susan A. Brown, born Aug. 29, 1842, died May 30, 1862.
 Susan, wife of Thomas C. Brown, born Feb. 1, 1791, died Sept. 12, 1861.
 Florence, wife of James Carroll, and daughter of George and

1847-47, Rev. D. Hillhouse Puell; 1847, Rev. Wm. E. Snowden;

1847-51, Rev. S. Chalmers Davis; 1851-69, Rev. Thomas

Prudence A. Patterson, born June 13, 1817, died Oct. 15, 1878 (resting on her breast was the body of her infant son).

George Patterson, born Aug. 26, 1796, died Nov. 26, 1869.

George, son of George and Prudence A. Patterson, born Sept. 9, 1841, died Dec. 21, 1849.

Eliz. Hewitt, died April 10, 1863, aged 62; and Ann E., his wife, Jan. 18, 1859, aged 52.

Susanna, wife of John L. Nicholas, died July 14, 1862, aged 38.

Nicholas Harry, born in parish Tywardreath, County Cornwall, England, May, 1809, died Feb. 5, 1862.

Catharine Buckingham, died Nov. 1, 1875, aged 71.

Augustus Smith, died June 15, 1862, aged 42.

Jane, wife of Henry Nicholas, died Aug. 27, 1858, aged 27.

Sykesville is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thirty-two miles from Baltimore, and by turnpike twenty-two, and seventeen from Westminster. It is pleasantly located on the West Branch of the Patapsco River, which supplies abundance of water for milling and other purposes. It is a flourishing town, and a large business is done here in lumber, lime, coal, fertilizers, and general merchandise. It has become a favorite resort for the families of Baltimoreans, many of whom board at the farm-houses in the neighborhood during the summer. The town was named after James Sykes, son of John Sykes, a famous Baltimore merchant. He came here in 1825, and bought a thousand acres of land in different tracts, including the site of the town, on which at that time the only building was a saw- and grist-mill. He replaced the old mill by a new and substantial structure in 1830-31, and erected a five-story stone hotel to meet the requirements of the railroad then built to this place, and for a summer resort. It was fifty by seventy-four feet in dimensions, and the finest hotel in Maryland outside of Baltimore at that date. In 1837, when John Grimes (the present hotel-keeper) came here, there were but four or five houses, and John Garrett kept the big hotel. In 1845, Mr. Sykes enlarged his stone mill and converted it into the "Howard Cotton-Factory," and also built large houses for his operatives. He carried it on until 1857, employing over two hundred hands, when the monetary crisis caused his suspension. This factory has not been in operation since, except for a short time, when run by L. A. Purennet and Miller for a year or so, and for a brief period during the war by James A. Gary on certain lines of manufactured goods. Mr. Sykes died in the spring of 1881, universally esteemed and respected. The oldest house standing is a log hut occupied by George Collins. The first house built on the site of the town was carried off by the flood of 1868, which did immense damage, sweeping away many buildings, including the large hotel then kept by John Grimes, and the store of Zimmerman

& Shultz. This firm lost all their goods, and also their iron safe with its contents of money, books, etc. The safe was never found. The first physician to settle here was Dr. Array Owings in 1846. J. M. Zimmerman is postmaster, railroad and express agent, and Dr. C. C. Moorhead, the physician of the neighborhood. Messrs. Zimmerman & Shultz, merchants, came here from Frederick in 1858, and have built up an immense trade, having been very successful in business. After being washed out by the great freshet in 1868 they built another fine stone house across the street and opposite their old place of business. John McDonald & Co. erected their elegant stone store in 1865, and have an extensive trade. Samuel R. Duvall has just completed a large building, where he carries on a big business in agricultural implements, hardware, etc. Messrs. Zimmerman & Shultz own the mill property and factory formerly belonging to Mr. Sykes. All these houses, together with the Methodist Episcopal and Episcopal churches, are on the Howard County side of the river. E. M. Mellor is also engaged in the merchandise business. When Mr. Sykes came to this spot in 1825 there were only three houses or buildings, including the mill, but to-day the population is over four hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal church, a handsome stone edifice, was erected in 1878 on a very high eminence overlooking the town. It has stained windows and a well-tuned bell. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Baldwin, who was in charge from 1878 to 1879. His successor, Rev. T. M. West, remained from 1879 to 1881, when the present incumbent, Rev. A. J. Gill, entered upon the discharge of his duties as pastor. The Sunday-school superintendent is J. E. Gaither.

Previous to the erection of the church building in 1878 the congregation held its services in a large frame building opposite the cotton-factory.

St. Joseph's Catholic church, a handsome structure, is near the depot, and on a beautiful site. It was begun before the war, and completed in 1867. Its pastor is Father League, of Woodstock College, and the congregation is large and zealous.

The Protestant Episcopal church in Holy Trinity Parish was built in 1850, on June 11th of which year the corner-stone was laid. Its rector then was Rev. S. Chalmers Davis, who, in 1854, was succeeded by Rev. Thomas J. Wyatt, who continued to 1869, during which year Rev. J. Worrall Lomour officiated a few months. The present rector, the learned and venerable Robert Pigot, D.D., came to the parish Dec. 6, 1869. The church edifice is a substantial

stone structure of imposing architecture, and located on the Howard County side, with a fine view of the whole town. The list of its officers is given above, being the same as those in charge of the Eldersburg Church, which with this forms Holy Trinity Parish, made out of St. Thomas' in 1843. Its rector, Rev. Dr. Pigot, was born May 20, 1795, in New York City. His father was a native of Chester, England, came to America a soldier in the king's army, and was present, Sept. 13, 1759, at the battle of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, where he witnessed that famous commander's victory and death. He located after the close of the French and Indian war in New York City, where before and after the Revolution he was a successful school-teacher. During the French and Indian war he was one of the secretaries of Lord Amherst, the commander of all the king's forces in America.

The doctor's family was founded in England by Pigot, Baron of Boorne, in Normandy, one of the forty knights who accompanied William the Conqueror. An elder branch settled at Chetwynd Park and Edgmont, in Shropshire, where it yet continues, another possessed Doddeshall Park, in Bucks, and the third removed to Ireland. Its arms were—sanguine—three pickaxes—argent crest—a greyhound, *passant*, sable; mottoes, *labore et virtute*, and *comiti debitorum*; seats, Archer Lodge, Sherfield upon Lodden Hants, and Banbury, Oxfordshire. On the maternal line, Dr. Pigot is descended from Cordie, a Saxon prince, who invaded England 495 and 519 B.C. He was brought up in the church, and ordained Nov. 23, 1823, by Bishop White. He came to Maryland from Pennsylvania in 1837, and was made rector of North Sasafrahs, Cecil Co. In 1840 he became rector of Grace Church, Elkridge Landing, and Ellicott Chapel, Anne Arundel County. In 1842 he was chosen principal of Darlington Academy, and in 1844, missionary and rector of Redemption Church, in Baltimore, to which, in 1845, was added Cranmer Chapel. In 1847 he was made professor in Newton University of Baltimore, in 1850 was city missionary. In 1855 he was an assistant in the University of Maryland, and chancellor of the Protestant University. His first rectorship was St. Mark's, Lewistown, Pa., from 1825 to 1828. In 1869 he came to Holy Trinity Parish, and on March 30, 1870, his house burned down, and he lost by the fire the church register, all his literary labors for fifty-three years, and all his sermons for forty-seven. This venerable divine is one of the oldest Freemasons in America, having received the three first degrees in Masonry in 1824. Since then he has taken all the degrees to and including the

thirty-second. He belongs to the Maryland Commandery, No. 1, of Baltimore, from which he was the recipient of a splendid sword, presented to him as a Sir Knight. A handsome Masonic medal, bearing date of his initiation into the order (1824), was also presented to him, with the Latin inscription, "*Tolle crucem et coronam*." He has repeatedly, and for many years, served as chaplain in various Masonic organizations and bodies, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Another noted family connected with Holy Trinity Parish since its establishment in 1843 is that of the Warfields. Richard Warfield, a native of Wales, came to this country in 1638, and pitched his tent nine miles from Annapolis, Md., at a place now known as the "Black Horse Tavern." His second son was Alexander, whose third son was Hazel Warfield. The latter was twice married. By his first wife were born Henry Warfield, a member of Congress, Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, Dr. Peregrine Warfield, Dr. Gustavus Warfield; and by his second wife, George Frazer Warfield and Sally Waters, of Tennessee, whose daughter married Dr. Robinson, who was the father of the wife of Judge Henning, of New Orleans, whose daughter married Gen. Hood, of the Confederate army. Dr. Charles A. Warfield was a staunch patriot (as were all the Warfields) in the Revolution, and was a lieutenant in the Continental army. He was with the party which boarded the British vessel "Peggy Stewart" and burned her with her cargo of tea at Annapolis. George Frazer Warfield was born March 20, 1769, in Baltimore, and became a noted merchant of that city. In 1834 he removed to his country-seat, "Grove-land," in the vicinity of Sykesville, where he died Dec. 11, 1869. His wife was Rebecca Brown, daughter of Abel Brown, and a sister of ex-Congressman Elias Brown. She was born near Sykesville, Dec. 24, 1774, and died March 4, 1852. The Warfield family was largely instrumental in creating the parish of Holy Trinity, rebuilding the church edifice at Eldersburg, and building the one at Sykesville, and three of its members, William H., George F., and Warner W., were members of the first vestry in 1843. George Frazer Warfield's children were Lewis, George F., Warner W., William H. (of United States army), Susanna, Rebecca, married to Richard Holmes, and Elizabeth, married to Mr. Wade, a lawyer of Massachusetts. Miss Susanna Warfield lives at "Grove-land" with her nephew, George W. Holmes. She was born in 1794, and is a well-preserved lady of the old school,—dignified and courtly, paying great attention to current events, and specially interested in the

church. George Frazer Warfield was one of the defenders of Baltimore, and named his country-seat "Groveland" at the suggestion of Miss Bentley, a sister of his son George's wife. "Aunt Harvey," a sister of Abel Brown, and aunt to Mrs. George Frazer Warfield, was murdered by the Indians near Harper's Ferry, while on her way to the West, about 1775, and one of Abel Brown's brothers was killed under Braddock at this unfortunate general's defeat.

In the Protestant Episcopal graveyard there are a few interments, among which are the following:

James Berry, died Sept. 13, 1865, aged 78.
 Mammie E., daughter of John K. and Rachel A. Mellor, born Oct. 17, 1869, died Feb. 26, 1872.
 Ida Helena, daughter of William L. and Ann E. Long, born Oct. 20, 1867, died Jan. 31, 1869.
 Margaret, wife of William Dean, died Feb. 14, 1858, aged 68.
 Catharine H., wife of William H. Hooper, died Feb. 3, 1864, aged 31.
 Mary Gill, died March 26, 1863, aged 57.
 Fanny Isabel, born July 27, 1811, died Oct. 24, 1876.
 Marcellus Warfield, died June 3, 1855, aged 35.
 Wayne W. Warfield, born March 20, 1788, died July 28, 1867.

Elba furnace lies just below Sykesville, but has not been worked since the flood of 1868. It was opened and operated years ago by the Tysons.

Elias Brown, a son of Abel Brown, one of the first settlers and largest landed proprietors of the district, died July 3, 1857. He was a Presidential elector for Monroe in 1820, and for Gen. Jackson in 1828, and in 1824 his brother, William Brown, was also a Presidential elector for Jackson in the great quadruple contest. Elias Brown was for several years a member of Congress. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1851, and a member of the House of Delegates from Carroll County in 1849. He had frequently represented Baltimore County in the Legislature before the creation of Carroll County in 1837.

Col. Peter Little was born in 1776, and died Feb. 5, 1830. He was of a family that settled in the district before 1765. He was at one time a member of Congress from the Baltimore district, and an active and zealous officer in the militia. He served with honor in the war of 1812.

Porter's is a small village on the Liberty road, six miles from Sykesville, and near Piney Run, and derives its name from an old family which settled in the vicinity many years ago. Brauchburg's Methodist Protestant church is near the hamlet. Mrs. M. E. Trenwith is postmistress, and keeps the only store in the place.

Hood's Mills is on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road, thirty-four miles from Baltimore, and fifteen from Westminster. It was named after the Hood family, as one of them, James Hood, and John Grimes erected the famous mills in 1845. Winfield S. Robb is postmaster, railroad and express agent, and keeps the only store. Watson Methodist Episcopal chapel is near here. Gen. J. M. Hood, the estimable president of the Western Maryland Railroad, was born and raised here, and Charles W. Hood, a successful land surveyor in his early life, died in the vicinity, Jan. 19, 1877, aged sixty years.

Morgan is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad thirty-four miles from Baltimore, and near the Patapsco River. John A. Dushane, of Baltimore, has an extensive paper-mill here, giving employment to a number of persons, and manufacturing all grades of paper. George F. Jones is the superintendent of the paper-mill, postmaster, and railroad agent.

Woodbine.—This station is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thirty-seven miles from Baltimore, and near the Patapsco River. Morgan chapel (Methodist Episcopal) is near the village. A. Owings is postmaster and railroad agent. E. A. Owings and Mrs. H. A. Ways are the store-keepers. J. A. Albaugh keeps the hotel, and J. M. Baker has charge of the mill. The Warfield family in America is of Welsh descent. The first representative was Richard Warfield, an emigrant from Wales, who came to this country in 1637 and settled nine miles from Annapolis, at a place now called "Black Horse Tavern." A descendant of this emigrant was Charles A. Warfield, of Howard County, whose son, Charles A., married Julianna Owings and resided near Lishon, in that county. Of their six children,—five sons and one daughter,—the next to the youngest was Charles A., born Oct. 16, 1836, in Howard County, near Sykesville. He was raised on his father's farm, a mile and a half from the Carroll County line, and was early inured to labor by tilling the soil and taking care of the stock on the farm. He received a good education in the English branches at the public schools of the neighborhood. In December, 1862, he removed to Freedom District, and purchased one hundred and sixty-two acres of land of George Wethered. This is the splendid farm he now owns, and to which the previous owner, Mr. Wethered, a soldier in the Mexican war, gave the romantic name of "Chibualhua," a name it still retains. Mr. Warfield was married, Nov. 16, 1864, to Caroline A. Devries, daughter of Christian and Jennima Devries, near Marriottsville. Their son, Wade Hampton Devries Warfield, was born Oct. 7, 1865. Mr. Warfield's farm is three fourths of a mile north of Sykesville, in a fertile country, sur-

rounded by picturesque scenery. His mansion is an elegant three-story frame building, delightfully located on an eminence, with pleasant surroundings of lofty trees and beautiful shrubbery. In the heated term during the summer months he entertains summer boarders from the cities, who find his place a delightful resort. He is specially engaged in dairying, and sends a daily average of forty-five gallons of milk to "Olive Dairy," Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore. He was one of the first in this section to embark in this business, and his dairy is the largest in this region, save that on the Frank Brown estate. His family and himself are attendants on the Springfield Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held or sought office. His farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, and its buildings, fences, and general improvements indicate the best qualities of a thorough and successful farmer, while the tidiness and order of the house betoken rare domestic graces in his estimable wife.

Below is given the vote for local officers in the district from 1851 to 1861, inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioner: John Warden 182, L. Gardner 91, John W. Wallow 110.
- 1853.—For Justices: Jesse Hollingsworth 201, Alex. Gille 206, William Tensfield 215; Constables: J. H. Boring 200, Aaron Gosnell 192; Road Supervisor, Reuben Conoway 221.
- 1855.—For Justices: R. Conoway 310, N. D. Norris 312, N. H. Jenkins 312; Constables: W. C. Lindsay 310, J. H. Conoway 310; Road Supervisor, J. Hollingsworth 310.
- 1857.—For Justices: J. Morgan 73, J. Dorsey 13, R. Conoway 289, W. G. Shipley 293, N. D. Norris 303; Constables: P. Welsh 12, A. Gosnell 303, W. C. Lindsay 294; Road Supervisor: A. Evans 12, Joshua Lee 297.
- 1859.—For Justices: C. W. Hood 75, James Morgan 61, N. D. Norris 285, Larkin Shipley 262, W. G. Shipley 251; Constables: J. H. Hood 121, W. C. Lindsay 255, Aaron Gosnell 243; Road Supervisor: W. H. Harden 160, Brice Shipley 249.
- 1861.—For Justices: Eli Hewitt, Sr., 397, John T. Waye 396, William Tensfield 378, E. Thompson 37, James Morgan 98, Abel Scrivner 97; Constables: Aaron Gosnell 397, W. C. Lindsay 389; Road Supervisor: Wesley Day 373, O. Buckingham 112.

The public school trustees for 1881 and 1882 were:

1. Oakland.—Joseph Gist, John Melvin, William Baesman.
2. Stony Ridge.—John O. Devries, John Pearce, Austin Arington.
3. Mechanicsville.—No trustees.
4. Sykesville.—Lewis H. Shultz, S. P. Duvall, Charles R. Lavar.
5. Hood's Mills.—Solomon Sheemaker, Zachariah Wolfe, R. C. McKinney.
6. Brandenburg's.—J. M. Dorsey, Henry Cook, Joseph Barnes.
7. Pleasant Gap.—James H. Shipley, Brice Shipley, Cornelius Shipley.

8. Farver's.—Thomas L. W. Conden, Joseph Wilson, David McQuay.

9. Jenkins.—No appointments.

10. Woodbine.—George E. Buckingham, Elisha Young, R. H. Harrison.

11. Freedom.—Joseph W. Berret, J. Deekabaugh, Thomas Painter.

1. White Rock (African).—Isaac Dorsey, Wesley Costly, Aaron Austin (all colored).

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

1. Celie E. Gorsuch, 41 pupils; 2. Lizzie A. Bennett, 35 pupils; 3. C. I. Hughes, 22 pupils; 4. Isabel N. Hale, 51 pupils; 5. S. Spalding, 26 pupils; 6. Sue M. Matthews, 41 pupils; 7. Libbie Shipley, 27 pupils; 8. L. A. Keenitz, 50 pupils; 10. M. L. Hoffman, 46 pupils; 11. Minta Shipley, 33 pupils; 1 (colored school), Emma V. Randolph, 70 pupils.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT, No. 6.

Manchester District, the Sixth District of Carroll County, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Baltimore County and Hampstead District, on the south by the districts of Hampstead and Westminster, and on the west by Westminster and Myers Districts. The principal stream in the district is the Gunpowder Falls Creek, which passes through the northeastern portion and flows into Baltimore County, and which has several small tributaries. Big Grave Run has its source in the centre, and flows southeast into Baltimore County, and the head-waters of Big Pipe Creek and the North Branch of the Patapsco take their rise in the district. The population of Manchester District was in 1880 three thousand five hundred and one. The metes and bounds of Manchester District, as laid out by the commission of 1837, are as follows:

"Beginning at the forks of the county road leading from Westminster to the town of Hampstead and George Richards' mill; thence to the falls of Aspin Run and Long Glade branch; thence up said branch to the spring near the house of Joseph Bowser, deceased; thence to the spring near the house of John Orendorff; thence to the forks of the most northern branch of Patapsco Falls and Bosley's Spring Branch, where they unite in Wm. Albaugh's meadow; thence through the farms of John Reed and Joshua Bosley, Sr., leaving said Reed and Bosley in District No. 6; thence to Michael Baker's tavern on the Hanover and Baltimore turnpike road, leaving said Baker in District No. 6; thence across said turnpike east of Shriver's tan-yard; thence through the lands of Daniel Caltuder, leaving said Caltuder in District No. 6; thence through the lands of (Gist); thence through the land of (George Caltuder, deceased, and John Wareham, leaving said Caltuder and Wareham in District No. 8; thence to Michael Miller's well on the middle road; thence to Joshua Stansbury's spring, near the house on the Falls road; thence through the lands of Blair, leaving said Blair in District No. 8; thence to Henry Zimmerman's county road, where said road crosses Carroll and Baltimore county line, at a blazed hickory-tree; thence on said county line to the Pennsylvania line; thence with said line to Rinehart's county road; thence with said road to a point nearest to the head spring of

Ohio Branch; thence down said branch to where it crosses Trump's county road; thence through Peter Bixler's farm to Big Pipe Creek, where Lawer's Branch unites with Big Pipe Creek, leaving said Bixler in District No. 6; thence up said branch to Baughman's county road; thence with said road to the mouth of a lane between Royer and German; thence through the farm of Abraham Shaffer, leaving said Shaffer in District No. 7; thence to the forks of Manchester and Hampstead road; thence to the place of beginning."

Manchester was made the place of holding the polls.

Among the earliest surveys were "Rattlesnake Ridge," of 50 acres, surveyed July 18, 1738, for Edward Richards, and patented in 1739; "Three Brothers," of 300 acres, surveyed Aug. 2, 1746; "Easenburg," Aug. 26, 1761; "Shilling's Lot," of 40 acres, Oct. 3, 1751; "Heidelburgh," Aug. 10, 1752, and resurveyed Feb. 22, 1762, for Elias Harange; "Frankford," surveyed Jan. 27, 1761, for Conrad Barst; "Mott's Choice," resurveyed December, 1751, for 162 acres; "Potter's Lot," of 40 acres, for John Pirlack, Oct. 30, 1760; "Richard's Chance," of 50 acres, Jan. 1, 1749, for Richard Richards; "Pomerania," near Whistler's Mill, now Bixler's, for 50 acres, to William Winchester, Jan. 8, 1755; "Johsburg," of 130 acres, resurveyed for John Shrempling, May 20, 1761; "Mount Hendrick," of 48 acres, to James Hendrick, March 3, 1768; "McGill's Choice," of 50 acres, to Andrew McGill, June 12, 1744; "Winchester's Lot," Oct. 23, 1751; "Everything Needful," to Richard Richards, May 16, 1763, and for 1646 acres; same afterwards resurveyed, Nov. 14, 1786, as "Everything Needful Corrected," to Samuel Owings, in three parts, one of 1573 acres and one of 582, Ulrich Freeland getting the latter; "Warns," "Bridgeland," Feb. 28, 1751; "California," of 490 acres, March 26, 1765; and "Dey's Chance," June 10, 1755.

The earliest actual settlers were Germans, mostly from Pennsylvania, and some from the Fatherland. Among these may be mentioned the Showers, Ritters, Jacob Shilling, Philip Edleman, Jacob Utz, Michael Burn, Kerlingers, Faes, Gethiers, Motters, Werheims, Weavers, Steffers, Everharts, Bowers, Warners, Bachmans, Ebaughs. Paul Everhart, an emigrant from Germany, settled first at Germantown, Pa., and in 1761 removed to this district. His son George, then seven years old, died in 1851. Paul settled where are now the iron-ore works. His great-grandson, George Everhart, born in 1800, is still living.

Manchester, the commercial centre of the district, is the second town in size and importance in Carroll County, containing in 1880 six hundred and forty inhabitants. It is situated on the Hanover turnpike,

and contains a population of about nine hundred inhabitants, with a number of churches, a Masonic Hall, an Odd-Fellows' Hall, an academy, and a number of stores and manufactories. The people, as a rule, are educated and enterprising. A number of railroads have been projected, which if completed will make the town a centre for business second to none in Maryland outside of Baltimore. Of late years an aesthetic taste has been manifested by the inhabitants, which has given rise to associations for the culture of literature and music, and the town now possesses all the elements for enlightened existence in the country remote from the temptations and embarrassments of a large city.

From 1760 to 1790 a few houses stood where the site of the present thriving village is situated. In 1790, Capt. Richard Richards, an Englishman, living in the Hampstead settlement, laid out the town and called it "Manchester," after that city in England, from which he had emigrated many years before. It was part of a survey of fifty acres, called "New Market," patented to him in 1751, but which was surveyed for him March 5, 1765, and thirty-three of which he laid out in lots. These lots were sold subject to an annual ground-rent, and to this day on one and one-fourth acres of land George Everhart pays a yearly rent of five dollars to Judge John E. Smith, of Westminster, the representative of or successor to the Richard rights. The ground-rents on all the other lots have expired. "The German Church Lands," of twenty-five acres, adjoining the above and a part of the town, were surveyed Dec. 20, 1758, to Jacob Shilling, Philip Edleman, Jacob Utz, and Michael Burns, as trustees. The church at the present time receives from its ground-rents on these lands or lots an annual sum of more than one hundred and fifty dollars. The town is designated on the old maps as "on the original road leading to Baltimore and near Dug Hill." The oldest man in the town is George Everhart, aged eighty-two, who came here from the country in 1826, and was nearly half a century in the mercantile business. The oldest house in the village is an old log building now owned by Edward Oursler. It was formerly kept as a tavern by Christian Heibly. On the lot now owned by Mr. Brinkman, the jeweler, a tavern once stood before any other house had been built in the town. The first physician was Dr. Urnbaugh, who was followed by Dr. Turner and Dr. Jacob Shower. The last began practice in 1825. Among the first schoolmasters was a Mr. Keller, who taught part of his pupils in the German, and the others in the English language. About the first store-keeper was George Mottet, and in 1826, George

Everhart bought out Mark Spencer (an Eastern man from the State of New York), and continued in business until 1877. George Minnaweaver was the earliest blacksmith. George Gettier, born here in 1791, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The town was incorporated in 1833, and a supplementary act of 1836 revived the incorporation, extending the limits of the town to the lots on the several tracts of land known as "New Market" and "German Town." The corporation was reorganized by an act of 1870, before which the records are missing or lost. Since that time the officers have been:

1833.—Mayor, E. A. Ganter; Councilmen, George Everhart, Adam Shower, John Weaver, James Kelly, Henry Reagle; Secretary, L. C. Myerly; Treasurer, John Weaver; Bailiff, James Greenbultz.

1836.—Mayor, John C. Danner; Councilmen, Wm. Walter, Geo. Everhart, John Weaver, James Kelly, Henry Reagle.

1837.—Mayor, John Carl; Councilmen, James Kelly, Henry Reagle, Simon J. Grammer, Henry E. Masenhimer, D. Hoffacker.

1841.—Mayor, John Carl; Councilmen, John Fultz, W. L. Tracy, S. J. Grammer, H. Masenhimer, D. Hoffacker.

1845.—Mayor, John Carl; Councilmen, Henry Reagle, H. E. Masenhimer, D. Shultz, Edward Ouisler, S. J. Grammer.

1846.—Mayor, Jacob Campbell; Councilmen, Emanuel Shaffer, Henry Reagle, Edward Ouisler, Luther Trapp, Oliver Lippy; Secretary, Ferdinand A. Dieffenbach.

1847.—Mayor, Jacob Campbell; Councilmen, John J. Lynard, Henry Reagle, Luther Trapp, John Bentz, Edward Ouisler; Secretary, G. W. J. Everhart.

1848.—Mayor, H. W. Thomas, who resigned, and George M. Stien took his place; Councilmen, Cornelius Miller, E. A. Ganter, E. Shaffer, Geo. M. Stein, Dr. J. F. B. Weaver; Secretary, G. W. J. Everhart.

1849.—Mayor, John H. Lamott; Councilmen, E. A. Ganter, N. W. Sellers, P. Gohr, Emanuel Shaffer, Cornelius Miller; Secretary, G. W. J. Everhart.

1850.—Mayor, John H. Lamott; Councilmen, Edward A. Ganter, N. W. Sellers, P. G. Ober, Emanuel Shaffer, Cornelius Miller.

1851.—Mayor, Henry H. Keller; Councilmen, E. A. Ganter, E. Shaffer, Oliver Lippy, John J. Lynard, Edward J. Sellers; Secretary, G. W. J. Everhart; Treasurer, E. A. Ganter; Bailiff, Wm. J. Eisenbrown.

In 1878 the first crossings were laid to the streets; in 1879 the town was supplied with street-lamps, and in 1881 the streets were all graded.

Zion Church, with two exceptions, was the oldest congregation in Baltimore County (in which Manchester was located until 1836). It was organized Feb. 12, 1760, by a union of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. During that year was erected the first meeting-house, a log structure, which lasted until 1798, when a brick edifice was built. It

was repaired in 1836, and a steeple built from the ground up in November of that year. During these repairs Rev. Jacob Albert was chief manager, and Philip Grove and Charles Miller, assistants. Jacob Houck was the contractor for making the repairs, John Matthias was the contractor for building the steeple, Michael Gettier did the masonry, John M. Miller was the gilder and painter, and Jarret Garner furnished the materials; Jacob Weyant, Peter Shultz, Joshua P. Copp, Jesse Shultz, H. and W. Brinkman, Jacob Garrett, and Philip Crumrine were the under-workmen; Rev. Jacob Albert (Lutheran) and Rev. Jacob Geiger (German Reformed) were the pastors. In June, 1862, this church was taken down, and each of the two congregations erected a separate church building, that of the Lutherans being on part of the old church tract. The first church (log) of 1760 and the second (brick) of 1790 stood in the graveyard lot. This church was popularly known as the "Union Church," from the fact that two congregations worshipped peacefully therein. The Lutheran pastors who preached in it were:

1760-83, Rev. Newburg; 1783-90, Johan Daniel Schroeder; 1791-96, Rev. Meltzheimer (the elder); 1797-1825, John Heibel; 1826 (six months), Emanuel Keller; 1827-37, Jacob Albert; 1837-38, Jeremiah Harpel; 1838-42, Philip Williard; 1843-44, Frank Ruthrauff; 1844-48, Elias Swartz; 1848-53, Jacob Kaempfer; 1853-62, Daniel J. Hauer, D.D.

The German Reformed pastors to 1862 were: from 1823 to 1848, Rev. Jacob Geiger, C. F. Colliflower, and Henry Wissler. The names of subsequent pastors are not accessible.

Emanuel Lutheran Church, after the old "Zion Church" was torn down in 1862, erected in that and the following year its present edifice. Its pastors have been:

1862-65, Peter River; 1866-69, R. Weiser; 1870-81, G. Sill; 1881 (April 1), E. Maeges.

The superintendent of Sunday-school is D. H. Hoffacker.

After the taking down of the "Zion church" in 1862, the Trinity Reformed Church congregation erected its present building, which was completed in 1863. The German Reformed pastors of Zion and Trinity Churches from 1760 to 1881, as far as ascertainable, were: 1823 to 1848, Jacob Geiger, C. F. Colliflower, Henry Wissler, J. W. Hoffmeier, D. W. Kelley, and William Rupp, the latter the present pastor, who came July 2, 1877. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is J. P. Baltozer; elders, J. P. Baltozer, George Bixler; deacons, Emanuel Shaffer, Charles Brilliant.

* The total valuation this year of the real estate was \$232,-

The corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church edifice was laid in 1839, before which there was a mission here with occasional preaching. At the erection of the building Rev. E. G. Ege was the pastor, and the present incumbent is D. Benton Winstead.

The erection of the Manchester Bethel church (United Brethren in Christ) was begun in 1870, and was completed in the same year. The building is a handsome brick structure. It was dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871. At its dedication Bishop J. Weaver, of Baltimore, was present, and preached morning and night to a large congregation. Rev. John Shaeffer, of Baltimore, preached in the afternoon in the German language. The spire is forty feet above the roof, and presents a fine appearance. The first pastor, under whose auspices the building was erected, was Rev. Mr. Hutchinson; the next one, Rev. J. B. Jones; and the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Quigly, who took charge in 1881. In the rear of the church is a neat graveyard, in which are buried

Mary M. Baring, born July 25, 1752, died Jan. 29, 1830; and her husband, Ezekiel, who died March 30, 1838, aged 87.

Rev. Ezekiel Baring, born Jan. 16, 1780, died Feb. 14, 1861. John Baring, died Dec. 17, 1869, aged 85.

Villet Baring, wife of Jacob Swartzbaugh, born Jan. 17, 1796, died March 2, 1857.

Margaret A. Stultz, born April 1, 1786, died April 23, 1861. Elizabeth, wife of John Young, died Nov. 18, 1873, aged 76.

Catherine Lynard, died Nov. 5, 1873, aged 78. Martha Burkett, died July 17, 1866, aged 83.

Levi Reicher, died Oct. 11, 1866, aged 52; and his wife, Eve, Nov. 22, 1865, aged 53.

This church organization had a log church prior to 1870, on the same lot where the brick building now stands. Its trustees in 1857 were Samuel Dehoff, Joseph H. Litte, Jacob W. Baring, Amos Williams, and Henry W. Steffy.

St. Bartholomew's Catholic church was built by the Redemptorist Fathers of Baltimore, who had charge of it until 1876, when it was placed under the pastorate of Father John Gloyd, pastor of St. John's Church, Westminster. It was erected under the supervision of Mr. Frederick, an eminent architect and builder of Baltimore.

The Manchester United Academy was incorporated March 3, 1829. The first trustees were Rev. Joseph Geiger, Rev. Jacob Albert, Dr. Jacob Shower, Solomon Myerly, George Motter, John Weaver, George Everhart, Peter Sable, Martin Kroh, George Shower, and Frederick Ritter. The building was erected in 1831, and its first teacher was Hon. Joseph M. Parke.

Irving College was incorporated by the Legislature Feb. 1, 1858, with the following trustees: Ferdinand

Dieffenbach, John H. Falconer, John W. Horn, and Henry B. Roemer. Mr. Dieffenbach was a refugee of the Revolution of 1848, and a fine scholar and educator. This institution opened with two pupils, and soon became flourishing and noted. Its able head died in March, 1861, when it was for some time carried on under the auspices of his widow. Subsequently Lewis C. Myerly was at its head, and in 1880 Prof. D. Deulinger took charge, under whose management it yet remains. He changed its name to Irving Institute, and has made it a boarding-school for students of both sexes. Its aims are to prepare students for business, for teaching advanced classes in college, or the study of a profession. The course of study embraces Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, the sciences, music, painting, and drawing. Since the abandonment of the old "academy" this institution receives all the advanced scholars of the town and neighborhood.

The Thespian Society was incorporated in 1835, and the Manchester Band in 1836. The latter was reorganized in 1855. Its first leader for a few months was Dr. Charles Geiger, and since then it has been under the direction of Edward A. Ganter. The following are its present members: Edward A. Ganter (leader), C. J. H. Ganter, C. Frankforter, D. Frankforter, Jesse Leese, Nelson Warheim, Jeremiah Yingling, John Stump, Ephraim Freyman, Aaron Hoffman, J. D. Lotz, N. W. Sellers, Jacob Hoffman, William Hoffman, R. L. Simpers, S. F. Frankforter.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1828.

The first newspaper was issued Nov. 14, 1870, by W. R. Watson as editor, and J. A. Bartley, assistant. It was called the *Manchester Gazette*, an independent journal, and was published up to March, 1872, when it was sold to Messrs. Smith & Sites, who removed the paper and presses to Glen Rock, Pa., where they established a new journal. The next paper was the *Manchester Enterprise*, established in November, 1880. It is a sprightly four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, devoted to general and local news, "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Joseph S. Cartman, late of Carlisle, Pa., is its editor, a journalist of ability and experience.

The Lutheran and Reformed cemetery was set apart for burial purposes in 1769, and interments began to be made in that year. Among the persons buried there are the following:

Frederick Ritter, died Feb. 3, 1861, aged 76.

George Motter, born Nov. 27, 1751, died Oct. 1, 1800.

Erwar Conrad Kettinger, born 1721, died October, 1798.

Henry N. Brinkman, died Oct. 22, 1867, aged 76.

John Kettinger, died Nov. 27, 1822, aged 51.

Elizabeth Kopp, died March 15, 1861, aged 75.

John Monhe, born March 19, 1771, died Sept. 11, 1837.
 Christine Fries, died March, 1830, aged 86.
 Carl Fries, born 1752, died 1815.
 Catherine Gettler, born Oct. 27, 1822, died 1826.
 Anthony Hines, died Nov. 29, 1825.
 Hannah Motter, born April 10, 1771, died March 28, 1819.
 Jacob Motter, died 1793.
 John Peter Gettler, died Dec. 2, 1837, aged 80; and Elizabeth, first wife, Aug. 24, 1791; and his second, Mary E., Oct. 14, 1819.
 George Kerlinger, born Nov. 18, 1795, died Oct. 6, 1797.
 Catherine Motter, born 1782, died 1790.
 Daniel Bowman, born Feb. 27, 1782, died May 21, 1834.
 Johannes Swartzbaugh, died Feb. 7, 1825, aged 86.
 Heinrich Werheir, born 1758, died 1828.
 Elizabeth Kantz, died Oct. 28, 1831, aged 86.
 Joseph Kopp, died Jan. 26, 1852, aged 73; was in all the Napoleonic wars.
 John Ritter, died March 17, 1831, aged 73.
 John Potts, Sr., died July 19, 1831, aged 82.
 Henry Glase, died Feb. 24, 1879.
 George Warner, born Jan. 17, 1791, died Aug. 24, 1874.
 George Yingling, died May 14, 1879, aged 85.
 Michael Ritter, died Oct. 1, 1878, aged 81.
 Henry Beltz, born June 27, 1788, died March 19, 1858.
 Johannes Schaurer (now Shower), born 1730, died 1810; married in 1764, Anna Maria Elme, who was born in 1740, and died Aug. 19, 1833.
 John Adam Shower, died Aug. 27, 1833, aged 59; and his wife, Mary E., Feb. 13, 1834, aged 81.
 George Weaver, born Jan. 27, 1776, died Jan. 15, 1862; and wife, Mary Magdalene, March 23, 1850, aged 69.
 Elizabeth Utz, born 1742, married 1766, to Peter Utz, and died 1797.
 Margaret, second wife of Peter Utz, died Jan. 3, 1826, aged 73.
 Peter Utz, born 1710, died 1820.
 Martin Koch, died May 23, 1866, aged 83.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Sellers, born Feb. 5, 1768, died Sept. 1, 1830.
 George Utz, born Oct. 7, 1774, died 1812.
 Henry Lamott, died Feb. 15, 1845, aged 75.
 Daniel Hoover, born Sept. 9, 1792, died Aug. 16, 1861.
 Louisa, wife of Jacob Bear, born Aug. 30, 1761, died March 1866.
 Jacob Sherman, born Jan. 19, 1779, died April 8, 1861.
 Michael Miller, died Jan. 10, 1845, aged 80.
 George Lineweaver, died April 12, 1844, aged 75.
 Michael Seifert, born Dec. 16, 1769, died May 18, 1830; and wife, Christina, born April 8, 1760, died June 16, 1834.
 George Everhart, died July 4, 1837, aged 86; and his wife, Elizabeth, March 7, 1868, aged 90.
 Rev. Jacob Geiger (31 years and 6 months pastor), died Oct. 2, 1848, aged 55 years and 2 days; and his first wife, daughter of Jacob and Mary Seltzer, born June 1, 1801, died March 12, 1877.
 The Union Fire Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, March 26, 1839. The incorporators were Solomon Myerly, Jacob Sellers, Lewis Zie, George Messamore, David Lippy, Elias Buckman, Jacob Houck, George E. Weaver, George Hart, George Trump, William Cramming, Jacob Weaver, Henry Krantz, Henry Brinkman, John Utz, Jesse Shultz, Andrew Pleifer, Ezekiel Baring,

James Davis, Jacob Frankforter, David Frankforter, Joseph Gouter, George Baker, Joseph Gardner, Jacob Wentz, Frederick Hamburg, Jacob Kerlinger, Jacob Miller, Charles Miller, S. B. Fuhrman, George Matter, David Houck, Amos Gauman, Jacob Campbell, Adam Shower, J. F. Kopp, John Kuhn, Michael Gettler, George Lineweaver, Levi Maxfield, Michael Matter, Garret Garner, Richard Jones, James Stansbury, Henry E. Beltz, Joseph M. Parke, Philip Cramming, Frederick Smith, John N. Steffy, Levi Mansfield, Henry Lippy, John Krantz, John Everhart, David Whiteleather.

The Carroll Literary Society was organized Feb. 12, 1881, with J. P. Baltover, president; Dr. J. W. Bechtel, vice-president; Joseph S. Carman, secretary; P. G. Ober, treasurer. The object of the association is general improvement and the development of a taste for belles-lettres.

The school-house for the pupils of the public schools is a fine brick building, seventy-five by forty-five feet, erected in 1878.

The dispensation of the Knights of Pythias, Manchester Lodge, No. 78, was dated Sept. 14, 1872, and the lodge was instituted on the 17th of that month. The first officers were:

C. C., J. W. Dehoff; Pres., Aaron Miller; V. C., J. S. Kerlinger; M. of E., Cornelius Miller; M. of F., E. A. Gaunter.

The charter was dated January, 1878, and the charter members were John W. Dehoff, Aaron Miller, J. S. Kerlinger, E. A. Ganter, H. Falkenstine, Jr., C. J. H. Ganter, James Cross, M.D., G. W. J. Everhart, Daniel Dubbs, C. Miller, George Pfeiffer, Luther Trump. The officers for the second term, 1881, were:

P. C., Emanuel Sherrick; C. C., John W. Burns; Vice C., Charles F. Bergmann; Pres., D. M. Brillhart; M. of F., Jacob Wink; M. of E., Cornelius Miller; K. of R. and S., J. P. Baltover; M. at A., Aaron Hoffman; L. G., D. F. Boose; O. G., J. C. Hoffman; Rep. to Grand Lodge, J. E. Menseheimer; Dist. Dep., R. Lee Simpser; Trustees, Christian Buchanan, A. Appold, Charles Brillhart.

Number of members, 40.

Lebanon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 175, was instituted Oct. 9, 1856, as No. 104, and its first officers were:

W. M., William L. Nace; S. W., Ferdinand Dieffenbach; J. W., John H. Lamott; Sec., Dr. Jacob Shower; Treas., George Shower; S. J., Amos L. Wolfing; Tyler, John Bentz.

It lost its charter, but on May 14, 1879, it was re-chartered as No. 175. Its officers then were Dr. Theodore A. Shower, W. M.; E. G. Sellers, S. W.; John M. Bush, J. W. Its officers for 1881 were:

W. M., Lewis C. Myerly; S. W., Wm. C. Murray; J. W., E. T. Sellers; Sec., Adam Shower; Treas., Samuel Miller; S. D., John Fultz; J. D., Jacob Fink; Tyler, John H. Lamott.

Number of members, 25.

The present secretary, Adam Shower, was initiated in 1859, and became secretary in 1861.

Daniel and Jacob Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 23. A petition was sent to the Maryland Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. in 1834 for a lodge to be located here, the two first petitioners on the list being Daniel Hoover and Jacob Shower. The petitioners designating no name for the proposed lodge, the Grand Lodge named Daniel and Jacob, in honor of Daniel Hoover and Jacob Shower. The charter was dated Oct. 17, 1834, and signed by James L. Ridgely, G. M., and Robert Neilson, G. S. Its first officers were: N. G., Dr. Jacob Shower; V. G., Daniel Hoover; Sec. and Treas., Jacob Kerlinger.

At the first meeting the following were the initiates: Samuel Lamott, Wm. Crumrine, Henry Brinkman, John Lamott. The second set of officers were: N. G., Daniel Hoover; V. G., William Crumrine; Sec. and Treas., Jacob Kerlinger. The officers for 1881 were:

S. P. G., John Fultz; N. G., Henry Boose; V. G., Nimrod Armstrong; Rec. Sec., G. W. J. Everhart; Per. Sec., E. A. Ganter; Treas., Edward Oursler; Marshal, Wm. A. Wolf; R. S. N. G., N. W. Sellers; L. S. N. G., Henry Reagle; R. S. V. G., John Wink; L. S. V. G., George L. Beltzer; I. G., John Emmel; O. G., A. Pfeifer.

The lodge owns a fine hall, and has 74 members. Its accumulated funds are \$1500. The district deputy is William A. Wolf.

The charter of Carroll Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., dated Oct. 26, 1866, was granted by J. L. Baugher, G. P., and John M. Jones, G. S. The charter members were Wm. Crumrine, Henry Falkenstine, Henry Zimmerman, Samuel Wilhelm, C. Frankforter, Adam Barns. The first officers were: W. C. P., Conrad Frankforter; H. P., Henry E. Beltz; J. W., Samuel Wilhelm; Scribe, Henry Falkenstine.

The following were the initiates at the first meeting, Oct. 26, 1866: Theo. J. Kopp, J. Alfred Kopp, E. A. Ganter, G. W. J. Everhart, E. H. Croutch. The officers for 1881 were:

W. C. P., John C. Deuner; H. P., Wm. J. Eisenbrown; S. W., D. H. Hoffacker; J. W., Samuel Miller; Rec. Sec., G. W. J. Everhart; Per. Sec., A. N. Ganter; Treas., N. W. Sellers; Dist. Dep., Samuel Miller.

Number of members, 39.

Bachman's Mills is a small village on the road leading to Hanover turnpike, seven miles from West-

minster, five from Manchester, and at the head of Big Pipe Creek. This was formerly Bower's mill, erected about 1780. William and A. C. Bachman own the mills, and the latter is postmaster. The village lies in a beautiful and productive valley, which was settled early in the eighteenth century.

Jerusalem Church was organized in 1799 by Lutheran and Reformed congregations, who jointly used the same building in their worship. The first edifice was a log structure, but the present is a substantial brick building, and was erected but a few years ago. Since 1825 its pastors have been the Lutheran and Reformed preachers living in Manchester.

Lazarus Church is also a union church of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was erected in 1853. The building committee were V. B. Wentz, John Kroh, and George Weaver. The Lutheran congregation organized Sept. 5, 1853, and held its first communion June 4, 1854. Since 1863 the Lutheran and Reformed pastors have been the Manchester preachers. Its flourishing Sunday-school is under the charge of Francis Warner as superintendent.

On Feb. 27, 1770, Jonathan Plowman conveyed to John Davis (pastor), John Whitaker, and Samuel Lane fifteen acres of land "for the sole use of a meeting-house for the worship of God forever." In 1828, the Particular Baptist Gunpowder Church was incorporated by the General Assembly, and Thomas Jayman, John Perigoy, and Benjamin Buckingham were designated in the act as its trustees. Of these two died, and one removed from the neighborhood. The meeting-house fell into decay, and the congregation was broken up. The Particular Baptist Church of Black Rock, Baltimore County, being the nearest church of the same faith and order, appointed James B. Ensar, Joshua Plowman, and James Blizard trustees, who began erecting thereon a suitable house of worship. To cure all existing and supposed disabilities of the trustees, and to ratify their proceedings, the Legislature incorporated this church again, March 4, 1858, retaining the trustees above named.

St. John's church is used jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and was built in 1810. It is a log structure weather-boarded. It is five miles from Westminster, which supplies it with pastors.

The Baltimore and Hanover Railroad Company was organized under the general railroad act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1876. Its southern terminus is at Emory Grove, nineteen miles from Baltimore City, on the Western Maryland Railroad. Thence it passes north through Baltimore.

Carroll Counties to Black Rock Station, where it connects with the Bachman Valley Road, the latter forming a connecting link with the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad. The Baltimore and Hanover road forms a most valuable and important connection of the Western Maryland company, by which it is enabled to drain the rich and fertile territory of Southern Pennsylvania. The officers of the company are A. W. Eichelberger, president; William H. Vickery, vice-president; L. T. Melzheimer, secretary; R. M. Wirt, treasurer; Directors, Stephen Keefer, Hanover, Pa.; William H. Hoffman, Baltimore County, Md.; Charles W. Slagle, William H. Vickery, Baltimore; C. C. Wooden, Carroll County, Md.; L. F. Melzheimer, Hanover, Pa.

Bachman's Valley Railroad runs from the iron-ore banks and intersects the Hanover Railroad. Its present officers are: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, Stephen Kiefer, H. C. Shriver, Joseph Dellone, Joseph Althoff, C. L. Johnson, J. W. Gitt, Levi Dubbs, Perry Wine, Edwin Thomas, Samuel Thomas, E. W. Heindel, and Adam Newcomer.

Parr Ridge Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Many years ago gold was discovered in various places on a ridge extending through Manchester town from Cranberry Valley. In 1879, Messrs. Keepert and Lefebvre, of Littlestown, made a thorough examination of the gold region, and found by assays that it was in sufficient quantities to pay for digging. In the summer of 1881 this company was organized with Daniel Beekley as president, and C. J. H. Ganter as secretary. On Aug. 13, 1881, the stockholders at a called meeting voted to purchase the necessary machinery to proceed to work, and the work is being pushed to an apparently successful conclusion. The largest quantities of gold have been found right in the town, or on farms close to the corporation limits. The company has leased several farms, and is actively engaged now in searching for the treasure.

The Dog Hill Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been in operation several years, insuring buildings and general farm property against loss by fire. Its president is P. H. L. Myers, and secretary, John Strevig. Its main and home office is in Manchester. Its former secretary was Francis Warner.

The Shower Foundry, a large manufactory, was established in 1851 by Jacob Shower, who used to employ some thirty hands in the manufacture of different kinds of machinery, of which the larger part was agricultural implements. It is now operated by his son, William H. Shower, and employs some fifteen persons in its various departments. This foundry

cast a cannon which was successfully used on the Fourth of July, 1881.

The following are the district officers serving at this date (1881): Justices of the Peace, Henry Motter, J. P. Boltoser, Samuel Hoffacker; Constables, George P. Burns, Geo. Reagle.

Ebbvale is a village on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, nine miles from Westminster, and near to Big Pipe Creek. C. Wentz is postmaster. Of the iron-ore mines located here C. L. Johnson is superintendent, Martin Hugenborn and F. Schenck, engineers, and F. Tragesser, mine boss.

Melrose is on the same railroad, and thirty miles from Baltimore. C. B. Wentz is postmaster. Dr. J. S. Ziegler, physician, C. R. Wentz & Sons, merchants, and Levi Hoff, hotel-keeper.

Springfield Grange, No. 158, is located near Bahn's Mill, and has seventy members. Officers for 1881:

Master, Francis Warner; Sec., J. D. Shaver; Treas., Joseph Miller; Lecturer, John Hinkle; Door-keeper, D. Besh; Steward, J. H. Hoffman; Pomona, Mrs. J. A. Bahn; Flora, Mrs. Francis Warner; Ceres, Mrs. E. Shaver; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Lydia Shaver.

This is the best-conducted grange in the county, and is well officered.

The names of the following persons, residents of the district, aged seventy years and upwards in 1879, are given as a matter of local interest:

Josiah Dehoff, 78; Mrs. Nancy Dehoff, 88; George Yingling, 85; Mrs. Yingling, 82; Mrs. Catherine Ganter, 78; Mrs. Mary Frankforter, 76; Henry Steffy, 84; George Leese, 79; Mrs. Susannah Leese, 80; John Sellers, 81; Mrs. Sellers, 71; Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 82; Mrs. Sarah Bixler, 83; Mrs. Mary Gettler, 89; Henry Glaze, 79; David Lippy, 73; Geo. Everheart, 79; Dr. Jacob Shower, 76; Mrs. Mary Shower, 74; George Shower, 74; Mrs. Rachel Shower, 76; Mrs. Barbara Warner, 78; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, 85; Mrs. Lydia Black, 75; Mrs. Catherine Zopp, 75; Henry Lucabaugh, 85; Mrs. Mary Yingling, 85; Mrs. Anna M. Wolfgang, 77; Ephraim Tracy, 76; John Redding, 76; John Everheart, 76; George Trump, 71; George Warhime, 80; Stephen Reys, 78; Christian Kezel, 78; Adam Merkel, 82; Mrs. Martha Stansbury, 76; John Bentz, 72; Mrs. Maria Bentz, 75; Mrs. Mary Stansbury, 79; Sarah Butler (colored), 81; Nicholas Warner, 81; John H. Bordenau, 76; Benjamin Lippy, 71; Elizabeth Gettler, 73. Females, 22; aggregate ages, 1741; average, 79. Males, 23; aggregate ages, 1803; average, 78.

Mr. John Sellers, one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and a member of Capt. Adam Shower's company, died at his residence, in Manchester District, on Feb. 27, 1879, aged 84 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

Dr. Jacob Shower, a prominent citizen of this county, and well known in former years throughout the State as a Democratic leader, died at his residence in Manchester on Sunday, May 25, 1879, aged seventy-seven years. He was the son of Col. Adam Shower, who represented Baltimore County in the

House of Delegates for many years during the early part of this century. Dr. Shower entered politics when quite young, and served in the House of Delegates from Baltimore County several years prior to the organization of Carroll County in 1837, and was in the Legislature when the bill for its formation was passed. He was upon the first ticket nominated in this county for the House of Delegates, and was elected. He was elected for a second, and declined a nomination for the third term. In 1841 he was appointed to the position of clerk of the court, made vacant by the death of Dr. Willis, and served about seven years. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, but declined the position. Since his term in Congress, from 1854 to 1856, he had not been in public life, but had ever evinced a great interest in State and national politics. He was a member of the first Andrew Jackson Club in this State, which was formed at the Washington Hotel, on Gay Street, Baltimore, in the year 1824, and which adopted the die for the figure-head, "Jackson and Liberty." Dr. Shower was possessed of a strong mind. His genial disposition and general fund of information endeared him to all who knew him, and his society was much sought by the politicians of the State. As a politician he was a link between the past and the present. He saw the rise of the Democratic party, was a participator in all its contests, saw its overthrow, and again witnessed its triumph. He left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. His was one of the most familiar faces in all the State Democratic conventions from the time of his first connection with politics until his death. He was arrested by the United States provost-marshal in 1863 upon some trivial charges, and imprisoned for some months.

The following is a list of school trustees and teachers for this district for 1881 and 1882, with number of pupils:

- 1 and 2. Grammar School and Primary No. 1.—J. H. La Motte, D. H. Hoffacker, John M. Guttier.
- 3 and 4. Primary Nos. 2 and 3.—G. W. Everhart, Jacob Wink, H. K. Grove.
5. Miller's.—George K. Frank, George P. Miller, John P. Frank.
6. Zimmerman's.—Benjamin Bowser, J. David Shearer, John Hilker.
7. Krob's or Lippy's.—Joseph Price, Francis Warner, C. R. Wentz.
8. Tracey's.—Jonas Warner, Wm. Zepp, A. J. P. Rhoads.
9. Wentz's.—Peter Guttier, Phaniel Wentz, G. Bixler.
10. Kridler's.—Edward Kridler, Philip Yontz, Samuel Shaeffer.
11. Bachman's Mill.—D. S. Palmer, Jacob Shaeffer, Samuel Wine.

12. Royer's.—Daniel Reese, Christian Royer, Jeremiah Mathias.
13. Union.—J. J. Abbott, H. B. Houck, Nathaniel Leister.
14. Old Fort (Hae's).—Charles Grove, Jacob Boring, L. Kreitzer.
15. Bosley's.—H. M. Menshey, D. Burns, D. Garrett.
16. Eblenke.—Oliver Hoover, C. Wentz, Edward Garrett.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

- 1, Nellie R. Litley, 10 pupils; 2, J. P. Baltzer, 31 pupils; 3, Willie Gay, 45 pupils; 4, Lizzie Trump, 59 pupils; 5, M. S. Miller, 55 pupils; 6, Emma Lourenger, 38 pupils; 7, V. D. Wentz, 58 pupils; 8, Noah Peterman, 42 pupils; 9, J. R. Strevig, 58 pupils; 10, J. F. Petrusman, 47 pupils; 11, G. T. Palmer, 42 pupils; 12, Mary C. Bixler, 47 pupils; 13, J. A. Abbott, 65 pupils; 14, G. W. J. Everhart, 34 pupils; 15, Laura M. Bunice, 27 pupils; 16, T. R. Strevig, 33 pupils.

The following were the votes cast from 1851 to 1861, inclusive, for local officers:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioner: George Crouse 229, Philip H. L. Myers 76, David Bachman 56, John C. Price 20.
- 1853.—For Justices: George Everhart 234, Jacob Kerlinger 356, John C. Price 324, Wm. Walter 358; Constables: John Shultz 455, Anthony Hines 358; Road Supervisor: Frederick Ritter 488.
- 1855.—For Justices: J. Kerlinger 445, W. Walter 445, Henry Motter 423, Geo. Bixler 104; Constables: J. A. Hines 435, Henry Krantz 425, Emanuel Trine 63, John Shultz 143; Road Supervisor: Frederick Ritter 437, Samuel Witter 102.
- 1857.—For Justices: John C. Price 479, Wm. Walter 474, Henry Motter 134, Henry Glaze 101; Constables: J. A. Hines 501, Henry Krantz 501; Road Supervisor, Michael Ritter 497.
- 1859.—For Justices: Henry Motter 476, John C. Price 480, Wm. Walter 490, Michael Sullivan 134; Constables: Henry Krantz 494, Ed. Myers 474, John Shultz 151; Road Supervisor: Michael Ritter 491.
- 1861.—For Justices: Henry Motter 326, John C. Price 318, D. T. Shaeffer 311, Henry Glaze 299, Geo. Hartley 309, John Fultz 318; Constables: Henry Krantz 330, John Lockard 281, Henry Reagle 308, Henry Cramer 264; Road Supervisor: D. H. Hoffacker 329, Henry Fair 307.

Among the thrifty and industrious German emigrants to Pennsylvania in 1720 was Jacob Warner, a young man from the kingdom of Bavaria, who settled in York County of that State. His son, Melchior Warner, removed, about 1780, to that part of Baltimore County now forming a part of Manchester District, in Carroll County. His son, Jacob H. Warner, was the father of Francis Warner, who was born July 28, 1826, three miles east of Manchester. He lived on a farm until the twenty-first year of his age. He was liberally educated at the noted "White Hall Academy," near Harrisburg, Pa. He was elected magistrate by the voters of his district during the late civil war (1863), and was subsequently repeatedly appointed to this office, which he held with complete

satisfaction to the public for eight successive years. He was twice elected surveyor of Carroll County, and in 1879 was chosen county commissioner, which position he now most acceptably fills, having for his colleagues Col. John K. Longwell, of Westminster, and William C. Polk, of Freedom District. He was for nine consecutive years a director of the "Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Dug Hill," and its secretary and treasurer for five years. He resides on "Dug Hill," an historical part of the district, situated on the Pennsylvania State line, and settled about the middle of the past century. He takes great interest in educational matters, having been engaged in teaching fourteen years, and is one of the trustees of School No. 7. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school of Lazarus Church, jointly erected and occupied by the Reform and Lutheran congregations. A practical farmer, and thoroughly conversant with agriculture in all its minutiae, he has ever zealously labored for the material interests of the tillers of the soil. He is Master of Springfield Grange, No. 158, located near Babo's Mill,—the most flourishing organization of the kind in the county,—formed and chiefly built up under his management. He was married, Nov. 8, 1859, to Adaline C. Wolfgang, daughter of Jacob Wolfgang, by whom he has three children,—two daughters and a son. Besides having served two terms as county surveyor, he has for many years been engaged in private surveying, in which profession he stands deservedly high because of his proficiency and skill. He has filled all public positions intrusted to him with credit, and the board of county commissioners has rarely had a member who paid closer attention to the wants and interests of the public than Mr. Warner.

HAMPSTEAD DISTRICT, OR DISTRICT No. 8, of Carroll County, is bounded on the north by Manchester District, on the east by Baltimore County, on the south by Woolery's, and on the west by the districts of Westminster and Manchester. The east branch of the Patapsco Falls flows south through the centre of the district, and Aspen and White Oak Runs intersect the western portion, and empty into the Patapsco. In addition to the turnpikes and private roads the Hanover Railroad furnishes an outlet for the products of the district in a northern direction, and the Western Maryland Railroad passes along its southwestern edge. In 1869 it had a population of 1983. The metes and bounds of the district as determined by the commission of 1837 are as follows:

Beginning at the forks of the county road leading from Manchester to Hampstead and George Richards' mill; thence

to the forks of Aspen Run and Long Glade Branch; thence up said branch to the spring near the house of Joseph Bowser, deceased; thence to the spring near the house of John Ockenbirt; thence to the forks of the most northern branch of Patapsco Falls and Bosley's spring branch, where they unite in William Albaugh's meadow; thence through the farms of John Reed and Joshua Bosley, Sr., leaving said Reed and Bosley in District No. 6; thence to Michael Becker's tavern, on the Hanover and Baltimore turnpike road, leaving said Becker in District No. 6; thence across said turnpike east of Shriver's tan-yard; thence through the lands of Daniel Caldwell, leaving said Caldwell in District No. 6; thence through the lands of ——— Gist; thence through the lands of George Caldwell, deceased, and John Warcham, leaving said Warcham and Caldwell in District No. 8; thence to Michael Miller's mill, on the middle road; thence to Joshua Stansbury's spring, near the house on the Falls road; thence through the land of Hair, leaving said Hair in District No. 8; thence to Henry Zimmerman's county road where said road crosses the Carroll and Baltimore County line at a blazed hickory tree; thence on Baltimore County line to Edward Bond's; thence with the lines of District No. 4 to Richard Gorsuch's farm on Patapsco Falls; thence with a straight line to the place of beginning."

Hampstead was made the place for holding the polls. The tract of land known as "Transylvania" was originally surveyed for Thomas White, Aug. 8, 1746, but reserved and patented to Capt. Richard Richards, June 10, 1751.

The district took its name from Hampstead in England, a town from which Capt. Richard Richards emigrated about 1735. The early settlers were Capt. Richard Richards and his brother-in-law, Christopher Vaughn, the Coxes, Stansburys, Henry Lamott, the Fowbles, Honcks, Syders, Elaughs, Murrays, Browns, Leisters, Rubys, Lovealls, Cullisons, Gardners, Hammonds, and Armaests. The first settlers were generally English, but afterwards the Germans came into the district in large numbers.

Hampstead, a village containing upwards of three hundred inhabitants, is located on surveys called "Spring Garden," patented to Dustane Dane in 1748, and "Landerff." It was called "Coxville" for over fifty years in honor of John Cox, its first settler, but finally took the name of Hampstead from the district. About a century ago, Col. Johns, of Baltimore County (in which this district was then situated), built a warehouse of logs to receive and store wheat for his mills, near Dover. That house was afterwards weather-boarded and sold by Col. Johns to John Cox, the first actual settler, who kept a tavern in it. Cox subsequently sold it to Henry Lamott. It is the oldest house in the town, and is now owned by Micajah Stansbury. The town was laid out about 1786 by Christopher Vaughan, a brother-in-law of Capt. Richard Richards. They were both Englishmen, and during the Revolution Richards sympathized with the British, but Vaughan was an active Whig. Henry

Lamott came to the village in 1798 from Havre de Grace, when there were only a few houses in it. He was the son of John Lamott, a French nobleman, who settled in Maryland about 1760, and was the first of this family in America. The first physician of the town was Dr. Urnbaugh, who had been a Hessian soldier, and lived a short time in nearly all the villages of the county. The first schoolmaster was a Mr. Parks. After Dr. Urnbaugh, Dr. Hall, who lived several miles distant, attended patients here, and the next resident physician was Dr. Richard C. Wells, with whom Drs. Roberts Bartholow and Hanson M. Drach studied in 1850-51 and '52. The last two married daughters of John Lamott. John Fowble kept the first store. Peter Frank kept the first tavern, and was succeeded by John Cox. Capt. Richard Richards owned fifteen hundred acres of land near the town.

The village is on the Hanover pike, and is one of the best stations on the Hanover Railroad. Its oldest citizens are Col. John Lamott and William Tall Hammond, who both served in the war of 1812, the latter being now (1881) eighty-seven years old. Col. Lamott was born in 1795, and was three years old when his father, Henry Lamott, moved to Hampstead. In the war of 1812 he was in Capt. Adam Shower's company of Col. Shultz' regiment, of which Conrad Kerlinger was major. He was in the battle of North Point, and draws a pension for his services. His father, Henry Lamott, kept a tavern here forty-five years, and died in 1851. Since the completion of the railroad in 1879 the town has rapidly increased in population, and the value of real estate has doubled. The physicians are Drs. Richard C. Wells and his sons, Edward and Constant Wells, Hanson M. Drach, John W. Stansbury, and W. W. Wareheim. C. M. Murray is postmaster, and Lewis C. Myerly, attorney-at-law. The latter was admitted to the bar during his residence in Indiana. He was born Jan. 24, 1829, in Westminster District, and was a son of Jacob, and grandson of George, Myerly. The latter was one of two brothers who came from Germany before 1775. The Myerly family is of German and French extraction. Jacob Myerly married Eve Bishop, by whom he had the following children: Rachel, Benjamin, Reuben C. (wounded in the Mexican war, and died in Lima, La.), Jacob, Mary J., Lewis Cass, and Susanna. It was owing largely to the efforts of Lewis C. Myerly that the Hanover Railroad was located and built on its present road-bed. John Annacost, aged ninety-two years, lives near town with his wife, to whom he has been married seventy years, and during all of that time he has been a member of the M. E.

Church. Shane Callison, living near, died in 1877, aged ninety-six years.

The first edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a log structure, built about 1800, which is now occupied by Charles Root. It was used also as a school-house. The present stone church was erected in 1845 by Richard Richards as contractor. The parsonage was built in 1878. Rev. D. Benton Winstead is the pastor. The graveyard ground in its rear was a donation from John Lamott. Interred there are

Maria, wife of Jackson Belt, who died June 4, 1880, aged 63.

Elizabeth, wife of John Cox, died Aug. 20, 1872, aged 77.

Nicholas Gardner, died Nov. 3, 1874, aged 65.

Jeremiah Malehorn, died Feb. 28, 1871, aged 17.

Anna, wife of Christian Wiener, died March 28, 1868.

Leonard Belt, died Nov. 7, 1871, aged 59.

Mary, wife of Caleb Blizzard, died July 7, 1866, aged 56.

Susan, wife of Eliza Goreuch, died July 1, 1867, aged 62.

Reidiah Caltrider, died Oct. 3, 1876, aged 71; and her husband, John Caltrider, born March 5, 1795, died Feb. 28, 1867.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard D. Annacost, died July 16, 1880, aged 68.

Moses Myers, died Nov. 18, 1851, aged 58; and his wife, Jane, March 18, 1868, aged 67.

Eleanor, wife of Dr. Henson L. Drach (U. S. Army), died Oct. 3, 1861, aged 32; and Susan, wife of Dr. Roberts Bartholow (U. S. Army), died July 6, 1862, aged 28, both daughters of John and Rachel Lamott. The latter (Rachel) died Jan. 11, 1850, aged 46.

George Ports, died April 18, 1872, aged 70.

Joshua Tipton, born Aug. 14, 1800, died Sept. 26, 1853.

Dr. J. Elbaugh, died Oct. 13, 1818, aged 24.

Abalom Null, died Feb. 24, 1862, aged 40.

Rev. Anon Richards was the first preacher of this church, and died but a few years ago nearly one hundred years old.

The United Brethren church is situated one mile from town, at Greenmount, on the Hanover pike. Its pastor is Rev. J. R. Snake.

The Lutheran congregation has no church edifice, but holds its services in the hall of the Independent Order of Red Men. Rev. H. Burk is pastor.

Dehoff's church, not now standing, was near Greenmount, and was built over seventy years ago by John Dehoff, who preached himself, although a plain farmer with limited education.

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 24, of the Independent Order of Red Men, was instituted about 1845. It owns a fine hall and is in a flourishing condition. William A. Murray is its Chief of Records and Keeper of Seal.

Snydesburg is on the east branch of the Potomac three and a half miles from Manchester, seven and a half miles from Westminster, and twenty-nine miles from Baltimore. The merchants are E. Snyder and J. H. Lippy, the latter being the postmaster.

St. Mark's church was erected in 1878 by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, who jointly use it for worship. The building committee were Michael Hillhart (Reformed), Jacob Yingling, and Mr. Ruby (Lutheran). The house was consecrated Sept. 29, 1878. The Lutheran organization was perfected March 9, 1879, when Jacob Yingling and Elisha Snyder were elected elders, Edmund Reed and Daniel S. Hano, deacons.

Houcksville is three miles from Patapsco, near the Patapsco River, thirty-four miles from Baltimore, and fifteen from Westminster. The merchants are S. A. Louver & Son, G. W. Keller, and A. J. Houck. The latter is postmaster, and it is from his family that the place takes its name. Geo. W. Keller has an extensive paper manufactory here. Dr. C. S. Davis is the physician of the town, and Dr. George Rupp the dentist. Mr. Keller's paper-factory gives employment to many mechanics and laborers. The water-power of the Patapsco at this point is magnificent, and numerous mills and factories are successfully operated.

The Bartholow family is one of the oldest in this district, and has given to the country a man distinguished at home and in Europe for his great medical learning and attainments. Dr. Roberts Bartholow was born and raised near Hampstead, and educated at Calvert College, after which he graduated at the University of Maryland. During the war of 1861-65 he was brigade surgeon on the staff of Gen. McClellan. After his resignation he took a professorship in the University of Maryland, and from there he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, at which place he was chosen Professor of Materia Medica of the Ohio Medical College. He is the author of several meritorious medical works. In March, 1879, this most skillful and scientific physician was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Dr. Bartholow, within the past ten years, has attracted the attention of his profession, both in Europe and America, by the freshness and vigor of his writings and the variety of his contributions to science. In the literature of his profession he is now an acknowledged authority, and the fact that Jefferson Medical College chose him for the responsible position named is an evidence that this standard institution is determined to keep abreast of the age. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas W. Wood, graduated on March 9, 1852, and practiced his profession at New Windsor until his removal to Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Susan, daughter of John and Rachel Lamott.

The following is a list of public school trustees in this district for 1881 and 1882, together with the

names of teachers and number of pupils in each school:

1. Jesse Brown's.—Leven Wright, John E. Houck, Adam Snaffer.
- 2 and 3. Snickersburg (Nos. 1 and 2).—J. Switzer, Wm. H. Ruby, John T. Reed.
4. Eberg.—John Strickland, George Gross, George Shaffer.
- 5 and 6.—Hampstead (Nos. 1 and 2).—James Sugars, William Houck, Jacob Caltrider.
7. Houcksville.—Michael Buchman, Joseph Brummel, A. J. Houck.
8. Emory Chapel.—Appointments deferred.
9. Lowe's.—Miles Long, D. Leister, Lewis Green.
10. Saleau.—J. M. Bush, John P. Murray, John A. Armacost.
11. Mount Union Mills.—Thomas J. Gorsuch, Casper Milbrander, William Kagle.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

1. E. S. Martin, 39 pupils; 2. A. Eugenia Foltz, 36 pupils; 3. J. H. L. Boyer, 39 pupils; 4. G. A. Leister, 46 pupils; 5. Mettie Miller, 41 pupils; 6. W. A. Abbott, 42 pupils; 7. Joel Sykes, 58 pupils; 8. Anna M. Buckingham, 27 pupils; 9. J. Thomas Green, 27 pupils; 10. Sadie E. Myers, 34 pupils; 11. John W. Rihl, 48 pupils.

The justices are Dr. Hanson T. Drach, John W. Abbott; Constable, Benjamin Croft.

Below are given the votes cast for local officers in this district from 1851 to 1861, inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioner: F. J. Smith 101, Daniel Hoover 59, F. J. Smith 126, Daniel Hoover 88.
- 1853.—For Justices: D. W. Houck 184, Richard Harris 160, H. Jordan 68; Constables: John Marsh 67, Jetson L. Gill 179; Road Supervisor: Joseph Armacost 174, Jacob Lippo 72.
- 1855.—For Justices: Richard Harris 122, Jesse Brown 163, John Fowler 141, George Richards 130; Constables: J. L. Gill 137, J. Campbell 121; Road Supervisor: E. Ebaugh 110, Leonard Belt 154.
- 1857.—For Justices: Dr. H. M. Drach 183, George Richards 189, J. L. Gill 120, Daniel Richards 116; Constables: H. W. Potts 177, Jetson Ebaugh 121; Road Supervisor: L. Belt 172, C. P. Frick 121, William Corbin 8.
- 1859.—For Justices: H. M. Drach 162, Jesse Brown 149, John Lamotte 62, R. Harris 137; Constables: J. G. Gittinger 175, Jerome Ebaugh 134; Road Supervisor: Leonard Belt 179, Henry Stansbury 130.
- 1861.—For Justices: W. S. Wooden 209, Jacob Miller 194, Jesse Brown 116, Richard Harris 131; Constables: Elisha Brouwell 216, Alfred Ruby 108; Road Supervisor: William Houck 199, Leonard Belt 152.

The reputation of Hampstead District for good order has been uniformly excellent, and there has seldom happened anything of an exciting character to arouse the feelings of the inhabitants. On the night of Feb. 12, 1870, however, at a place known as Houck & Hoffman's fulling-mill, and about one mile from the store of D. W. Houck, Edward Woolman, a German, stabbed Samuel P. Linkinholer to the heart with a shoemaker's knife, killing him instantly. At

the subsequent investigation Woolman was discharged from custody, it having been shown that the homicide was committed in self-defense.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT, No. 9.

The Ninth District of Carroll County, known as Franklin, is bounded on the north by the districts of New Windsor and Westminster, on the west by Freedom, on the south by Howard County, and on the west by Frederick County. Morgan's Run waters the northern portion of the district, Gillis' Falls the centre and south, and a number of small streams pass through the western part of Franklin. The southern extremity of Franklin District is traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which offers unlimited facilities for the disposal of produce, and the Western Maryland passes through New Windsor, not very far from the northern boundary. The following are the metes and bounds prescribed by the commission of 1837, which were afterwards slightly altered by an act of Assembly passed May 23, 1853, and already given :

"Beginning at Parr's Spring; thence with the Western Branch of Potomac Falls to the junction of Gillis's Falls; thence with Gillis's Falls to James Steel's, leaving him in District No. 3; thence with a straight line to a branch crossing the new Liberty road near Conway's; thence with a straight line to Crawford's road at the old Liberty; thence up the old Liberty road to Fifer's old fields; thence with the road running near Gideon Mitchell's, leaving him in District No. 9; thence with said road to Morgan's Run; thence up Morgan's Run to Hawkins' Branch, to a road leading from Benjamin Gorsuch to George Warfield's store; thence with the road leading to the 'Stone Chapel;' thence with Howard's road to Turkey Foot Branch; thence down said branch to Philip Nicodemuses mill; thence with the lines of District No. 2 to Sandis' Mill; thence with the county line to the place of beginning."

Franklinville was made the place for holding the polls. The district contained 2225 inhabitants in 1880.

This district was settled by the English and emigrants from the southern counties of the province of Maryland. Among the first settlers were the Franklins, from whom the district took its name, Charles and Alexander Warfield, John and David Evans, Rawlingses, Reaches, Samuel Kutzmiller, the Waterses, Brasherses, Spurriers, Gosnells, Barneses, Ingelses, Buckingham, Lindsays, Dorseys, Bennetts (Samuel, Benjamin, and Lloyd), Selbys, Hoods, and Elbins.

Danezer church (M. E.), a frame building, is situated in the eastern part of the district, on the road from Windfield to Defiance, and was built in 1851. For the past six years it has been a part of the New Windsor Circuit, and before that was connected with Westminster. Its pastors for 1881 were Revs. James Cadogan and Howard Downs. In the graveyard adjoining the church are buried

Perry C. Harp, died April 26, 1879, aged 50.

Eliza Ann, wife of R. L. Foyver, died Oct. 17, 1872, aged 10.

Nicholas H. Jenkins, died Jan. 31, 1877, aged 61.

Arrey, wife of Warner Pickett, born June 29, 1821, died Jan. 28, 1871.

Marcilia, wife of J. T. Jenkins, born Oct. 16, 1848, died Aug. 2, 1872.

Joseph Atkins, of First Massachusetts Cavalry, died July 8, 1863, aged 21.

Catharine Harp, died Nov. 16, 1874, aged 73.

John Day, died March 5, 1871, aged 60; and his wife, Emily, born Jan. 29, 1818, died April 30, 1875.

Joshua Grimes, died April 12, 1867, aged 61.

David A. Hittabidel, born Aug. 23, 1818, died Nov. 21, 1862; and Temperance, his wife, died Dec. 31, 1866, aged 51.

Samuel Choate, born Jan. 28, 1822, died Nov. 1, 1862.

Hamilton P. Skidmore, died March 17, 1878, aged 51.

Ruth Ann, wife of Basil Shipley, died Feb. 21, 1859, aged 27.

Corleina, wife of Perry G. Burdett, died April 28, 1857, aged 28.

Catharine, wife of Joseph Trizzell, died Jan. 16, 1871, aged 63.

John W. Griswell, died Nov. 18, 1858, aged 12; and Ruth, his wife, Dec. 28, 1879, aged 66.

Sarah A. Rawlings, born Nov. 5, 1809, died May 29, 1878.

Catharine, wife of Dr. J. Rinehart, died Dec. 19, 1879, aged 25.

Corrilla, wife of John A. Snider, died Jan. 23, 1872, aged 39.

Taylorville was named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the first house was built in it in May, 1846, by Henry D. Franklin. Mr. Franklin still resides therein, and has adjoining a wagon-making shop, which he carries on. The second settler in the place was David Buckingham, who keeps a store and is the postmaster.

The Methodist Episcopal church is a neat frame edifice erected in 1878, before which services were held in a building constructed in 1850, and now used as a band hall. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Shriner, and the Sunday-school superintendent is Thomas Shipley. In the cemetery attached to the church are buried James Beach, born Aug. 19, 1846, died Oct. 29, 1880; Charles G. Franklin, died Dec. 24, 1878, aged seventy; N. Harvey Shipley, died Feb. 4, 1881, aged eighteen; Louisa, wife of David Buckingham, died July 22, 1849, aged forty-two.

Franklinville is seven and a half miles from Mount Airy and near Parr's Falls, a small stream which drains the neighborhood. It was settled in the beginning of the century, and named for the Franklin family, one of the first to settle in the district, about 1745. R. Dorsey is merchant and postmaster, and Dr. R. O. D. Warfield, the physician of the village. William Long, John Elgin, and John T. Derr have shoe-shops, and George Pickett and Jesse Wilson are the millers. It is the voting place of the district, and is pleasantly situated on the old Liberty road.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South (Behary

was organized in 1871, under the auspices of Rev. A. Q. Flaherty, and its neat frame edifice was built in the same year. Its pastors have been:

1871-73, Rev. A. Q. Flaherty; 1873-76, Rev. David Bush; 1876-79, Rev. W. R. Stringer; 1879-82, Rev. M. G. Balthis.

In the graveyard in its rear are, among others, the following interments:

Levin Gossnell, died Dec. 21, 1879, aged 86.
 Lemmett Spurrer, died Nov. 9, 1879, aged 75; and his wife, Rachel, died Dec. 25, 1879, aged 77.
 Lizzie M., wife of Samuel Elgin, died March 1, 1875, aged 68.
 Lewis Lindsay, died Nov. 21, 1878, aged 57.
 Casadora Lindsay, died June 18, 1876, aged 28.
 Charles W. Franklin, died March 1, 1874, aged 53.
 Samuel Kitzmiller, died Sept. 13, 1854, and born May 10, 1799; and his wife, Catharine, born June 8, 1799, died June 21, 1865.
 Thomas B. Franklin, died Oct. 30, 1878, aged 65.

Winfield is six miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Woodbine, and was named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott. The Bethel Church of God, Rev. Mr. Palmer, is located here. The village was established about 1851 and 1852. Franklin Grange, No. 117, of Patrons of Husbandry, of which Dr. F. J. Crawford was for a long time Master, holds its meetings in Winfield. H. M. Zile is a merchant in the village, and James Easton postmaster. Dr. F. J. Crawford is the physician. Its schools, Pine Orchard and Jenkins', are among the best in the county.

Mount Airy, so named from its elevated and healthy location, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. J. C. Duvall is postmaster and track foreman. The store-keepers are J. B. Runkles, S. E. Grove, A. Anderson, and Cochran & Harrington. The hotels are kept by R. A. Nelson and C. A. Smith. Drs. B. H. Todd and J. E. Bromwell are the physicians, and T. P. Mullinix, railroad and express agent. The Mount Airy Coal and Iron Company was incorporated March 9, 1854, with F. A. Schley, J. M. Schley, Thomas Hammond, George Schley, and John G. Lynn as incorporators.

Newport, a small hamlet, lies near the Frederick County line.

Parrsville and Ridgeville, small villages, lie south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the former is a Methodist Episcopal church, and between it and Mount Airy is the Presbyterian church.

Hooper's Delight, a neat brick school-house, a mile from Sam's Creek, was built in 1875.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, a brick building of two stories and a basement, was erected in 1850 on the site where the old log structure stood in 1815. It belongs to the New Windsor Circuit,

and its pastors for 1881 were Rev. Howard Downs and J. A. Fadden. The beautiful cemetery adjoining the church contains the graves of the following persons:

Thomas Devilbiss, died July 12, 1878, aged 77.
 Benjamin Bennett, born Aug. 21, 1809, died Dec. 23, 1863.
 Robert Bennett, died March 26, 1856, aged 78; and Elizabeth Bennett, died Jan. 4, 1846, aged 78.
 Nathan B. Stocksdale, born Feb. 2, 1806, died Jan. 20, 1865.
 Jesse M. Zile, born July 26, 1831, died June 11, 1875.
 Lewis Keefer, born July 31, 1803, died Sept. 7, 1880; and Rachel, his wife, died July 26, 1873, aged 63.
 Mahlen, son of Casper and A. L. Devilbiss, died Nov. 8, 1878, aged 44.
 Casper Devilbiss, died March 4, 1868, aged 73.
 Mary Hiteshow, died Dec. 10, 1871, aged 83.
 Sarah T. Seiber, died Nov. 21, 1871, aged 55.
 Mary Nushaum, died Jan. 1, 1864, aged 44.
 David Nushaum, died Sept. 24, 1861, aged 60.
 Benjamin Sharrets, born Feb. 19, 1808, died Aug. 24, 1873.
 Mary M. Sharrets, born April 2, 1812, died March 26, 1854.
 John L. Reigler, born July 5, 1805, died April 12, 1879; and Annie, his wife, died March 24, 1862, aged 58.
 Ursula Barbara Reigler, born Dec. 14, 1811, died March 5, 1874.
 John Greenwood, born Feb. 25, 1817, died Feb. 12, 1878.
 Ellen Chase, died June 19, 1874, aged 62.
 Mary E., wife of R. Dorsey, born Oct. 20, 1829, died April 17, 1873.
 Urland Greenwood, died Dec. 3, 1875, aged 57.
 Stephen Gorsuch, died June 3, 1880, aged 80.
 Jane Gorsuch, born June 19, 1786, died Sept. 3, 1856.
 Nathan, son of Stephen and Jane Gorsuch, born Jan. 26, 1826, died April 6, 1849.
 Thomas Poole, died Aug. 31, 1821, aged 37.
 Dr. Lewis Kelly, died April 13, 1872, aged 50.
 Alexander Warfield, died Jan. 6, 1835, aged 70; and his wife, Jemima, died Nov. 20, 1847, aged 72.
 Elizabeth Worthington, born Oct. 22, 1826, died July 6, 1851.
 Rev. Joshua Jones, died Sept. 19, 1836, aged 70; and his wife, Annie, March 12, 1811, aged 33.
 Horatio J. Warfield, died Aug. 3, 1877, aged 53.
 Rev. Geo. W. Johnson, born Oct. 10, 1841, died May 28, 1874.
 Francis A. Davis, died Dec. 7, 1850, aged 50; and his wife, Cecilia, died Aug. 28, 1849, aged 40.
 Rev. John Davis, died April 28, 1817, aged 85.
 Joshua Warfield, died April 1, 1880, aged 79.
 Evelina C. Warfield, died May 21, 1877, aged 47.
 David Warfield, died March 1, 1871, aged 43.
 Virginia S., wife of J. P. Nail, died July 22, 1874, aged 28.

Near this church—but a few yards away—is the old Alexander Warfield homestead. It is now occupied by Rev. Charles A. Reid, a native of Virginia, who began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Warfield, and granddaughter of Alexander Warfield. The latter's father was one of the earliest settlers in the district, and owned all the land around the Bethel church. Alexander Warfield was first married to Elizabeth Woodward, Dec. 30, 1788, by whom he had four children. He was again married March 11, 1797, to Jemima Dorsey. His house,

built over a hundred years ago and now occupied by Rev. Dr. Reid, was the early stopping place of Bishop Asbury and all the circuit riders and preachers. Bishop Asbury visited it last in 1816. Mr. Warfield was church steward in 1801, and active in the church services until his death, Jan. 6, 1835. At John Evan's old house, now owned by Jesse Stern, was likewise a home for preachers, and preaching held there as late as 1809, when services were transferred to the house of Benjamin Bennett. The Evan's house was a log structure one and a half stories high. Samuel and Lloyd Bennett were early converted to Methodism, and became noted in the church.

Creameries.—Pinkney J. Bennett owns two creameries, both of which are in successful operation, one of which is located in the Franklin District and the other in New Windsor. He is the largest butter producer in Maryland. His establishments are fitted up with the best of machinery, and together have a capacity of ten thousand pounds of butter daily. His varied appliances include five horse engines. At present he is making about five thousand pounds daily, while the average daily yield throughout the year is six thousand pounds. The lands in the vicinity are finely adapted to the business, producing the best of blue grass and clover, and are free from noxious weeds. Mr. Bennett gets his milk from thirty-five farmers, and the amount used is the product of a herd of four hundred cows, all healthy and vigorous animals. The butter is made by machinery, and is never touched by the employes during its manufacture. He also makes ice-cream and ships milk, but makes no cheese. He does not think that the increased value of the product is equivalent to the extra labor, and believes his butter will keep longer. The yield per hundred pounds of milk he also thinks to be greater than cheese-makers realize, and by returning the sour milk to the farmers for their pigs, he can buy for less than if it were retained for cheese-making.

The price the farmers get for the milk is equivalent, if they made it into butter, to about twenty-five cents per pound of butter.

The creameries are two stories high, thirty-five by forty feet, with engine-houses ten by twelve feet, and are erected over streams of running water.

The farmers of the county are awakening to the importance of creameries, and at their solicitation Mr. Bennett is considering the establishment of two more.

He has been in the business since 1876, and since the first difficulties were overcome, of the educating of the farmers of his vicinity to keeping pastures and the necessity of cleanliness, he has been quite successful in his enterprises. He is a progressive and

energetic gentleman, and has ample means to back him.

Harrisville, a small hamlet, is in the western part of Franklin District and on the Frederick County line.

Hood & Clary have a store here, and the place has a mill and several shops.

Watersville is a village situated in the Franklin District, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about forty miles from Baltimore. The Methodist Episcopal and Baptist congregations have a place of worship. England & Kenly are the merchants of the town, and the former is postmaster. Dr. S. R. Waters is the practicing physician for the village and the surrounding country, and it is from his family, one of the oldest in the district, that the town derives its name. Joshua Hall is the railroad foreman stationed at this point, and D. L. Kenly is the railroad and express agent. The country in the vicinity of the village is noted as a tobacco-growing region.

David Crawford, one of the first settlers in New Windsor District, where in early days he was a leading man in public affairs, was a native of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Lloyd, from which union were born seven sons and two daughters. Of these, Evan Lloyd Crawford married Isabella Smith, a daughter of Duncan Smith. She was born at Inverness, Scotland, near the city of Edinburgh, and came to America with her parents when a little girl. Evan Lloyd Crawford was the father of one son and four girls, who grew up to maturity, and of the latter three yet survive. The son, Francis Jesse Crawford, was born on the farm on which he now resides, then in Baltimore County, Nov. 1, 1819. Until twenty-one years of age he worked on the farm, and attended the neighborhood schools during the winter months. He then attended for three years the academy at Johns-ville, Frederick Co., of which that eminent instructor, Prof. John S. Sandbach, was principal. Among his classmates was Judge William N. Hayden, of Westminster. He taught school for several winters near home, in both Baltimore and Frederick Counties, to acquire funds sufficient to enable him to prosecute his studies for the medical profession. He then read medicine with Dr. James H. Claggett, of Washington County, one of the most distinguished physicians of his day, after which he attended the lectures of Washington University, in Baltimore, where he graduated in the class of 1843 and '44. In that institution he was under the tutelage of such eminent and learned men as Drs. Baxley, Vaughan, Jennings, Mowear, and Webster, great lights in the medical world. After his graduation he returned to his



⁶⁶
Francis J. Cranford, M.D.

home in Franklin District and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged for thirty-eight years. In that period of time he has not been excelled as a practitioner, and before the war his practice extended over a field now filled by some eight physicians. In one year he paid two thousand two hundred medical visits, of which sixty-five were in obstetrical cases. The doctor is a strong Democrat in politics and active in the councils of his party, and, although often solicited by his friends, has never firmly refused to be an aspirant for office. Some thirty years ago he became a member of Salem Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., at Westminster, and subsequently of Columbia Encampment, No. 14, of the same place. On the institution of St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., at Defiance, in May, 1857, he was one of its charter members, and since then has passed all the chairs, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is Master of Franklin Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 117, and was largely instrumental in its organization. Although connected with no denomination, he is a liberal giver to all the churches in his neighborhood. He was married in May, 1853, to Ruth Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of Benjamin Bennett, of Franklin District, by which union he has five children: Fannie Belle, married to Dr. R. O. D. Warfield; Kate Emma, married to Henry S. Davis; Francis Albert, William Lloyd, and Charles Clement, besides two daughters who died young. Dr. Crawford's fine farm of three hundred and seventy acres, known as Waterloo, is within some sixty yards of the Frederick County line. He is a self-made man, who, with no resources with which to begin life but a firm will and energy, has by his ability and industry reached an eminent place in his profession, and has been otherwise very successful in life. He is the most noted fox-hunter in the county, and has a pack of eighteen hounds unsurpassed in this part of Maryland. He is also a fine horseman, and in breeding horses has made the Morgan steek a specialty, having years ago purchased from Col. Carroll a pure-blooded Morgan mare. His horses are among the first in Carroll County. In cattle he prefers Alderneys or Jerseys, and his herds take rank with the best and purest in the State.

Below are given the votes cast for local officers in this district from 1851 to 1861, inclusive:

- 1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioner: Charles Denning 87, Stephen Gorsuch 56, Charles Denning 156, Evan L. Crawford 44.
- 1852.—For Justices: Thos. B. Owings 145, Charles Denning 161, E. L. Crawford 52, John Hood 171, David Backinghaus 117, Aquila Pickett 159; Constables: Joshua Shuster 175, Lewis Lindsey 116, H. B. Skidmore 53, Nimrod Buck-

ingham 118; Road Supervisor: F. J. Crawford 148, A. P. Barnes 160.

1855.—For Justices: Milton Bussard 209, Aquila Pickett 203, A. Albaugh 215, T. B. Owings 135, C. Denning 127, G. W. Chase 87; Constables: John Hood 222, J. Crissell 233, Henry Lida 117; Road Supervisor: Wm. Gosnell 223, J. Nauhaum 127.

1857.—For Justices: T. B. Owings 105, A. Pickett 166, Abraham Albaugh 172, F. A. Switzer 186, John Hood 83; Constables: Vachel Hammond 199, J. V. Crissell 212; Road Supervisor: G. H. Davis 124, W. Gosnell 177.

1859.—For Justices: T. B. Owings 116, John Hood 174, F. A. Switzer 163, Aquila Pickett 164, J. Thomas Young 185; Constables: W. W. Pickett 184, J. B. Runkle 173; Road Supervisor: Jesse Jarrett 98, Kanan Sprinkle 67.

1861.—For Justices: J. W. Cochran 256, John T. Young 255, Aquila Pickett 247; Constables: W. W. Pickett 218, W. P. Davis 261; Road Supervisor: W. H. Barnes 261.

The following is a list of public school trustees for 1881 and 1882, together with the names of teachers and number of scholars:

1. Parr's Ridge.—No appointments.
2. Chestnut Grove.—James H. Steele, Wesley P. Gosnell, Dr. S. R. Waters.
3. Cabbage Spring.—J. N. Selby, S. Hood, N. Davis.
4. Franksville.—Ambrose G. Franklin, W. H. Barnes, G. W. Baker.
5. Pine Orchard.—Augustus Brown, David Zipp, David Cover.
6. Salem.—Wm. Y. Frizzell, John B. T. Sellman, Vincent Cresswell.
7. Hooper's Delight.—No appointments.
8. Ridge.—Richard J. Brashears, Wesley Harrison, James Hood.
1. Fairview (African).—No appointments.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

1. Ettie Shipley, 41 pupils; 2. Sallie N. Waters, 25 pupils;
3. Clara Selby, 40 pupils; 4. Jacob Farver, 41 pupils;
5. A. W. Buckingham, 41 pupils; 6. Louisa A. Hoffman, 41 pupils;
7. C. W. Reagan, 32 pupils; 8. Geo. A. Davis, 41 pupils;
- 1 (colored school), John H. Henderson, 32 pupils.

MIDDLEBURG DISTRICT, No. 10.

The Tenth District of Carroll County, generally known as Middleburg, is bounded on the north by the Taneytown District, on the west by the districts of Uniontown and Union Bridge and by Frederick County, on the south by Frederick County. The Monocacy River, Double Pipe Creek, and Little Pipe Creek separate the district from Frederick County, while Big Pipe Creek flows through the centre of the district. These streams and their tributaries supply an abundance of water for all purposes. The Western Maryland Railroad passes through the southern portion of the district, and the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad divides it very nearly into equal portions, these roads furnishing ample facilities

for outside communication, trade, and traffic. The district in 1850 had a population of 1221.

Middleburg District was created by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24, 1852, in which William Shepperd, William Shaw, and John Claibough were named as commissioners to ascertain and fix the boundaries. The town of Middleburg was chosen as the place for holding the polls. The first settlers in the district were Scotch-Irish. They entered upon and cleared up a large amount of land between 1750 and 1770.

Among the pioneers in this portion of the State were Normand Bruce, Philip and Francis Key, Upton Scott, the Delaplans, Denises, and Landises. "Terra Rubra," a tract of eighteen hundred and sixty-five acres, was patented in 1752 to Philip Key, and "Runnymede," of three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven acres, to Francis Key and Upton Scott in 1767.

Normand Bruce was sheriff of Frederick County before the Revolution under the proprietary government, and the most important personage in this part of the county. "New Bedford," of five thousand three hundred and one acres, was patented in 1762 to Daniel McKenzie and John Lagsden.

John Ross Key, son of Philip Key, the owner of "Terra Rubra," was born in 1754. He was a lieutenant in the First Artillery, which went from Maryland at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and owned a large estate in Middleburg District, then a part of Taneytown, in Frederick County. His wife, Anne Phebe Key, was born in 1775. Their mansion was of brick, with centre and wings and long porches. It was situated in the centre of a large lawn, shaded by trees, and had attached to it an extensive terraced garden adorned with shrubbery and flowers. Near by flowed Pipe Creek through a dense woods. A copious spring of the purest water was at the foot of the hill. A meadow of waving grass spread out towards the Catoctin Mountain, which could often be seen at sunset curtained in clouds of crimson and gold. When the labors of the farm were over, in the evening, the negroes were summoned to prayers with the family, which were usually conducted by Francis Scott Key when he was there, and by his mother when he was away. After prayers, almost every night, as was common on plantations in Maryland, music and dancing might be heard at the quarters of the negroes until a late hour. It was at this happy home that Roger Brooke Taney, then a young attorney, and subsequently chief justice of the United States, married, Jan. 7, 1806, Anne Phebe Charlton Key, daughter of the proprietor of the estate. John Ross Key died Oct. 9, 1821, and

his wife, Anne Phebe, July 8, 1850. Both are buried in Frederick City, in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Their daughter, the wife of Judge Taney, died of yellow fever at Point Comfort, Va., Sept. 29, 1855, and is buried near her parents in the same lot, by the side of her daughters, Ellen M. and Alice Carroll.

No man in Frederick County took a more active part in the Revolutionary struggle than John Ross Key, who fought on the field, and was of great service to the patriot cause in committees and as a counselor. As early as 1770, when a mere boy, he attended the preliminary meetings of the pioneers held at Taneytown to consult as to the odious stamp measures then oppressing the colonies. He was the father of the wife of Chief Justice Taney and of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner,"—one a woman of rare virtues and graces, and the other the favorite national poet.

Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was a native of Middleburg District, where he was born Aug. 1, 1779. A graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, he adopted the law as his profession, began his practice at Frederick, and thence removed to Georgetown, D. C. He was for many years district attorney for the District of Columbia. His only sister was the wife of Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States. Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is one of his sons-in-law.¹

In personal appearance Mr. Key was tall and thin, cleanly shaven, with a head of heavy brown hair, disposed to curl slightly. He had a face of marked beauty, of peculiar oval form, and a notable sweetness of expression. He had large, dreamy, poetic eyes, and a genuinely sympathetic and mobile countenance. A portrait in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Turner, who with some of her descendants lives in California, has been copied for the statue to adorn the monument which is to be erected to him in accordance with the \$150,000 bequest for that purpose of James Lick, the millionaire.

Mr. Key died in Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Charles Howard, and was buried in the Monumental City. At the death of his wife, in 1857, his remains were removed and placed by the side of her remains in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick City, under the direction of his son-in-law, Hon. George Hunt Pendleton, United States senator from Ohio, who married his daughter Alice, the favorite niece of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.

Daniel Turner, who graduated at the head of the

¹ A full sketch of him will be found in the history of Frederick County.

first class which went out from West Point Military Academy, was a nephew of Jacob Turner, one of three commissioned officers who, with six soldiers, were killed in the battle of Germantown.

After the war of 1812, Turner retired from the army and became a member of Congress from North Carolina. John Randolph, then in Congress, an intimate friend of John Ross Key, and a frequent visitor at his hospitable home, took Mr. Turner there and introduced him into the Key family, one of whose daughters he married.

The Scott family was an old one in the district, and one of its most noted members, Hon. Upton Scott, was born in Annapolis in 1810, when his mother was on a visit to her relatives. He was a delegate to the General Assembly in 1846, and in 1866 removed to Baltimore County, and later to Baltimore City. Governor Whyte appointed him a justice of the peace for the city, and he was reappointed by Governor Carroll. Mr. Scott died in Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1881. He was the father of Mrs. Judge William N. Hayden, and brother-in-law of Hon. John B. Boyle, both of Westminster. His father, John Scott, married a daughter of Normand Bruce.

Middleburg, the largest village in the district, is situated on the Frederick road. The land on the south side of that road was originally owned by the Brooks family, and it was a dense woods in 1800. The town in 1817 comprised the following houses: The old stone house now occupied by William Dukart was then kept as a tavern by William Neal. An old stone house also stood upon the site of J. H. Winebrenner's dwelling, a part of which was, in 1817, used by Mr. Clapsaddle as a blacksmith-shop. Mr. Fulwiler, a tailor, lived in the house now occupied by Dr. Thompson, which was built about the year 1800 by John Dust, and is the oldest house in the village. The stone house now owned by Arnold was built in 1815, or thereabouts, and was then owned by Dickey Brooks. The tavern now owned by Lewis Lynn was also built about the year 1815. The building now occupied by Mr. Williams, and which belongs to Mary Koontz, was built in 1816, and was intended to be used as a bank, as at that time there was talk of organizing a county, and Middleburg was to be the county-seat. Dr. William Zollicoffer was the physician, and moved here in 1817, and lived in a shed-house which was attached to the Williams property. Mr. Steiner kept a store in the house where Mr. Thompson now lives, there being then an additional building attached to it, which has since been removed. Mr. Zultzer kept a store in the Williams property. The old well which is situated on the pike south of

Mr. Arnold's residence was dug by an Irishman, named Elick Fulton, in 1803. It is supposed that the town received its name from the fact that it is situated about middle way between Westminster and Frederick. It did not improve much until after the war of 1812-14, when, under the lead of Mr. Wine-miller, several fine houses were erected. The house now occupied by Susanna Dehoff was standing in 1817, and was owned by her mother.

At a meeting of the "Columbian Independent Company," commanded by Capt. Nicholas Snider, of Taneytown, and the "Independent Pipe Creek Company," under the command of Capt. Thomas Hook, held at Middleburg, Oct. 13, 1821, information of the death of Gen. John Ross Key was first received. Middleburg is on the Western Maryland Railroad, forty-eight miles from Baltimore and fifteen from Westminster, in a fertile and thriving section of country. The merchants are Ferdinand Warner and H. D. Fuss; the physician, Dr. Charles Thompson; and the hotel-keeper, Lewis F. Lynn. A large pottery establishment is conducted by U. T. Winemiller.

The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is quite old, held its services in the old log school-house until 1850, when the church was built. Rev. William Keith was the pastor in 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Haslet, who was followed by Rev. J. D. Moore, Rev. William Ferguson, Rev. George Madewell, Rev. Charles West, Rev. Mr. Smith, and others. E. O. Elridge is the present pastor. The officers of the church are C. Brooks, Mr. Buffington, J. A. Miller, E. C. Uter. Attached to this church is a neat cemetery, and the following persons are buried there:

- Isaac Dern, died March 9, 1861, aged 75.
- Mary, wife of Joshua Delaplaine, died Aug. 11, 1862, aged 87 years, 4 months, 20 days.
- John Delaplaine, born Aug. 10, 1793, died Feb. 10, 1868.
- Abraham L. Lynn, born Aug. 13, 1844, died April 5, 1872.
- Anna E., wife of D. H. Lynn, died Aug. 17, 1873, aged 20 years, 7 months, 7 days.
- Anna R., wife of C. W. Winemiller, died April 7, 1876, aged 32 years, 5 months, 19 days.
- Michael Maghley, born April 16, 1799, died Dec. 19, 1878.
- Joshua Parrish, died March 27, 1862, aged 59 years, 7 months, 24 days.
- John Wesley Wilson, born April 7, 1818, died Oct. 11, 1856.
- Mary Dayhoof, died Jan. 1, 1858, aged 47 years, 1 month, 13 days.
- Joseph Dayhoof, died Feb. 16, 1862, aged 57 years, 18 days.
- William Koons, born July 2, 1794, died Dec. 15, 1852.
- John Nipple, born Jan. 27, 1815, died Dec. 31, 1877.
- Margaret Samba, wife of Joshua S., died June 18, 1850, aged 50 years, 7 months, 14 days.
- Henrietta, wife of Evan C. Otts, died March 24, 1856, aged 35 years, 9 days.
- Catharine, wife of George Hoque, died Jan. 22, 1853, aged 86.

Frederick Dern, Jr., died May 20, 1867, aged 35 years, 11 months, 23 days.

Mary J., his wife, died May 31, 1861, aged 36 years, 4 months, 18 days.

Frederick, Sophia, John W., their three children.

Ann P., daughter of J. and M. Winemiller, died Dec. 11, 1859, aged 16 years, 2 months, 25 days.

John H. Winemiller, died March 14, 1879, aged 59 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Susan Alice, their daughter, died Dec. 2, 1859, aged 11 years, 10 months, 7 days.

John N. F. Winemiller, died Dec. 8, 1859, aged 8 years, 1 day.

Thomas Hook, died May 12, 1869, aged 77 years, 23 days.

Sarah Hook, died May 17, 1868, aged 83 years, 4 months, 23 days.

Elizabeth C. Hook, died June 13, 1858, aged 33 years, 14 days.

Regina E., daughter of J. M. and Agnes McAllister, died Jan. 4, 1863, aged 16 years, 10 months, 1 day.

Lavinia Margaret, wife of Abendago Flick, died Nov. 8, 1855, aged 27 years, 23 days.

John W. McAllister, died Nov. 10, 1880, aged 82 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Agnes McAllister, died Oct. 23, 1880, aged 75 years, 9 months, 13 days.

David Hope, died Nov. 1, 1859, aged 57 years, 4 months, 22 days.

Keysville, a small village, received its title from the fact that the land upon which the old school-house and church were built was presented to the inhabitants by Francis Scott Key.

Though the house in which Mr. Key was born has disappeared, a large barn and spring-house, which he built not long before he died, are still standing on the farm now owned by John Winemiller, and occupied by Jacob Wentz.

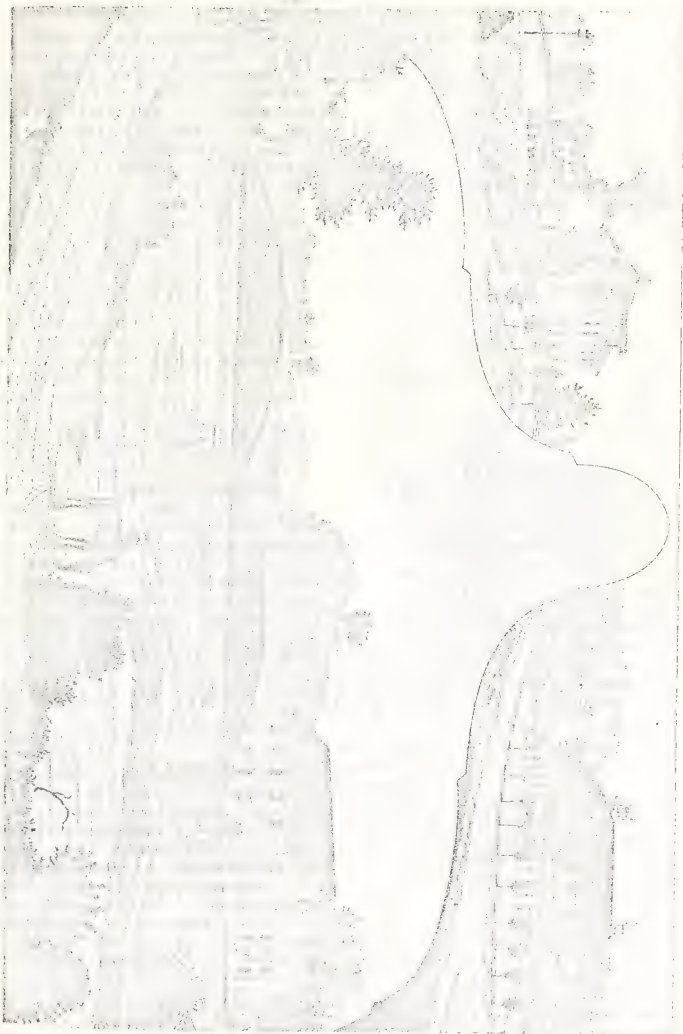
Double Pipe Creek is on the Western Maryland Railroad, fifty-one miles from Baltimore. Double Pipe Creek, from which it takes its name, is near, and furnishes water sufficient for milling and other purposes. The improvements recently made indicate the zeal and energy of the people. Of the Dunker Church, here located, Revs. D. Panel and Daniel R. Saylor are the preachers. The merchants are John T. Ott, J. W. Weant, and J. H. Angell; the latter is also postmaster. The physician is Dr. Charles H. Diller. William T. Miller has a cooper's factory, and C. B. Anders runs the flouring-mill. There are several shops and local industries that give considerable business to the place.

The old stone mill at Double Pipe Creek, now owned and operated by C. B. Anders, has stood since 1794, in which year it was founded by Joshua Delaplaine, although it was not completed until 1800, as an inscription upon a stone in the "fire arch" bears witness. Joshua Delaplaine was a manufacturer of some note in his day, and carried on not only the grist-mill, but a woolen-mill on the opposite side of

the creek. The last-named structure still stands, but no looms have made music within its walls for these many years. In 1836, Henry Waspe built an addition to the grist-mill, making it what it now is. In 1878, C. B. Anders bought the mill and other property of Thomas Cover. Mr. Anders was born at Double Pipe Creek in 1850, and in the old Delaplaine mill his father, Aaron, was a miller many years ago. Aaron Anders removed to Linganore, and in the mill at that place followed his calling upwards of twenty-five years. C. B. Anders was placed in the Linganore mill when sixteen years of age, and has ever since followed the occupation of a miller. His mill, three stories in height, is furnished with four pairs of burrs, has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily, and is devoted almost exclusively to merchant-work. The motive power is supplied by two turbine-wheels measuring, respectively, fifty-four and thirty-six inches in diameter, with a head of nine feet. The manufacturing apparatus includes all the latest devised mill improvements. All the barrels used are manufactured in the mill. The total number of employes is seven. Choice Red Longberry wheat is chiefly used in the production of flour for shipment, and in Baltimore the "Double Pipe Creek" brand runs high. Mr. Anders owns also the old Delaplaine woolen-mill property, a brick residence on the Frederick County side of the creek, and two residences on the Carroll County side, besides the railroad warehouse. His home, near the railway depot, is a handsome two-story structure of imposing appearance. He built it in 1878, and spared no expense to make it a model of its kind. It is a striking object in the architecture of the village, and is conceded to be one of the most completely appointed homes in Carroll County.

Bruceville is a small village about the centre of the district. Long before the Revolutionary war, Normand Bruce, a Scotchman, emigrated to this country and settled in the Middleburg District, in the locality now known as Keysville. At that time the land in and about Bruceville was owned by John Ross Key. Bruce desiring the Key property for the purpose of building a mill on Big Pipe Creek, entered into negotiations with Key, which resulted in an exchange of their estates. Bruce erected a large stone mill, which stood until February, 1881, when it was partially destroyed by fire. He also built a dwelling-house, the same which is now occupied by Frederick Mehrling. The town was laid out by Bruce and named about the close of the eighteenth century. Bruce had three children,—Betsey, who married John Scott, the parents of the late Upton Scott, Mrs. Daniel Swope, and Mrs. John Brook Boyle. Charles Bruce,

RESIDENCE MILL AND WAREHOUSE OF CHANDLER
DRAFT 1874. JOHN W. ANDERSON, D.S.



one of his sons, was born in Middleburg District, but in early life left this country and resided in the West Indies. While on a visit to his birthplace he first saw his sister, she then being a wife with a large family. Bruce was the third son. The Landis family came from Scotland in 1812, and located on a part of the Key estate. John Landis, one of the sons, who is still living, was in Washington in the year 1814, learning his trade, and was among the first who saw the British fleet sailing up the Potomac.

Nicholas Kuben was the earliest blacksmith in the town, and Jesse Cloud kept the hotel. Dr. Leggett was the physician, and Mr. Trego the merchant. Hudson and Brooks were prominent farmers who resided near the mill at the time of its erection.

What was at one time quite an extensive cemetery is at present a thick growth of underbrush, and contains only five graves the inscriptions upon which can be deciphered:

Basil Brooks, eldest son of Raphael and Jane, died Jan. 24, 1829, aged 56.

Robert T. Dodds, died April 17, 1806, aged 74, "a native of East Lothian County, Scotland, of Haddington, of Aberlady;" Selkirk Dodds, his wife, "a native of Edinburgh, Scotland," died April 21, 1826, aged 73.

John Dodds, their son, died Oct. 17, 1816, aged 42.

John Scott, died Feb. 28, 1814, aged 71.

It is stated that the body of Normand Bruce lies in this yard, but should the same be true, it is unmarked by even a grave.

Double Pipe Creek Division, No. 36, of Sons of Temperance, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 3, 1847. The incorporators were John E. H. Liggett, George H. Warsche, Isaac Dern, Eli Otto, Noah Pennington, Benjamin Poole, Martin Grimes, Nicholas Stansbury, Hiram Fogle, George Landers, James Thomas, William Carmack, Abednego Slick, Francis Carmack, Joseph Fogle, Jesse Anders, William Miller, Edward Carmack, Samuel Birely.

York Road is the station and post-office for Bruceville. It is a small village, at the junction of the Western Maryland Railroad with the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Line Railroad, and is sixteen miles from Westminster by rail. David Hiltabiddle is the railroad and express agent and postmaster. Dr. M. A. Lauver is the physician.

The following is the vote for local officers in this district from 1853 to 1861, inclusive:

1853.—Vote for Justices: Isaac Dern 113, David Otto 75, David Hope 67, J. W. McAllister 57; Constable: John Six 105; Road Supervisor: J. W. Wilson 43, Thomas Hook 80, Philip W. Harn 47.

1855.—For Justices: J. Delaplaine 123, David Otto 128, Thomas Hook 71, J. W. McAllister 74; Constables: John Six 115,

A. Slick 91; Road Supervisor: John Angell 100, H. Clabaugh 98.

1857.—For Justices: David Otto 174, John Delaplaine 144; Constables: John Six 160, J. S. Shriner 149; Road Supervisor: Jacob Saylor 177.

1859.—For Justices: Thomas Hook 93, John Delaplaine 130, A. S. Zentz 146; Constables: John Six 158, John A. Mackley 148; Road Supervisor: Ephraim Hiteshue 163.

1861.—For Justices: Samuel Angell 182, John Delaplaine 181; Constables: John Six 188, Samuel T. Linn 178; Road Supervisor: Nicholas Koons 143, A. S. Zentz 81.

The following are the public school trustees for 1881 and 1882, together with the names of teachers and number of pupils:

1. Mount Union.—John Shunk, J. Thaddeus Starr, Henry Williams.

2. Middleburg.—Dr. C. Thomson, Lewis Lynn, Moses Seabrook.

3. Bruceville.—Jacob Buffington, John Biehl, M. Fringer.

4. Franklin.—Samuel Waybright, Joshua Dutterer, Sylvester Valentine.

5. Keysville.—Aaron Weant, Peter Writter, Benjamin Poole.

6. Double Pipe Creek.—J. W. Weant, A. N. Forney, Lewis Cash.

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

1, W. J. Crabbs, 50 pupils; 2, S. Jannetta Dutterer, 39 pupils; 3, C. T. Reindollar, 46 pupils; 4, S. Luna Norris, 41 pupils; 5, James B. Galt, 46 pupils; 6, Luther Kemp, 27 pupils.

The justices of the peace are Calvin Warner, Joseph Arnold; Constable, Moses Seabrook.

NEW WINDSOR DISTRICT, No. 11.

The Eleventh District of Carroll County, generally known as New Windsor, is bounded on the north by Uniontown District, on the east by Westminster, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Frederick County and Union Bridge. Sam's Creek separates the district from Frederick County, and Little Pipe Creek flows east from Westminster through the northern portion. The Western Maryland Railroad passes directly through the district, and furnishes excellent facilities for trade and travel. In 1880 it contained 2199 inhabitants.

This district was created by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 10, 1856, out of parts of the Second, Seventh, and Ninth Districts. Its boundaries were defined as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the county line with the Buffalo road at Sam's Creek, and running up a branch of said creek to a spring near the dwelling of Abraham Albough, Esq.; thence by a straight line to a point on the road leading from Mount Airy to Westminster, directly opposite the dwelling of Maj. Benjamin Gorsuch; thence with said road to the Needle-mill road; thence with said Needle-mill road westwardly to the house of A. Brown (colored); thence by a straight line to Cassell's mill, on Little Pipe Creek; thence down said creek to the Melville mills; thence by a straight line to Upton Reep's saw-

mill, and down the branch; thence to said Pipe Creek, and with it to the bridge on the road leading from McKinstry's mills to Uniontown. Thence by a straight line to the bridge over Sam's Creek, near Kinchart's marble-quarries; thence up said creek, the county line, to the place of beginning."

The same act established the following primary school districts: Priestland, No. 1; Greenwood, No. 2; Snader's, No. 3; Bailes', No. 4; Carroll, No. 5; Wakefield, No. 6; Springdale, No. 7; and New Windsor, No. 8.

Early Settlers.—"Park Hall," a tract of 2680 acres, was surveyed for James Carroll in 1727. It lies between New Windsor and Sam's Creek, and was the first survey recorded in this portion of Maryland. Among the early settlers were Rev. Robert Strawbridge, John Maynard, Henry Willis, David Evans, Hezekiah Bonham, John and Paul Hagarty, the Poulsons, Baxters, Durbins, Wakefields, Joshua Smith, Richard Stevenson, the De-villissies, Nailles, Nausbaums, Pearres, Nicodemuses, Buckinghams, Englers, Lamberts, Roops, Michael Bartholow. The tract of land known as "Cornwall," for 666 acres, patented in 1749, lies on Little Pipe Creek, and was purchased by Joseph Haines and his brother. "Windsor Forrest," of 2886 acres, was patented to John Dorsey in 1772.

Rev. David Englar, a preacher in the Society of Dunkers, died August, 1839, aged sixty-seven years.

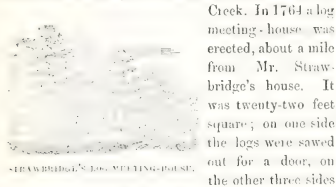
The Strawbridge Pipe Creek, or Sam's Creek, Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1760, in Frederick County (now Carroll), the birthplace of American Methodism. At that time Frederick embraced the counties of Montgomery, Washington, Allegany, Carroll, and Garrett, and in 1774 appeared the first record of the Frederick Circuit, which was in less than a hundred years to expand until it encircled with its Briarean arms every State and Territory within the limits of the United States. For years it was a frontier circuit, extending as far as Fairfax County, Va., and the pioneer preachers who traveled it came, prepared to endure hardships and encounter dangers from which the advance of civilization has happily freed them. Its first appointments were Pipe Creek, Frederick-Town, Westminster, Durbin's, Saxton's, Seneca, Sugar-Loaf, Rocky Creek, Georgetown (District of Columbia), and Adams.

Rev. Robert Strawbridge, the first Methodist preacher in America, was a native of Drummer's Nave, near Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland. Upon his arrival in this country with his wife and children he settled on Sam's Creek. As soon as he had arranged his house he began to preach in it, as early as 1760, and besides his appointment in his own house he had another, in 1762, at the

house of John Maynard, who was a Methodist, where he baptized his brother, Henry Maynard, aged six years, at a spring in the same year,—the first Methodist baptism in America. Henry Maynard died in 1837, aged eighty-one years. The society formed by Mr. Strawbridge consisted of about fifteen persons, among whom were David Evans, his wife and sister, and Mrs. Bennett. The latter, who was living in 1856, aged eighty-nine years, described Mr. Strawbridge as of medium size, dark complexion, black hair, and possessing a very sweet voice. When Mr. Asbury first visited the society, in 1772, he found there such names as Hagarty, Bonham, Walker, and Warfield. Hezekiah Bonham had been a Baptist until influenced by Mr. Strawbridge's preaching, when he became a Methodist, and was much persecuted by his former sect. At this time Mr. Asbury heard him speak in public, and seeing that he had gifts as a speaker he gave him license to exhort. He afterwards became a preacher, and in 1785 his name is in the minutes of the Conference among the itinerants. His son, Robert Bonham, was also a traveling preacher. Paul Hagarty was a member of the Pipe Creek Society, as was also his brother, John Hagarty, who became a traveling preacher, and could hold service in both German and English. Robert Walker had been converted by Mr. Whitefield at Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., Pa. He afterwards removed to this county and joined the Pipe Creek Society. He subsequently removed to Sandy River, S. C., where he entertained Bishops Asbury and Whitecoat in 1800. Dr. Alexander Warfield was a kind and useful friend to the organization. Mr. Asbury dined with him on his first visit to Pipe Creek, and Dr. Warfield's wife was a member of Mr. Strawbridge's first society. Rev. Lott Warfield, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference, was of this family.

Not far from Pipe Creek lived William Durbin, who with his wife joined the Methodists in 1768. Their house was an early stand for preaching, and their son, John Durbin, was a traveling preacher in the beginning of this century. In the same region lived George Saxton, whose house was a preaching place at that early date. Mr. Strawbridge also extended his labors to Baltimore and Harford Counties. Samuel Merryman visited Pipe Creek, and was converted by the remarkable preacher who could pray without a book and preach without a manuscript common, which was regarded by many in the age and place as an impossibility. From that day the old and noted Merryman family of Baltimore County were Methodists. Methodist preaching was first intro-

duced into Frederick Town by Mr. Strawbridge, on an invitation from Edward Drumgole, who, when he came from Ireland in 1770, bore a letter to Mr. Strawbridge, and heard him preach at Pipe Creek. Mr. Strawbridge was the first of Mr. Wesley's followers to preach on the Eastern Shore, in 1769, at the house of John Randle, in Weston, Kent Co. He built up the first society of Methodists, and built the first Methodist chapel in America, which was on Pipe



STRAWBRIDGE'S LOG MEETING-HOUSE.

Creek. In 1764 a log meeting-house was erected, about a mile from Mr. Strawbridge's house. It was twenty-two feet square; on one side the logs were sawed out for a door, on the other three sides there were holes for windows, but it does not appear that it ever was finished. It stood without windows, door, or floor until 1844, when it was demolished, and hundreds of canes manufactured out of its logs. William Fort sent one to each of the bishops, then in New York, and one to Dr. Bond.

Mr. Strawbridge continued to reside at Sam's Creek about sixteen years, and then removed to the upper part of Long Green, Baltimore Co., to a farm given him for life by the wealthy Capt. Charles Ridgely, by whom he was greatly esteemed, and who often attended his preaching. It was while living here, under the shadow of "Hampton" (Capt. Ridgely's beautiful seat), that in one of his visiting rounds he was taken sick at the house of Joseph Wheeler and died, in the summer of 1781. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Richard Owings, to a vast concourse of people, under a large walnut-tree. His grave and that of Mrs. Strawbridge (who died in Baltimore) were in the small burying-ground, about eight miles from Baltimore, in the orchard south of the house, and a large poplar-tree has grown up between them as a living monument.

Mr. Strawbridge had six children,—Robert, George, Theophilus, Jesse, Betsey, and Jane. Two of his sons, George and Jesse, grew up and became carpenters. Bishop Asbury, on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1772, preached in the log meeting-house on Pipe Creek, and in 1801, at the residence of Henry Willis, held his Conference. During the session of that Conference he made the significant entry in his journal, "Here Mr. Strawbridge founded the first society in Maryland or America," underscoring the latter word. The home of Mr. Strawbridge was on the farm now

owned by Charles Devillbiss, and the log chapel was on that now owned by Peter Cover, but when torn down was owned by Peter Engle. The site of this first American chapel is a few yards from Mr. Cover's barn, and is now a part of a corn-field, and is unmarked. David Engle is the only living man who has a personal knowledge of the exact site, and he assisted in removing the logs of the rude fabric to another place. During 1866, the centennial year of American Methodism, denominational relic-hunters removed these logs, and thus every vestige of the building disappeared. The last log was presented by the Rev. Charles A. Reid to the Rev. Frank S. DeHass, D.D., to be placed in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church at Washington, D. C., where it was converted into an ornament. Before they were taken away they were measured, and from their length it was inferred that this primitive structure was about twenty-four feet in length and breadth. A part of one of the logs was sawed out by Charles Devillbiss, who presented it to Rev. S. V. Leech, D.D., of Frederick Methodist Episcopal Church. He had the remnant made into canes and mallets, which were presented to various parties as mementos.

About twelve years ago the remains of Mr. Strawbridge were removed to the "Preachers' Lot" in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, and the beautiful monument that marks his grave was presented to the National Local Preachers' Association, through its president, Rev. Isaac P. Cook, by the late Rev. Geo. C. M. Roberts, M.D.

Mr. Strawbridge did not own any land until March 8, 1773, when, according to the county records, he purchased the fifty acres on which he had resided for thirteen years from John England. The property was known as "Brothers' Inheritance" and "England's Chance," nor did he ever sell it. Nearly six years after his decease his only heir, Robert Strawbridge, conveyed it to Richard Stevenson. This deed is dated Jan. 23, 1787. The log church of Strawbridge, on Sam's, or Pipe Creek, was built two years before the chapel erected by Philip Embury in New York City in 1766, and was the first church building erected by the Methodists on the American continent. When Rev. Thomas S. Rankin, Mr. Wesley's envoy, met the preachers in Philadelphia in 1773, that first Conference in America ordered that no local preacher should administer baptism or the Lord's Supper, Robert Strawbridge only excepted and by name, and permission was given him to administer these rites under direction of the regular Wesleyan missionaries. Mr. Strawbridge was a brave, self-denying, and successful evangelist, and the site of his rude log chapel

is the Mecca to which annually hundreds of Methodists repair to view the cradle of their faith in this country. Four miles north of the site of the old Pipe, or Sam's Creek church of Robert Strawbridge stands the building known as "Stone Chapel." When Mr. Strawbridge's log structure was abandoned a small log chapel known as "Poulson's" was erected, which was torn down in 1783, and "Stone Chapel" built on the site. It was the Pharos of Western Maryland Methodism during several decades. Memorable revivals have marked its history, and distinguished men of early Methodism have preached from its pulpit.

Stone Chapel antedates the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. It is a two-story edifice, with small windows and galleries on three sides. There is on the front, high up, next to the apex, a tablet, on which are first three stars, then the initials "J. D." (Jesse Durbin); below there is an eagle with the initials "B. B." (Benjamin Bennett) to its left, and beneath the inscription:

"Bt. 1783
Rebt. 1800."

Jesse Durbin and Benjamin Bennett were very active in their efforts for its erection.

This church is only a few feet from the Westminster District line. Right opposite to it, on the other side of the road, is a small graveyard, in which are interred

Abraham Keontz, died Jan. 18, 1873, aged 83.

John N. Keontz, died Nov. 21, 1873, aged 132.

Eliza, wife of James Robertson, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Stevenson, died Feb. 11, 1879, aged 39.

Joseph Cushing, died Jan. 20, 1873, aged 83; and his wife, Susan, died Feb. 14, 1871, aged 78.

Mary, wife of Mahlon Bowers, died April 13, 1874, aged 42.

Jeremiah H. Smith, born Oct. 23, 1835, died Dec. 8, 1874.

Ann Poulson, died Dec. 21, 1875, aged 78.

Lizabeth Nicolson, died July 10, 1870, aged 71.

Mazanda, wife of Joshua Sellman, died July 7, 1871, aged 68.

William Wagner, born Aug. 9, 1834, died April 18, 1875.

Sarah Hooper, born Jan. 10, 1795, died Feb. 8, 1875 (daughter of Michael and Ann Bartholow).

Washington Barnes, son of Elisha and Amelia Barnes, born July 10, 1804, died Oct. 25, 1873.

The neighborhood of the old Strawbridge farm is dotted with venerable houses rich in early associations. Near it is the old mansion of Alexander Warfield, Asbury's friend and host. The room where the great bishop slept is there, as is the table upon which he wrote his journals. For twenty years that mansion was a circuit-preaching appointment, and Bishop Asbury visited it for the last time in 1816, two years before his death. It is now occupied by Rev. C. A. Reid, whose wife is Alexander Warfield's granddaughter.

Near to it is the Willis house, where the Rev. Henry Willis died. Here Bishop Asbury held a Conference in 1801, attended by forty preachers. Willis preached as far north as New York and as far south as Charleston, S. C. Within a circuit of six miles are the residences of William, Jesse, and John Durbin, Joshua Smith, Adam Poulson, William Poulson, the Wakefields, Baxters, Joseph, Jacob, and Leonard Cassell. Mrs. Henry Willis was the daughter of Jesse Hollingsworth, and was born Feb. 9, 1769. Her six children were William, Jesse, Mary Yellott, Jeremiah, and Francis Asbury. Henry Maynard was born Aug. 17, 1759, and died in 1839. Henry Willis died in 1800.

Among the old settlers in this district is Judge Louis Philip Slingluff. Judge Slingluff was born in Uniontown District (now New Windsor), Frederick County (now Carroll), March 15, 1831; the eldest child of Isaac and Juliana (Englar) Slingluff. The family is of German origin. His grandfather, Jesse Slingluff, was born in Springfield township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1775. When a boy he removed to Baltimore, and eventually, under the firm-name of Bohm & Slingluff, carried on an extensive grocery trade for many years in that city. He married Elizabeth Dearloff, of Adams County, Pa., by whom he had ten children, viz.: Charles D., Sarah Ann, Isaac, George W., Joseph, Esther Ann, Catharine, Elizabeth, Jesse, and Upton. Except Catharine and Elizabeth, who died when young, all were married and raised families. Charles D. was a prominent merchant in Baltimore, and left a large family. George W. was a merchant and farmer in Canal Dover, Ohio. He left one son, now living there. Joseph was a prominent physician in Canal Dover. Two sons survive him and are still living there. Esther Ann was wife of Joseph Poole; eight children survive her. Upton was a merchant in Baltimore. He left five children. Sarah Ann is the widow of Thomas E. Hambleton, residing in Baltimore. She has seven children. Jesse is president of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, of Baltimore, and has eight children. Isaac, father of Judge L. P., was born in Baltimore, Aug. 5, 1807. At the time Baltimore was threatened by the British in the war of 1812-14, Jesse Slingluff moved his family from the city and settled on what was known as the "Avonlea" farm, in New Windsor. Having secured the safety of his family, he returned to give his services in the defense of the city. He became the owner of a large tract of land in New Windsor, and the latter years of his life were spent upon his estate. He died Jan. 10, 1836. Both himself and wife are buried in Green-

ment Cemetery, Baltimore. Upon the death of his father Isaac came into possession of the "Avalon" farm. He married Julianna, daughter of Philip Naglar, of New Windsor. Their children were Louis



L. P. Slingluff

Philip, subject of this sketch; Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 27, 1833, widow of Jesse Weaver; four children; Jesse, born April 14, 1835, died Oct. 9, 1836; Frances Hannah, born April 7, 1838, widow of Ezra Stouffer, living in New Windsor; six children. Isaac Slingluff died April 30, 1852; his wife, Dec. 14, 1848.

Upon the death of his father Louis Philip became the possessor of the "Avalon" farm, by purchase from the heirs. He was educated in Calvert College, New Windsor, under President A. H. Baker. Though thoroughly devoted to his occupation as a farmer, Judge Slingluff has always taken a lively interest in the political questions of the day. He has been identified actively with the Democratic party since he became a voter. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor William P. Whyte to fill the unexpired term of Judge Upton Reop as judge of the Orphans' Court, and upon the expiration of that term was elected for another term of four years. For the last six or seven years he has been one of the board of directors and the board of trustees of "New Windsor," formerly "Calvert," College.

Though not a member of any church, the judge is a liberal contributor to the support of all churches and benevolent institutions of his neighborhood. He married, Oct. 18, 1855, Ellen, daughter of George W. Slingluff, of Canal Dover, Ohio. Mrs. Slingluff died Sept. 8, 1856. He married for his second wife Margaret Alverda, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Stouffer) Cromwell, March 19, 1861. The latter was born Aug. 24, 1839, in Walkersville, Frederick Co., Md. Her grandfather, Philemon Cromwell, who was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, came from Baltimore County, and settled in Frederick County, Md. Her father, after the death of his first wife, married again, moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and died there.

Judge and Mrs. Slingluff have five children, viz.: Isaac Jackson, born Dec. 17, 1861; Thomas Cromwell, born Dec. 21, 1862; Nellie, born June 24, 1866; Catharine Cromwell, born Dec. 22, 1867; Robert Lee, born Jan. 14, 1877; all living at home.

Many Germans from the old country and Pennsylvania settled in this part of New Windsor District as early as the year 1750. They worshiped at their homes until the increase in their numbers necessitated the building of a church. George F. Winter, one of the prominent men at that time, generously donated an acre of ground, upon which, in the year 1766, under the direction of the building committee,—Jacob Haines, Adam Swigart, John Engleman, and Mr. Prugh,—the church was erected. It is one and a half miles from New Windsor, on the road to Uniontown. It was built by the Lutheran congregation, assisted slightly by the German Reformed congregation, who were allowed to use the church for their worship.

The first pastor of whom there is any record was the Rev. Mr. Grubb, who occupied this position in 1800. He was followed by the Reverends Mr. Waelter, Reuben Weiser, and Mr. Kiler. After Mr. Kiler the congregation had no regular minister for some years, but was supplied with occasional preaching by ministers from Baltimore. Rev. Solomon Sentman, fearing the congregation would lose many of its members by this mode of ministering, organized a church council, and Rev. Philip Willard was appointed to the charge. The church at this time was in the Taneytown charge, but was subsequently joined to the Westminster charge. Rev. Mr. Reinsnyder was the next pastor, and was followed by Rev. John Winter, who began his duties about the year 1848. He was succeeded in the year 1853 by Rev. Samuel Henry. Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. H. C. Holloway, Rev. J. F. Deiner, Rev. A. Strobel, Rev. G. W. Anderson, and Rev. David B. Floyd, respectively.

About the year 1870 the church was again changed, and put in the Uniontown Circuit, where it now stands. About eighty members worship at this church, and it is in a very prosperous condition. The present trustees are Elmer Hyde, Ephraim Haines, Levi Winter, Wm. Winter, Samuel Gilbert, Jonas Effert; Elders, Elmer Hyde, Levi Bankart; Deacons, Robert Davidson, John Wilhelm.

In the Winters Cemetery, which is attached to the church, the following persons are buried:

John Lambert, died March 1, 1838, aged 80 years, 1 month, 23 days; Helen, his wife, died April 4, 1829, aged 68 years, 17 days.

John Hayner, died July 2, 1820, aged 73 years, 4 months, 10 days.

Ester Hous, born March 6, 1750, died March 9, 1804.

Mary M. Greenwood, died Dec. 2, 1812, aged 63.

Jacob Moriman, born 1786, died 1861.

Rosanna Shacy, died April 10, 1839, aged 83.

Anna M. Greenholtz, died June 19, 1819, aged 83.

Jacob Greenholtz, died aged 84.

Catharine Greenholtz, died aged 45.

Rachel Greenholtz, died aged 75.

John Greenholtz, died Dec. 29, 1870, aged 84.

Isaac B. Norris, died March 19, 1849, aged 64.

Jacob Smelser, died May 19, 1819, aged 31 years, 9 months, 27 days.

Henry Haines, died Feb. 25, 1873, aged 83 years, 12 days; Magdalena, his wife, died Sept. 2, 1868, aged 75 years, 9 months, 25 days.

Sarah, relict of John Lantz, died Dec. 2, 1874, aged 77 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Andrew Myers, died July 12, 1834, aged 30 years, 5 months.

Mary Myers, died Aug. 27, 1847, aged 21 years, 7 months, 3 days.

Peter Myers, died Feb. 22, 1814, aged 54 years, 21 days.

Magdalena Myers, died Jan. 14, 1829, aged 68 years, 5 months, 16 days.

Noah Worman, died Oct. 9, 1868, aged 83 years, 5 months, 4 days; Catharine, his wife, born July 26, 1787, died Aug. 2, 1853.

Rebecca Myers, died Jan. 11, 1867, aged 66 years, 11 months, 11 days.

John Engleman, died April 18, 1841, aged 52 years, 7 months, 4 days.

Julia A. Sellman, died July 19, 1886, aged 82.

Mary Engleman, died Dec. 15, 1822, aged 57 years, 6 months.

John Engleman, Sr., died Dec. 25, 1835, aged 75 years, 9 months.

Henry Shriner, died Sept. 29, 1823, aged 7 months.

Mary Myers, born April 16, 1826, died Oct. 9, 1858.

Jacob Myers, born July 29, 1787, died May 13, 1833; Mary, his wife, died Jan. 4, 1822, aged 51 years, 4 months, 18 days.

Martin Winter, died July 7, 1876, aged 72 years, 6 months, 6 days.

Catharine Winter, died Aug. 20, 1851, aged 77 years, 10 days.

Jacob Winter, died Dec. 1, 1819, aged 38 years, 1 month, 18 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Winter, died Jan. 16, 1866, aged 73 years, 1 month, 20 days.

Geo. Winter, Jr., died Aug. 6, 1831, aged 45 years, 11 months, 7 days.

Catharine Garner, died Aug. 22, 1831, aged 47 years, 10 months, 19 days.

George Garner, died Aug. 5, 1810, aged 68 years, 8 months, 15 days.

James Crawford, died Feb. 2, 1839, aged 77 years, 3 months, 14 days.

Catharine, his wife, died May 7, 1828, aged 60 years, 10 months, 13 days.

Charlotte Bobble, daughter of Geo. Lambert, died March 1, 1830, aged 33 years, 5 days.

Wm. Brawner, died Aug. 1, 1828, aged 76; Catharine, his wife, died Oct. 25, 1824, aged 69.

Elizabeth Crawford, died Dec. 24, 1872, aged 86 years, 5 months, 5 days.

Elizabeth Randel, died Oct. 6, 1819, aged 67 years, 8 months, 27 days.

Mary Lambert, born Sept. 21, 1822, died March 30, 1874.

Abraham Lambert, died Sept. 3, 1862, aged 56 years, 1 month.

Joshua Metcalf, born June 30, 1787, died April 16, 1868.

Eleanor, his wife, born Feb. 21, 1799, died June 8, 1861.

David Shuey, died June 5, 1845, aged 45.

Catharine Shuey, born Aug. 2, 1778, died May 10, 1854.

Margaret Kiler, died April 23, 1833, aged 51 years, 7 months, 12 days.

Rachel Blizzard, born Sept. 12, 1807, died May 31, 1874.

Mary Traxell, died April 10, 1870, aged 95.

Joseph Kiler, died Nov. 15, 1844, aged 52 years, 9 months, 10 days.

Simon Kiler, died Oct. 1, 1833, aged 43 years, 9 months.

Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Kiler, died Oct. 2, 1836, aged 42.

Fred. Busci, died June 21, 1804, aged 16.

Joseph Prugh, died Aug. 7, 1817, aged 16.

Lucie M. Prugh, died July 19, 1816, aged 61 years, 5 months, 5 days.

Geo. Dagen, died Dec. 17, 1810, aged 72.

Elizabeth Dagen, died March 19, 1821, aged 32 years, 9 months, 9 days.

Henry Cook, died Jan. 11, 1820, aged 74.

Mary Swigart, died March 5, 1833, aged 81.

Michael Smelser, died Nov. 19, 1831, aged 74 years, 1 month.

Adam Swigart, born 1724, died 1796.

Adam Swigart, born Oct. 25, 1784, died March 17, 1825.

Adam Swigart, died Jan. 9, 1822, aged 82 years, 8 months, 22 days.

Elizabeth Swigart, died Jan. 15, 1812, aged 59 years, 4 days.

Elizabeth Hanes, died March 19, 1822, aged 37 years, 11 months, 9 days.

Geo. Smelser, born Nov. 1, 1811, died April 24, 1872.

Mary, wife of Michael Smelser, died July 25, 1836, aged 77 years, 7 months, 11 days.

David Smelser, died Feb. 22, 1864, aged 63 years, 7 months, 11 days.

Mary Magdalena Hanna, died Jan. 25, 1841.

Barbara Long, died April 18, 1841, aged 34 years, 6 months, 25 days.

Michael S. Norris, died April 3, 1866, aged 75.

Isaac N. Smelser, born May, 1824, died May, 1850.

Elizabeth Lambert, born Oct. 6, 1799, died Feb. 3, 1867.

John Lambert, died March 30, 1859, aged 55 years, 6 months, 1 day.

Ether, his wife, died Oct. 16, 1876, aged 74 years, 11 months, 9 days.

Johna Yingling, born Oct. 5, 1801, died Dec. 9, 1866.

Mary M. Yingling, born June 13, 1802, died Aug. 12, 1861.

Mary A., wife of Samuel Lamberd, died Jan. 24, 1856, aged

Peter Geiger, born May 19, 1781, died Aug. 7, 1858; Charlotte, his wife, born April 26, 1793, died Sept. 6, 1853.

Magdalen Cook, died June 4, 1849, aged 96 years, 4 days.
Catherine Dayar, died Oct. 1, 1811, aged 48 years, 4 months.
J. Fashier, born 1781.

Tobias Grainer, born 1754, died 1793.

Margaret Giesmer, born 1759, died 1807.

Isaac Cook and Ephraim, infants, died 1820.

David Brower, died Jan. 7, 1823, aged 19.

Lechen Eckman, died 1820, aged 11 months.

Michael, wife of John Brower, died June 23, 1819, aged 80 years, 7 months, 15 days.

Richard Adams, died April 2, 1867, aged 68.

Hannah Adams, died Jan. 29, 1852, aged 52.

Lewis Bonblats, born 1802, died April 20, 1867.

Elizabeth Frownfelter, died Nov. 26, 1879, aged 39 years, 6 months, 7 days.

James Z. Buchanan, died May 24, 1813, died July 15, 1877.

Michael Barger, born 1723, died 1795.

M. Bagner, born 1723, died 1789.

J. Winter, died Oct. 13, 1731, aged 61.

John Winter, died June 3, 1827, aged 43 years, 5 months, 26 days.

Christian Winter, died March, 9, 1810, aged 26 years, 3 months.

Fred. Millne, born in Etzdorf, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, Sept. 15, 1767, died Oct. 28, 1832; Mary E., his wife, born Dec. 16, 1785, died Nov. 21, 1874.

John Shannon, died March 28, 1853, aged 65; Sarah, his wife, died April 21, 1859, aged 75.

Samuel Townsend, died June 11, 1825, aged 21 years, 10 months.

David Townsend, died May 16, 1825, aged 30 years, 5 months, 4 days.

Thomas Townsend, died Nov. 10, 1831, aged 73 years, 3 months; Elizabeth, his wife, born Aug. 23, 1776, died April 27, 1859.

Joseph Winter, born Feb. 9, 1797, died Dec. 2, 1863.

Elizabeth Engleman, died Dec. 16, 1879, aged 89 years, 8 months, 11 days.

Mary Engleman, died April 20, 1879, aged 55 years, 6 months, 18 days.

Lewis Engleman, died Nov. 19, 1870, aged 78 years, 11 months, 8 days.

Josiah Pearce, died Dec. 5, 1836, aged 53 years, 3 months, 7 days.

Elizabeth Pearce, died Oct. 16, 1852, aged 72 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Sarah A., wife of Elmer Hyde, born March 6, 1829, died April 1, 1875.

Isaac Hyde, born Jan. 9, 1798, died March 3, 1872; Mary, his wife, died May 14, 1876, aged 74 years, 1 month, 29 days.

Jonathan Hyde, died July 31, 1802, aged 75.

Ann Hyde, born June 16, 1728, died July 8, 1812.

Elizabeth Hyde, born June 3, 1765, died Dec. 11, 1814.

Ann Hyde, died March 22, 1835, aged 87 years, 3 months, 23 days.

Samuel Engleman, died March 27, 1877, aged 39 years, 5 months, 11 days.

George Meering, died Oct. 24, 1868, aged 67 years, 2 months, 1 day.

William Frownfelter, born Aug. 22, 1824, died Sept. 15, 1882.

Margaret Heiman, born Dec. 27, 1799, died March 14, 1861.

Thomas King, died July 26, 1879, aged 65.

George Gisleman, died June 19, 1878, aged 84 years, 1 month, 18 days; Regina, his wife, died Dec. 5, 1876, aged 80 years, 7 months, 28 days.

Francis Waguer, died Oct. 7, 1869, aged 34 years, 4 months, 4 days.

Peter Nace, died June 13, 1866, aged 53.

George Wilhelm, died Feb. 17, 1872, aged 34 years, 10 months, 16 days.

Sophia L. Wilhelm, born April 27, 1805, died Feb. 7, 1875.

Helper Grammer, born April 14, 1799, died April 17, 1869;

Margaret Grammer, his wife, died Oct. 3, 1868, aged 53 years, 5 months.

Adam Furr, died Aug. 28, 1879, aged 69 years, 2 months, 17 days.

Louisa Muller, died Jan. 21, 1880, aged 61 years, 9 months, 26 days.

New Windsor.—This town is twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, and is the commercial centre of the district. It is in an exceedingly fertile section of the county, and a branch of Little Pipe Creek passes along its outer edge. It is one of the important stations on the Western Maryland Railroad, has a bank, two institutions of learning, a number of churches, a warehouse, some well stocked stores, and contains a population of more than 400 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity there are a number of lime and stone-quarries, and some valuable mills. The town was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed Jan. 25, 1814.

On March 15, 1817, Joshua Metcalfe took charge of the Merino factory, a valuable property, formerly carried on by Silas Hilberd, near New Windsor. Mr. Metcalfe had been foreman in the factory for many years. Aug. 22, 1817, Charles W. Pearre, who had been in business for a number of years, notified all those in debt to him to call and settle at Lemuel Pearre's store their accounts by September 20th.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Star of Federalism* of Nov. 19, 1819:

"GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.—About one hundred and sixty German Redemptioners, who are principally young people, and among whom are farmers and tradesmen of every kind, have just arrived in the Dutch ship 'Batavia,' Capt. B. Ehlers. Apply to the captain on board at the Cove, Spring Garden, or to Chas. W. Karthaus & Co., 56 South Gay Street, Baltimore."

Of these redemptioners, several who were bought came to this region and settled in the rear of the town of New Windsor.

The first physician in New Windsor was Dr. Robert Dodds, a native of Scotland, who died July 27, 1833.

New Windsor was formerly called "Sulphur Springs," in consequence of an excellent mineral spring on the farm of Isaac Atlee, now owned by Dennis H. Maynard. The first officers of the town, who were elected to serve from 1844 to 1845, were:

- Henry W. Dell, burgess; Samuel Ecker, Jesse Lambert, Isaac Blizzard, commissioners; Samuel Hoffman, collector.
- 1845-46.—H. W. Dell, burgess; Samuel Hoffman, Jesse Lambert, Samuel Ecker, commissioners.
- 1846-47.—Samuel Ecker, burgess; H. W. Dell, Jesse Lambert, Jonas Ecker, commissioners.
- 1847-48.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; Jesse Lambert, Andrew Baker, Samuel Ecker, commissioners.
- 1848-49.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; Thomas Bartlow, Andrew Baker, Lewis Fowler, commissioners.
- 1849-50.—H. W. Dell, burgess; Jesse Lambert, Jonas Ecker, Lewis Fowler, commissioners. Dell resigned, and Samuel Hoffman was appointed in his place.
- 1850-51.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; H. W. Dell, Nathan Hanna, Jesse Lambert, commissioners.
- 1851-52.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; Henry Genty, N. Hanna, Jesse Lambert, commissioners.
- 1852-53.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; Jesse Lambert, William R. Curry, William Depley, commissioners.
- 1853-54.—The same re-elected.
- 1854-55.—Jonas Ecker, burgess; Jesse Lambert, Elijah Enor, Henry W. Dell, commissioners.¹
- 1861-62.—Henry Genty, burgess; Ezra Stouffer, Levi N. Snader, Jesse Lambert, commissioners.
- 1862-63.—Jacob Reop, burgess; Levi N. Snader, Ezra Stouffer, N. Hanna, commissioners.
- 1863-64.—James Earhart, burgess; Dr. Buffington, Joseph A. Stouffer, Jesse Lambert, commissioners.
- 1864-65.—Levi N. Snader, burgess; Jesse Lambert, Lewis Shultz, Daniel Stouffer, commissioners.

By an act of the March session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the charter of the corporation was revived, and the limits extended as follows:

"Beginning at a sycamore-tree on Dickinson's branch, opposite the foot of Main Street, southeast of said branch to the mouth of Kay's branch; thence with the northeast side of the mill dam to Chew's bridge, leaving the dam and bridge outside of the corporation; thence northeast on the west side of the road to the division line between Jesse Lambert and E. W. Englar, leaving said road outside of said corporation; thence with said line to a point directly opposite the line between Andrew H. Baker and Josiah Hibbert, on the east side of Calvert College; thence from this point northerly through the lands of A. H. Baker, and the division line between the said Baker and Hibbert, to the northeast corner of the lands of said Baker, to a ten-pin alley, and westwardly with the lines between said Baker and Hibbert, Frownfelter, and others to the lands of D. H. Maynard; then with a straight line parallel with said Maynard's garden fence, and with it to said Maynard's outer gate; thence with a straight line to a sycamore-tree, the place of beginning."

- 1867.—Joseph A. Stouffer, burgess; A. H. Baker, Dr. J. F. Buffington, E. S. Stouffer, commissioners.
- 1868-69.—A. H. Baker, burgess; Dr. J. F. Buffington, E. S. Stouffer, Joseph Stouffer, commissioners.
- 1869.—Jesse Lambert, burgess; Jacob Frownfelter, Jesse Haines, Charles P. Baile, commissioners.
- 1870-71.—Jesse Lambert, burgess; Charles P. Baile, Jacob Frownfelter, Jesse Haines, commissioners.

¹ During the year 1855 the corporation died out, but in 1860 Jacob Reop was elected mayor or burgess; Dr. John Buffington, Daniel Stouffer, and Winslow Brown, commissioners.

- 1871-72.—Peter Baile, burgess; Lewis Diehman, William Vansant, James Devilbiss.
- 1872-73.—The same re-elected.
- 1873-74.—The same re-elected.
- 1874-75.—Peter Baile, burgess; Lewis Diehman, Jacob Frownfelter, James Devilbiss, commissioners.
- 1875-76.—P. Baile, burgess; Lewis Diehman, C. P. Baile, Jacob Frownfelter, commissioners.
- 1876-77.—P. Baile, burgess; William Vansant, W. A. Norris, Dr. J. F. Buffington, commissioners.
- 1877-78.—Charles P. Baile, burgess; W. A. Norris, William Vansant, Jeremiah Bailey, commissioners.
- 1878-79.—Peter Baile, burgess; Lewis Diehman, Samuel Hoffman, Jacob Frownfelter, commissioners.
- 1879.—Peter Baile, burgess; Jacob Frownfelter, George S. Gitt, C. P. Baile, commissioners.
- 1880-81.—Peter Baile, burgess; George A. Gitt, F. J. Devilbiss, James Lambert, commissioners.
- 1881.—Peter Baile, burgess; Jacob Frownfelter, Charles E. Norris, C. C. Engel, commissioners.

Prior to 1871 one of the commissioners served as a clerk to that body, but since that date Lewis Diehman has occupied that position.

A correct list is given of thirty-one persons, living within a radius of five miles of New Windsor in 1879, who had lived to the age of seventy years and upwards:

Males.—William Engleman, 82; Jacob Sauble, 88; Israel Switzer, 74; Abner Baile, 71; Israel Norris, 80; Samuel McKinstry, 71; Samuel Winter, 79; Jacob Snader, 74; Joseph Stouffer, 73; Daniel Lambert, 72; Isaac Randall, 90; D. Woodgard (colored), 88; David Crumbacker, 77; David W. Nail, 81; Joshua Warfield, 82; Josiah Hibbert, 70; Thomas King, 70; David Engel, 77. *Females*.—Mrs. Sallie Wolfe, 82; Elizabeth Lekman, 88; Elizabeth Ehrmer, 83; Elizabeth Crumbacker, 84; Elizabeth Engleman, 89; Mary Diehl, 90; Julia Richard, 76; Polly Engleman, 86; Nelly Engleman, 71; Honor Williams, 82; Nancy Sanders² (colored), 110; Rebecca Crowl, 86; Sally Baile, 76.

The First National Bank of New Windsor was chartered in 1860. Its officers have been: President, Thomas F. Shepperd; Cashiers, Joseph A. Stouffer, Nathan H. Baile; Directors, Job Hibbard, Solomon

² Nancy Sanders, a colored woman residing at Landon's Mill, in an interview, states: "I belonged to Mr. George Robeson, way down in 'Gomery County, and about the time the first war' with the English closed I came to Carroll County, on Sam's Creek. Then I was sixteen years old. In a few years there was another war with the English, and just as Mr. Peter Nail, Lud. Greenwood, and Massa Clemson Skyles were about to start to join the army, the English captain was killed down near Baltimore, and then the war stopped." Judging from her account, she was born in 1767, was sixteen years of age when the Revolutionary war ended (in 1782), and is consequently one hundred and fourteen years old now. She says if she was not in such a bad state of health she could do more work than any woman in the county. She claims that her age does not hurt her, for she can thread a needle, and laugh at her youngest son, George, who is sixty, because he wears spectacles. Her mind seems clear on all subjects, except she thinks some one has put a "spell" on her.

S. Ecker, Samuel Hoffman, Upton Root, Peter Engle, and Joseph H. Hibberd.

New Windsor was thrown into a state of intense excitement Saturday morning, Jan. 23, 1868, by the discovery that the bank had been robbed. For some days previous two strangers had been in the neighborhood, who represented themselves as drummers for Baltimore houses. About two o'clock on Saturday morning a physician who was called up to see a patient saw a man standing near the bank building, and although it was unusual to see any person on the street at that hour, he suspected nothing wrong. Saturday morning the officers of the bank went as usual to their place of business, but discovered that the safe could not be opened. One of them immediately started for the city of Baltimore, and called on the independent police firm of Smith, Pierson & West. The detectives went immediately to New Windsor, and found that the lock had been successfully picked, and that important portions of it had been removed. Upon opening the safe it was apparent that the whole contents had been removed.

Ninety-nine thousand dollars in all had been taken. Of this amount ninety thousand dollars were in the following securities, which were the property of private parties, and had been deposited with the bank for safe-keeping:

United States five-twenties of 1862, Nos. 3260, 7650, of five hundred dollars each; United States five-twenties of 1864, Nos. 39,663, 20,152, 20,153, 20,154, one thousand dollars each; United States five-twenties bonds of 1865, January and July, Nos. B, 64,031; A, 2881; E, 177,342; B, 70,191; B, 57,982, of five hundred dollars each; United States ten-forties, No. 19,747, of five hundred dollars; Central Pacific Railroad bonds, first mortgage, Nos. F, 7648; F, 4561; F, 4562; G, 8978; G, 8981; G, 8982; G, 8971; G, 8972; F, 4571; F, 4572; F, 4569; F, 7648; Union Pacific Railroad, Nos. 2282, 9417, 9419, 9416, 8487, 8491, 7258, 7259, 8486, amounting to \$12,931.56; Western Maryland Railroad first mortgage bonds, Nos. 93, 125, 107, of one thousand dollars each; Nos. 447, 444, 449, 555, 448, 564, 525, 559, 526, 566, 441, of five hundred dollars each; Western Maryland Railroad second mortgage bonds, indorsed by Washington County, Nos. 11, 13, 78, 81, 7, 47, 43, 44, of one thousand dollars each; 7, 67, 68, 670, of five hundred dollars each; 761, 690, of one hundred dollars each; Washington County bonds, Nos. 65, 66, 91, 39, 7, 55, of one thousand dollars each; 33, 30, 64, 65, 66, 67, 31, 32, 36, 37, 53, of five hundred dollars each; 53, 51, 52, of one hundred dollars each; New Orleans and

Opelousas Railroad first mortgage, Nos. 962, 963, 967, 968, 1803, 999, 428, 216, 427, 998, 1806, 1592, 1610, 1593, 1599, 1479, 188, 1807, 966, 1804, 972, 1805, 474, 209, 997, 966, 475, of one thousand dollars each; and others.

The remaining nine thousand dollars were in greenbacks, of the denominations of one thousand dollars and five hundred dollars, and were the property of the bank.

An examination of the premises disclosed that the burglars had but little difficulty in gaining access to the bank. The upper part of the house was not occupied, and the entrance was effected through a second-story window, after which, with the aid of burglar's tools, the doors were easily opened. One of the tools, a jimmy, made with a screw-thread on one end, by which it could be converted into a brace, was found on the premises, where it had been left. The robbery was done by expert burglars, and it is supposed the arrangements for its consummation had been perfected for some time, so easily and thoroughly was it accomplished. Messrs. Smith, Pierson & West took charge of the matter at once.

A new and elegant light jagger-wagon, badly mashed, was found beyond the limekiln, close to Lawrence Zepp's entrance, near Westminster. William S. Brown found tied to his garden fence a very fine horse with a set of silver-mounted harness on him. The harness and blankets were new and of costly make. The impression was at the time that the robbers had intended to meet an accomplice here. The burglars left New Windsor in a hand-car, and ran down to within a mile of Westminster, at Hollow Rock limestone-quarries. Here they threw the car off the track, and walked to Westminster, where they took the early train for Baltimore. A reward of ten thousand dollars was offered for the apprehension of the robbers. The detective learned that several persons, whose description he had with him, had registered at the hotels in Baltimore at different times previous to the robbery, and no doubt remained on his mind that these were the robbers. The police in prosecuting the search visited Philadelphia, and gave the detective force there a description of a man whose identity could be established more readily than that of the others, and asked the co-operation of the Philadelphia officers. The latter recognized in him Mark Schinbourn, a notorious New York burglar, who was then in New York, and for whose apprehension the New Hampshire authorities were offering a reward of one thousand dollars, he being an escaped convict from that State. An additional reward was also offered for his arrest by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation

Company, from whose office at White Plains he had stolen fifty-six thousand dollars' worth of bonds. The Baltimore detective officers, in continuation of their investigation, went to New York, and applied for assistance to the chief of police, relating the circumstances and their suspicion of Schinbourn. Nothing further was heard of the robbers or their booty for about two weeks, at which time a man appeared at the New Windsor Bank with ninety thousand dollars of the missing securities, which he paid over, with a deduction of twenty per cent. (nineteen thousand dollars) for his trouble and expense. He then leaked out that Schinbourn and an associate named McQuade had been arrested, and were confined in the New York Police Central Office for about a week, and it is said when they turned over the securities they were allowed to depart in peace.

New Windsor College, situated in the heart of one of the healthiest and most picturesque sections of Maryland, was chartered in 1843 by the Presbyterians. In 1852 it was reorganized by Andrew J. Baker and others, and though still under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is not a sectarian institution, the pupils being allowed to worship in accordance with their religious convictions. The buildings are commodious, and fitted with all the modern appliances for health and comfort. The institution has preparatory and collegiate departments, to which both sexes are admitted, with such restrictions only as the nature of the case demands. Rev. J. P. Carter was the first president. He was succeeded in 1852 by Andrew J. Baker, who presided until 1877, when Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., the present excellent principal, took charge.

The college suffered greatly during the war, and for some years afterwards from financial embarrassments, but through the able management of Dr. Jelly it weathered the storm and entered upon a career of prosperity and usefulness. The college is essentially two separate institutions with two boards of instructors, located on the same ground and under the same general management, and thus parents are enabled to educate both their sons and daughters without separating them. The students enjoy the advantages of a large and well-selected library and the "William Andrews" cabinet of geology, containing twenty thousand specimens.

There are three literary societies,—the Alexandrian, in the academical department; the Minnehaha, in the Ladies' Seminary; and the Union Society, composed of the other two, which meets once a week for mental culture. The faculty is composed of graduates from Yale, Princeton, Wooster University, University of

Maryland, and Washington and Jefferson College, as well as from the best female schools.

During the college year Joseph T. Smith, M.D., of the University of Maryland, delivers twice a week lectures upon anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and there is a course of lectures during the session on general topics. The institution has also a printing department, under the management of W. R. A. Kohl, of Baltimore, where the college printing is done.

The curators are

Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., LL.D., Baltimore; Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D.D., Baltimore; Rev. John Leyburn, D.D., Baltimore; Rev. J. A. Lefevre, D.D., Baltimore; Rev. H. Fulton; Rev. J. P. Carter, Baltimore; Rev. J. F. Lefevitch, Rev. J. S. Jones, D.D., Rev. W. T. Branch, D.D., Rev. D. J. Beale, Rev. W. H. Gill, Rev. George E. Jones, Rev. Joseph F. Jenkinson, W. W. Spence, Esq., W. S. Carroll, Esq., W. B. Canfield, Esq., E. M. Cook, Esq., C. Dodd McFarland, Esq., John L. Reed, Esq., D. H. Perkins, M.D., all of Baltimore; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. John R. Paxton, M.D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. Wm. Simonton, Emmitsburg, Md.; Robert L. Annon, M.D., Emmitsburg, Md.; L. W. Richardson, M.D., Belair, Md.; Rev. R. H. Williams, Lexington, Md.; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Georgetown, Md.; J. A. Rondthaler, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. George Morrison, Aberdeen, Md.; Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, Lock Haven, Pa.; Rev. John Dwing, Clinton, N. J.; S. D. Bull, Lock Haven, Pa.; J. D. Stilling, M.D., Lonaconing, Md.; T. W. Simpson, M.D., Liberty, Md.; Hon. Thos. C. Acton, New York City; Rev. Wm. H. Cooke, Havre de Grace, Md.; Rev. Thos. Nelson, Madams, Md.; Rev. Wm. T. J. Kieffer, Churchville, Md.; Rev. W. H. Holtzell, Galesville, Md.

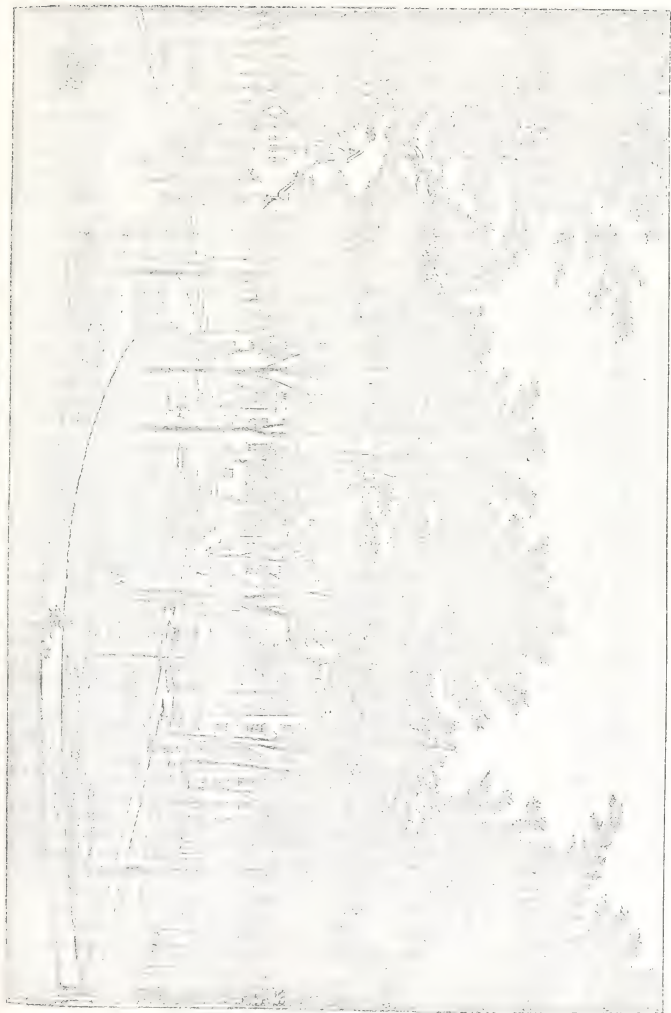
Trustees.—Hon. L. P. Stillinguff, president; Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., vice president, New Windsor; D. P. Smolen, James Erhard, Joseph A. Stouffer, Job Holbert, Jeremiah F. Levi N. Snader, Solomon S. Leher, Rev. Wm. Louis Woodruff, secretary, all of New Windsor.

Faculty and Instructors.—Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., president, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Rev. Wm. Louis Woodruff, A.M., vice-president, Professor of Physical Science and Greek; James B. Green, A.B., Professor of Latin and Mathematics; J. I. B. Woodruff, Instructor in Mathematics; Joseph T. Smith, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Chemistry; W. L. Woodruff, Instructor in Book-keeping, Banking, Commercial Forms, Type-writing; Charles G. Galt, Professor of Music; J. B. Greene, Instructor in German Language. The president and vice-president, Instructors in Rhetoric and Literature. The vice-president, Custodian of the Library; J. C. Bond, Attorney-at-Law, Resident Counselor; J. B. Buffington, M.D., Resident Physician.

Board of Instructors.—Ladies' Seminary.—Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., president; Rev. Wm. Louis Woodruff, A.M., vice-president; Mrs. A. M. Jelly, principal of the school; Mrs. J. I. B. Woodruff, Kindergarten, associate principal; James B. Greene, A.B., Professor of Mathematics and Music; Mrs. Jennie W. McVick, Teacher of English, French, and Music; Joseph T. Smith, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Chemistry; Rev. Wm. Louis Woodruff, A.M., Instructor

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE,

NEW WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CAN. 1887.



Physical Development, Calisthenics, and Gymnastics; Charles Gola, Professor of Music. Special instructors in normal and Kindergarten training, type-writing, telegraphy, phonography, book-keeping, and penmanship. Special artists in drawing, painting, wax flowers, and fancy work. Miss Kate L. Miller, matron; J. F. Buffington, resident physician.

Calvert College, in the town of New Windsor, for many years one of the finest classical schools in the State, was under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and was noted for the thoroughness of its academic departments. Many of the leading men of the State and county were here educated, among whom were Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of Westminster, Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Dr. Hanson M. Drach.

Sulphur Spring Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., was instituted in August, 1878, by the following charter members: Gustavus Barnes, Chas. F. Myers, John W. Myers, P. J. Bennett, Samuel Harris, Lewis H. Greenwood, David Nusbaum. The first officers were: N. G., Gustavus Barnes; V. G., C. F. Myers; Sec., J. W. Myers. The lodge then numbered nine members. The officers from January to July, 1879, were:

Chas. F. Myers, N. G.; J. Myers, V. G.; C. C. Ingle, Sec.; Lewis H. Greenwood, Treas. July, 1879, to January, 1880, N. G., J. H. Myers; V. G., L. H. Greenwood; Sec., C. C. Ingle; Treas., L. Greenwood. January to July, 1880, N. G., Lewis H. Greenwood; V. G., C. C. Ingle; Sec., D. C. Ingle; Treas., Jesse Cawner. July, 1880, to January, 1881, N. G., C. C. Ingle; V. G., W. B. Bowersox; Sec., C. C. Repp; Treas., Eph Haines. January to July, 1881, N. G., W. C. Bowersox; V. G., Jesse Cawner; Sec., J. W. Myers; Treas., H. Geatty.

The lodge now numbers thirty members in good standing, which is a showing of an increase of twenty-one members in three years. They hold their meetings in the Town Hall, on Bath Street. The present officers are: N. G., Jesse Cawner; V. G., Chas. T. Repp; Sec., C. C. Ingle; Treas., D. O. Bankard.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated Feb. 17, 1844, by the General Assembly of Maryland. The first trustees were Andrew Nicodemus, David Cassell, Jeremiah Bartholomew, Dr. J. L. Warfield, H. W. Dell, Thomas Devilbiss, Cooper Devilbiss, Daniel Danner, and H. A. Davis. The pastors for 1881 were Revs. J. A. Fadden, Howard Downs.

St. Thomas' Catholic church was built by Rev. Thomas O'Neill about 1861. He was the priest then in charge of the Carroll County mission. From November, 1862, to 1879, Father John Gloyd had charge of this church, and since then Father John T. Dancy, of Taneytown, under whose ministrations the two churches have formed one mission since 1879.

The Presbyterian cemetery surrounds the Presby-

terian church, and the following, among others, are buried there:

Joshua C. Gist, born Sept. 15, 1792, died March 27, 1878.

Samuel J. Atlee, died Aug. 10, 1861, aged 69 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Augusta A. Atlee, born March 22, 1840, died Dec. 11, 1862.

Isaac Richardson Atlee, son of Col. Samuel John Atlee, of the Revolutionary war of 1775, born 1767, died 1842, aged 82.

Mary Clemons, wife of Isaac R. Atlee, born 1769, died 1834, aged 64.

Wm. Richardson Atlee, attorney-at-law, brother of Isaac R. Atlee, and son-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolutionary war, born 1761, died 1844, aged 80.

James C. Atlee, born Aug. 14, 1798, died May 3, 1855; Sarah S., his wife, born May 8, 1800, died Nov. 1, 1876.

Elhanan Stouffer, died Dec. 27, 1877, aged 34.

John Lambert, born Sept. 12, 1836, died June 4, 1869.

Jacob Hull, born June 12, 1782, died May 1, 1850.

Anna M., wife of Jacob Wikert, died March 29, 1871, aged 83 years, 10 months, 7 days.

William Hull, born Dec. 13, 1824, died Sept. 20, 1853.

Mary A. H., wife of Wm. Mitten, died Dec. 14, 1874, aged 64.

B. F. Bartholow, died at Henderson, N. C., May 18, 1873, aged 29.

Jeremiah Bartholow, died in Baltimore, July 19, 1864, aged 67; Pleasant, his wife, died Jan. 28, 1876, aged 80.

Wesley Bartholow, M.D., died in New Windsor, July 31, 1848, aged 29.

Wm. H. Clay, died April 1, 1870, aged 33.

Sarah E. Smith, died May 4, 1879, aged 48 years, 4 months, 12 days.

Thomas Bond, born April 26, 1768, died Sept. 27, 1827.

James B. Bond, born Oct. 8, 1782, died Oct. 20, 1827.

Elijah Bond, died Sept. 18, 1856, aged 61 years, 3 months.

Mary A., born Jan. 21, 1801, died Feb. 25, 1843.

George Erhard, died July 28, 1868, aged 85; Julia A., his wife, died April 16, 1880, aged 52 years, 5 days.

Robert Dods, M.D., "Lorn of Prova, county of Haddington, Scotland," died at New Windsor, July 27, 1833, aged 48.

Margaret Dods, died June 11, 1862, aged 82.

Sarah Dods, died June 1, 1849, aged 62.

Anna, wife of H. W. Geatty, born Sept. 28, 1828, died Sept. 15, 1879.

Jonas Ecker, died Aug. 22, 1870, aged 57.

Francis Ecker, died May 19, 1880, aged 64.

Jeremiah Curry, born April 1, 1801, died June 11, 1835;

Sarah S., his wife, born June 18, 1803, died Oct. 18, 1874.

Jacob Repp, died Feb. 21, 1871, aged 84 years, 6 months, 13 days.

Ann Mumford, born Dec. 15, 1798, died Dec. 25, 1867.

Jacob Will, died Oct. 27, 1873, aged 82; Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 2, 1856, aged 61 years, 1 month, 2 days.

Ferdinand Matthes, a native of Germany, died Jan. 16, 1876, aged 70 years, 4 months, 8 days.

Jacob Nusbaum, died Dec. 11, 1876, aged 69 years, 11 months, 10 days; Mary, his wife, died April 2, 1865, aged 54 years, 10 months, 25 days.

Jacob Stem, born April 30, 1795, died Nov. 23, 1865; Mary A., his wife, died Jan. 29, 1864, aged 42 years, 3 months, 23 days.

John W. Durbin, born Nov. 5, 1821, died Nov. 30, 1859.

Nancy Durbin, born 1789, died Feb. 20, 1865.

Abraham Abaugh, born Aug. 23, 1780, died Feb. 17, 1851;

Mary C., his wife, died Oct. 17, 1851, aged 57 years, 1 month, 19 days.

John Haines, died July 6, 1859, aged 76; Susannah, his wife, died May 2, 1857, aged 63.

Jos. Higham, born Feb. 22, 1818, died April 5, 1860, aged 42 years, 1 month, 14 days.

John Haines, born Sept. 4, 1806, died March 23, 1870; Mary, his wife, born Dec. 23, 1800, died July 23, 1858.

Honor Williams, born Nov. 29, 1803, died Oct. 2, 1879.

Francis Smith, died April 4, 1861, aged 32.

Henry Townsend, of Co. C, First U. S. Sharpshooters, killed in battle at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863, aged 23.

Levi Pickens, died Jan. 14, 1862, aged 50.

Anna M. Gordon, died Aug. 14, 1870, aged 38 years, 6 months, 8 days.

Elizabeth Barnes, died Nov. 10, 1858, aged 39.

Thos. Wm. Barnes, died May 5, 1858, aged 19 years, 7 days.

Richard Smith, born Dec. 13, 1768, died Dec. 22, 1783.

Mary Leppo, died May 21, 1880, aged 80 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Ludwick Baile, born Sept. 28, 1753, aged 69.

Catharine, wife of Peter Baile, born May 5, 1820, died June 27, 1859.

Christiana A. Diehl, died Jan. 5, 1866, aged 40 years, 3 months, 4 days.

Ninrod T. Bennett, died Sept. 17, 1870, aged 27 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Levi T. Bennett, died Dec. 9, 1865, aged 56 years, 1 month, 14 days.

Edwin G. Shipley, died Nov. 5, 1865, aged 40 years, 8 months, 10 days.

Ann Shipley, died Sept. 3, 1867, aged 85 years, 9 months, 5 days.

Dr. Joseph Shuey, an alumnus of Calvert College, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, died Jan. 10, 1865, aged 25 years, 10 months, 16 days.

Mary E., wife of J. L. Shuey, died Jan. 22, 1863, aged 32 years, 4 months, 18 days.

Hester Brawner, died April 8, 1844, aged 55.

Wm. Thornburn, born Oct. 11, 1805, died Dec. 28, 1870; Eliza Meltea, his wife, died Jan. 11, 1870, aged 60 years, 7 months.

Joseph Poole, born Oct. 4, 1802, died Jan. 23, 1850; Father, his wife, died April 2, 1864, aged 61.

Washington M. Nailb, born Feb. 20, 1826, died Feb. 24, 1876.

The *New Windsor Herald* was established in 1881, and is issued semi-monthly. F. J. Devilbiss is associated with Mr. Koehl in its publication.

My Maryland was established in August, 1881, and is the fifth newspaper now published in the county.

The New Windsor Library Company was incorporated by the Legislature Jan. 13, 1841. The incorporators were Rev. John P. Carter, Dr. J. L. Warfield, Isaac Shingluff, Samuel Eiker, Michael Smith, J. H. Hibberd, William A. Norris, William Pole, Jr., Ephraim Bowersox, Jesse Lambert, Jonas Eiker, William Kelley, Theodore Hibberd, James C. Atlee, G. W. Willson, Nathan Haines, of Joseph, William Eiker, Josiah Hibberd, Isaac Blizzard, Silas Hibberd, Jacob Nasham, Catherine M. Brawner, Lewis Shull.

Mount Vernon is a pretty little village situated a mile northeast of Sam's Creek, and is on the road to Stone Chapel. It has a store and several small shops.

Denning's is four and a half miles from New Windsor, near Sam's Creek. It has a Dunker Church. Joseph T. Stern is the merchant and postmaster, and Dr. L. A. Abldridge is the physician of the village and the surrounding country.

St. James' Chapel (M. E. Church South), a substantial and commodious structure, was erected in 1879, under the auspices of Rev. W. R. Stringer, who was its pastor that year. Since then it has been under the pastorate of Rev. M. G. Balthis.

Wakefield is on the Western Maryland Railroad forty miles from Baltimore, and near Little Pig Creek. It is in the midst of a fertile portion of the county known as "Wakefield Valley." "The Wakefield Valley Creamery," a stock company composed of farmers of that vicinity, is an important business enterprise, consuming six hundred gallons of milk daily in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Joseph Hoover is postmaster. H. S. Roberts, merchant, and Joseph A. Waesche, florist.

McKinstry's Mills is two miles from Linwood twelve from Westminster, and is situated near Sam's Creek. The postmaster, Samuel McKinstry, from whom the post-office derives its name, is the oldest officer in official servitude in the State. He received his appointment from Amos Kendall, postmaster-general under Andrew Jackson, and has held it continuously from that time to the present. M. C. McKinstry and Jacob Zumbrum & Sons operate the mills. John McKinstry keeps the store, and Benjamin Jones the blacksmith-shop.

Sam's Creek Post-Office is three and a half miles from New Windsor, near Sam's Creek, a small but historical stream, from which it derives its name. Rev. Charles A. Reid is pastor or local preacher of the M. E. Church. D. E. Stern is merchant and postmaster; John W. and William Yingling and Jesse F. Wilson are blacksmiths.

Linwood is on the Western Maryland Railroad ten miles from Westminster, and forty three from Baltimore. John Q. Senseney was the original proprietor of the land, and Reuben Haines laid off the town. The merchants are Josiah Englar and sons. Joseph Englar is railroad and express agent and postmaster. J. & J. Englar operates the mills, and Dr. L. Reynolds is the resident physician.

Pipe Creek Beneficial Society was incorporated by the Legislature on Feb. 28, 1844. The trustees were Abraham Jones, Francis Jones, Dr. Thomas S. Jesse Wright, Israel Norris, Robert Nelson, and E. S. Reese.

"Door to Virtue" Lodge, No. 16, of Ancient F. and Accepted Masons, held its first meeting, under

dispensation from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Masons in Maryland) on Sunday, June 23, 1811, at Pipe Creek, Frederick (now Carroll) County. The members present on this memorable occasion were Jesse Cloud, Worshipful Master; William P. Farquhar, Senior Warden; William Slaymaker, Junior Warden; Enoch Taylor, Senior Deacon; Daniel Slaymaker, Junior Deacon; Moses Wright, Secretary and Treasurer; William McCollum, Tyler; and Moses B. Farquhar, an Entered Apprentice. The visiting brethren were William Knox, John Crapster, Israel Wright, and Isaac Lightner, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 39, Taneytown, and John Cook, of Ireland. "An Entered Apprentice's Lodge was formed, a charge was read, and a prayer made to the Divinity for a blessing." Petitions were presented from Caleb Osborn, Joel Pusey, and Thomas B. Franklin, "praying to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry," which were referred to a committee appointed "to inquire into their characters, and to report the result of their inquiries." These, the first applicants for initiation in this lodge, received the degrees at subsequent meetings, and became, as the old record shows, active craftsmen. "A Fellow Craft's Lodge was then opened in due form, and Moses B. Farquhar was permitted to take the second degree of Masonry, and returned thanks accordingly." Where and when this brother was initiated there are no means of knowing, but his advancement to the degree of Fellow Craft was the first "work" performed in Door to Virtue Lodge. While working under a dispensation there were held eleven meetings, the last being on the 31st of October, when Jesse Cloud and Moses Wright were appointed the first representatives of this lodge to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and during this period seven brethren were "raised" to the degree of Master Mason, among whom was the late venerable Thomas Shepherd, of Union Bridge.

On Sunday, November 10th, at a special communication, "the representatives appointed to the Grand Lodge, with the proceedings of this lodge, report that they have performed that service and obtained a warrant." The warrant was presented to the lodge, and, by virtue of the authority therein conferred, the officers already mentioned as acting during the period of dispensation were duly installed, and Door to Virtue took the rank and number (46) which it still holds among the Maryland lodges.

The charter or warrant referred to in the proceedings of Nov. 10, 1811, is the one under which the lodge is now working, and as a matter of interest to the membership an exact and literal copy of it is printed:

"JOHN CRAWFORD, M. D. and G. M. [L.S.]

"To all whom it may concern:

"We the grand Lodge of the State of Maryland of the most ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institution, duly established, constituted and organized for the said State by resolutions and authority of a Grand Convention held at Talbot Court House on the seventeenth day of April in the year of Masonry Five thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-seven, Do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved brethren, Jesse Cloud, Master, William P. Farquhar, Senior Warden and William Slaymaker Junior Warden of a new Lodge to be held in the neighborhood of Little Pipe Creek in Frederick County by the name of Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, and we do hereby authorize and empower our said trusty and well beloved Brethren to hold their Lodge at the place hereby appointed and directed at such times as they shall think necessary and convenient, and according to the constitution of Masonry, and to admit and to make Free Masons according to the most Honorable Custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations through out the known world and not to contravertise. And we do further authorize and empower said Brethren and their successors to hear and determine all and singular matters and things relating to the Craft within the jurisdiction of the said Lodge No. 46. And lastly we do hereby authorize and empower our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren Jesse Cloud, William B. Farquhar and William Slaymaker to nominate, choose and install their successors to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with all their powers and dignities as Free Masons and such successors shall in like manner install their successors, etc, such installations to be upon or near St John's the Evangelist day. Provided always, that the Master, Wardens and Brethren and their successors pay due respect to the Right Worshipful Grand Master, otherwise this Warrant to be of no force or Virtue. Given under our hands, and the seal of the Grand Lodge, this 4th day of November, A.D. 1811, A.L. 5811, at the City of Baltimore.

"JOHN WALES, G. S."

"GEORGE KEYSER, G. J. W."

The lodge continued to hold its meetings at Pipe Creek until the autumn of 1813, the last recorded communication at that place being on the 25th of September of that year. The officers to whom was intrusted the management of the lodge during this period of its history were as follows: From December, 1811, to June, 1812, Jesse Cloud, W. M.; William P. Farquhar, S. W.; William Slaymaker, J. W.; Moses Wright, Sec.; and Moses B. Farquhar, Treas. From June, 1812, to December, 1812, Jesse Cloud, W. M.; William P. Farquhar, S. W.; Moses P. Farquhar, J. W.; Jacob R. Thomas, Sec.; and Joseph Wright, Treas. From December, 1812, to June, 1813, William P. Farquhar, W. M.; Enoch Taylor, S. W.; Daniel Slaymaker, J. W.; Jacob R. Thomas, Sec.; and Joseph Wright, Treas.

This lodge was located in the loft of a spring-house on Beaver Dam stream, a mile or two from Sam's Creek, on the property then owned by Alexander Slaymaker, but now owned by Nathan Englar.

The following is a list of persons aged seventy years and upwards in 1879 in New Windsor District:

Nancy Sanders (colored), 110; Katie Moore, 94; Daniel Coke, 85; D. W. Nail, 84; Moses Hayes (colored), 92; Mrs. D. W. Nail, 84; Jacob Shuster, 86; Boss Hammond (colored), 83; Moses Hammond (colored), 81; Joshua Warfield, 79; Stephen Gorsuch, 78; Miss D. Williams, 78; Thomas Horton, 73; David Eagle, of P., 74; William Lewis (colored), 80; Jacob Lookingbill, 72; Mrs. Peter Nail, 90; John Rigger, 75; Abraham Nushaum, 75; Lewis Krieger, 79; Jacob Nushaum, 73; Michael Zepp, 74; Mrs. Mary Devillbiss, 70; Mrs. Casper Derillbiss, 75; Daniel Wagner, 75; Peter Long, 82; T. Beal Porter, 80; Daniel and Lila Bowyer (colored), 72 and 76; Masheek Baker, 75; Peggy Porter, 70; Mrs. Knerata Franklin, 75; Mrs. Philip Smalen, 71; Philip Nushaum, 72; Daniel Nushaum, 70; Michael Rogler, 75; Mrs. Nancy Chippey, 70; Nathan Franklin, 75; Lewis Green, 95; Perry Green, 70; Caleb Pike (colored), 70; Mrs. Mary Zepp, 78; Mrs. Selman, 85; Mrs. Elizabeth Gills, 90; Mrs. Elizabeth Doety, 88; Mrs. Mary Nail, 87; Singleton W. Harn, 77; Mrs. Maria Harn, 77; Mrs. Elizabeth Stockdale, 75; Mrs. Susannah Barnes, 73; Rev. James Pearce, 70; Mrs. Sarah Lindsay, 70; Mrs. Rachel Buckingham, 76; Mrs. Annie Devillbiss, 75; Mrs. Sarah Miller, 78; Abraham Cole (colored), 79; Samuel Brown (colored), 80; Moses Haines (colored), 80. Total, 4637, average, 80. There are numerous others between 60 and 70.

The following is the vote for local officers from 1857 to 1861, inclusive:

- 1857.—Vote for Justices: Charles Denning 115, J. Sweizer 23, B. W. Bennett 225, P. H. Crabbe 23; Constables: P. M. Baile 47, Wm. Delphy 228; Road Supervisor: Moses Haines 237.
- 1859.—For Justice: Edwin A. Atlee 264, Israel Norris 228; Constable: Wm. Delphy 241; Road Supervisor: Wm. Eckel 269.
- 1861.—For Justice: Edwin A. Atlee 266, George P. Albaugh 257; Constable: Simon Bange 258; Road Supervisor: Wm. Eckel 249.

Below are given the public school trustees for 1881 and 1882, together with the teachers and number of pupils in each school:

- 1 and 2. New Windsor (Nos. 1 and 2).—Elkanan Engler, J. W. Engler, Jacob Frownfelter.
3. Park Hall.—Solomon Eckel, John W. Myers, Abraham Koop.
4. Baile's.—W. W. Naille, Henry Demmitt, Abram Albaugh.
5. Spring Dale.—Theodore Hibberd, John Geiger, Gustavus Barnes.
6. Wakefield.—David Baile, Jesse Eckard, Isaac C. Forrest.
7. Mount Vernon.—Jesse Haines, Jesse Baile, Dr. B. G. Franklin.

The teachers for the term ending April 13, 1881, were:

1. A. H. Zimmerman, 40 pupils; 2. Annie R. Yingling, 40 pupils; 3. G. T. Yingling, 36 pupils; 4. A. P. Albaugh, 57 pupils; 5. Laura I. Hooker, 44 pupils; 6. M. R. Lord, 43 pupils; 7. E. E. Lovell, 44 pupils.

The justices are Lewis Diehman, Wm. T. Smith, Ellsworth Loveall; Constable, Simon Bange; Notary Public, Dr. J. P. Buffington.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, No. 7.

The Seventh District of Carroll County, generally known as Westminster, is bounded on the north by Myers District, on the east by the districts of Manchester, Hampstead, and Woolery, on the south by Woolery and Franklin, and on the west by New Windsor and Uniontown Districts. Westminster is geographically the central district of Carroll County, and it is also the wealthiest, most prominent, and contains the largest number of inhabitants, the census of 1880 giving it a population of 5573. It is intersected by numerous streams, which furnish water-power for milling purposes, and the pure limpid element for farming and grazing lands, among which are the Patapsco Falls, Bear Branch, Morgan's Run, Pipe Creek, Cranberry Run, and Copp's Branch. It is bountifully supplied with turnpikes and excellent public roads, and the Western Maryland Railroad passes almost directly through the centre, furnishing admirable facilities for communication with Baltimore City and other commercial points. The people are intelligent, industrious, and enterprising, and it was in this district that the movement for the creation of a new county crystallized, and was moulded into such a shape as made its accomplishment a possibility. The commission appointed by the act of Assembly passed in 1837 to divide the county into election districts prescribed the following metes and bounds for the district of Westminster:

"Beginning at the 26th mile-stone, on the Reisterstown turnpike; thence to Richard Gorsuch's house; thence to the Patapsco Falls; thence to the forks of Hampstead and Reisterstown roads; thence with said road to the forks of Manchester and Hampstead; thence to the farm of Abraham Schaefer, leaving him in District No. 7; thence with the lane between Guyman's farm, on Baughman's county road, to Bixler's mill yard, leaving said Bixler in District No. 7; thence with the road to Andrew Angel's, leaving him in District No. 7; thence with the afore-said road; thence on said road between the farm of Baughman's and Jacob Snyder; thence to Rinehart's mill-dam; thence to Rinehart's county road; thence to Rinehart's mill; thence on said road to Littlestown turnpike to the 23 mile-stone; thence with the stone road to Jacob Stouffer's farm; thence to Messing's mill; thence to Hesson's house, leaving said Hesson in District No. 2; thence with a straight line to Smith's old tavern, on the Taneytown and Westminster turnpike, leaving said house in District No. 7; thence to Morelock's tavern, leaving his house in District No. 7; thence through Michael Morelock's, Sen., farm, leaving him in No. 7; thence through Widow Haines' farm, leaving her house in District No. 2; thence to Haines' mill; thence down Pipe Creek to Turkeyfoot Branch; thence up said branch to where the Howard road crosses said branch; thence with said road to the same place; thence with the county road leading to the Washington road to its point of intersection; thence with a straight line to the beginning."

Westminster was made the place for holding the polls. By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland

passed April 2, 1841, the substance of which is given in the history of Myers District, the boundary lines were altered to some extent.

The first settlers in the district were principally Germans from Pennsylvania or the Palatinate. As early as 1763 the following heads of families, all land-owners, are recorded among the numerous settlers: Daniel Kober, John Greyder (Kreider), Peter Kraul, Valentine Fleigel, F. T. Dreyer, Valentine Bast, Henry Wamau. The Everlys, Flickingers, Sullivaus, Rineharts, Boiknyders, Jacob Holdenbridel, Henry Neff, Jacob Cassell, Peter Bender, David Shriver (then spelt Johann Schreiber), Daniel Zacharias, Benedict Schwob (now Swope), Valentine Maurer, Jost Runkel, Andrew Ruse, the Gists, Roops, Jacob Schaeffer, the Frizzells, Hoopes, Wentzs, Myerlys. There were also the Winchesters, Van Bibbers, Leigh Master, and Fishers.

The old Winchester mansion was on the land now owned by Judge John E. Smith, and the fine residence and seat of Col. William A. McKillip is a part of the original Winchester tracts. This mansion was built about 1800, and is still one of the finest in the county. In 1846, David Fisher bought it, with ten acres, of the Winchester heirs, and soon after it became the property of Jacob Fisher, and subsequently of John C. Frizzell. Col. McKillip purchased it in 1880.

The tract of land known as "Brown's Delight," situated on Cobb's Branch, was patented for 350 acres in 1743 to George Brown.

"On Aug. 16, 1698, John Young, of Frankelbach, and single state, was, after being regularly proclaimed, joined in wedlock with Anna Margarethe, the legitimate daughter of Hans Theobald Hess, of Altensborn, in the Electorate Palatine, Oberant Lantern. The above-named Margaretha was baptized in the church of Altensborn, Oct. 22, 1674, her father being Theobald Hess, and mother Margaretha, citizens and wedded persons of that place, and during her marriage with her before-mentioned husband (John Young) she had the following two children: Hans Theobald Young, baptized Feb. 21, 1699; sponsors, Hans Theobald Hess and Anna, the legitimate daughter of the late Sebastian Hess, citizens and inhabitants of said place; and Anna Magdalena, baptized Oct. 25, 1702; sponsors, Nicholas Speck and his wife Catharine."

After the death of the father (John Young) of these two children, the mother, Anna Margaretha, entered into wedlock as follows: "August, 1706, Andrew Schreiber, legitimate son of Jost Schreiber, citizens of Altensborn, was, after being regularly proclaimed, joined in wedlock with Anna Margaretha, the legitimate widow of the late John Young, who

was a citizen of that place of the aforementioned Schreiber's birth." A protocol obtained from the said church certifies that Andrew Schreiber was born and baptized Sept. 7, 1673, the sponsors at the baptism being Andrew Fisher and his wife.

The protocol further shows that this Andrew Schreiber began during his marriage with Anna Margaretha the following children:

1. Ludwig, born and baptized Oct. 14, 1709; sponsors, Ludwig Vollweiler and his wife, Anna Christiansa.

2. Andrew (2), born and baptized Sept. 6, 1712; sponsors, Andrew Schram and Anna Barbara, legitimate wife of Nicholas Speck, citizens of that place.

3. Anna Margaretha, born and baptized July 25, 1715; sponsors, Jacob Gruger, legitimate son of Jacob Gruger, and Anna Margaretha, in the single state, citizens of the place. The following certificate shows the standing and character at home of Andrew Schreiber and his wife, Anna Margaretha:

"ALTENSBOERN, May 13th, 1721, being in the Electorate Palatine Oberant Lantern.

[SEAL.] John Mueller, preacher of the word of God in the Reformed Congregation, Altensborn Circle.

That the bearer of (or person showing) this, And^w Shriver, citizen and inhabitant of this place, and his wife Anna Margaretha, whom he has with him, confess themselves to be conformable to the pure word of God, of the Reformed Church, and have until now assiduously observed the outward duties of Christianity in attending our public Worship, receiving the Holy Sacrament, and otherwise, as far as is known, have been irreproachable in their conduct, I attest. And whereas the said man and wife and their children, after having borne adversities, and about to turn their backs upon their country (God knows where), I would therefore recommend them to a willing reception by the preachers and elders of the said Reformed Church, wherever they may show this. Altensborn, oberant lantern, in the Electorate palatine, 13th May, 1721.

[SEAL.]

"JOHN MUELLER, Pastor."

Andrew Schreiber (2),—now Shriver,—son of Andrew Schreiber and his wife, Anna Margaretha, who had been the widow of John Young (*i.e.* Jung), came to America in the fall of 1721 with his parents, and landed at Philadelphia, after which they moved into the country, to the neighborhood of Goshchappen, near "The Trap," on the Schuylkill, where his father soon died, having supported himself and family by labor. After his death his widow married John Herger, who lived in the same place. Andrew Shriver there learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker. He freed himself from his apprenticeship about 1732, and worked for one year, in which he received £18 (\$78) in hand. In the spring of 1733 he married Ann Maria Keyser, and the following spring moved to Conewago, where, after paying for sundry articles with which to begin the world, he had left ten chil-

lings. Ann Maria Keyser was a daughter of Ulrich Keyser and Fornica, his wife, who were both natives of Pfaltz, Germany. Fornica's father was a tanner, who lived five hours from Heidelberg (long. 48° E., lat. 49° 20' N.), in a small village named Reuche. Her eldest brother lived in a village called Schulughten, three hours from her father, and two from Holbron. Her father and mother came with her to America about the fall of 1721. They arrived at Philadelphia and moved into the country where Andrew Shriver lived, and her father soon dying she married Andrew Shriver. Andrew Shriver's stepbrother, David Young, journeyed with him to Conewago and helped to clear three acres of ground, which they planted in corn, after which Young then returned home. During this clearing they lived under Young's wagon-cover, after which Andrew Shriver peeled elm-bark and made a temporary hut to keep off the weather, and by fall prepared a cabin. The wagon that brought him to this place passed through what is now known as "Wills' Bottom," and in the grass, which was as high as the wagon, left marks of its passage which were visible for several years. There was no opportunity of obtaining supplies for the first year short of "Steamer Mill," adjoining Lancaster. Shriver settled one hundred acres of land where he lived, but whether he squatted upon it or shortly after purchased is not known. It, however, cost him one hundred pair of negro shoes, this being the price agreed upon with Mr. Diggs, the owner, of whom he soon after purchased more land, which was paid for in money. At the time of his settlement in Conewago the nearest neighbor Andrew Shriver had was a family of the name of Forney, living where the town of Hanover now is. For a long time the public road from the south came by Andrew Shriver's house, and at the time of his settlement Indians surrounded him in every direction. About this period and for several years after, the Delaware and Catawba nations were at war; and each spring many warriors passed by after stopping at Andrew Shriver's water spring, a large flush limestone drinking-place, when they would display in triumph the scalps, hooped, painted, and suspended from a pole, which they had been able to obtain from the enemy. They demanded free quarters, but were very sociable, and smoked the pipe of friendship freely without any attempt at wanton injury. His brother Ludwig Shriver, David Young, Middlekuff, the Wills, and others followed in a few years and established a settlement. Ludwig Shriver's settlement must have been early, as he burned coal out of hickory-bark, and made the knife with which Andrew Shriver curried his leather, which was tanned

in troughs cut out of large logs. Andrew Shriver's wife occasionally helped her husband in the tan-yard, and dressed deer-skins by night. Their son, David Shriver, wore deer-skin dressed as clothing, shirts excepted, until fifteen years old. Having but little cleared ground at this time, the stock was left to run at large in the woods; such as were wanted David, being the oldest child, had to collect every morning regularly, much to his discomfort; as the pea-vines and grass were nearly as high as himself, and covered with dew, they soon made his deer-skin dress so wet as to render it like unto his skin, adherent to his body. Deer and other game were at this time so abundant and destructive to grain-fields that hunting was necessary for self protection.

About 1685, John Ferree (or Verree) resided in the town of Jündaun, not far from the Rhine, in the kingdom of France. His family consisted of himself, his wife, and six children,—three sons and three daughters. The names of the sons were Daniel, Philip, and John, and of the daughters, Catharine, Mary, and Jane. John Ferree, the father, was a silk weaver by trade, his religion Calvinistic, consequently he became one of the sufferers under the edict of Nantes. The Ferrees had no other resource left but flight, leaving behind them all their property except some trifling articles and some cash. They fled into Germany, not far from Strasburg, where they resided two years. On leaving France they were accompanied by a young man named Isaac Lefever, who stated to them that his family were nearly all or all put to death by the soldiers, but that he had escaped unhurt. He continued as one of the family until they arrived in America, and then married Catharine Ferree, one of the daughters, and from whom, as far as is known, all of the name of Lefever in this country have sprung. During their residence in Germany, John Ferree, the father, died, and it is singular that Mary Ferree, the widow, after she came to America, was not pleased to be called by any other name than that of Mary Warinhuor, her maiden name. Whilst residing at Strasburg, hearing of a fine province called Pennsylvania, in North America, and that the proprietor, William Penn, lived in London, she set out for that city, determined, if she should receive sufficient encouragement from Penn, she would try to get to America. On her arrival in London she employed a person to conduct her to Penn's residence, and on their way her conductor pointed out to her Penn's carriage, which was just meeting them, and she being of a determined and persevering disposition, called to Penn, who stopped his carriage, and, being well acquainted with the French language, conversed with her freely.

Penn having learned the nature and object of her call, invited her into his carriage, as he was then on his way home. Penn told her he had an agent in Pennsylvania; that he would give her a recommendation to him, so that her business, he hoped, might be done to her satisfaction. They remained in London about six months, when a vessel sailed for North River (New York was then a small town), in which they took passage. On their arrival they moved up the river to a place called Esopus, where they remained about two years, and then moved to Philadelphia, and from thence to Piqua settlement, previous to which they had taken up three thousand acres of land. Before they sailed from London a variety of implements of husbandry were presented to them by Queen Anne, which they found to be of great use to them in cultivating and improving their lands. Philip, their oldest son, was now about twenty-one years of age, and evinced a desire to earn something for himself. Having formed acquaintance with several families of Esopus, he pushed for that place, where he lived for one year with a respectable farmer of the name of Abraham DuBois, and while in his service formed an attachment for Leah, the daughter of Mr. DuBois, whom at the expiration of the year he married and brought to his people in the Piqua settlement. There Philip and his wife commenced improving land on the north side of Piqua Creek, that had been previously taken up by his mother and family. Abraham DuBois, on May 17, 1717, took out a patent for one thousand acres in Lancaster County, Pa., which he subsequently gave to his daughter Leah. Their first labor was cutting grass in the woods for the purpose of making hay, no land having been cleared on that part allotted to them. They placed timbers in the ground, forked at the top, and poles across them, and built their hay upon the frame, which served as a roof to their house, under which they lived for several months. During their stay in this rude shelter their son Abraham was born. They lived to raise eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—the names of the sons being Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Philip, and Joel, and of the daughters, Lena, married to William Buffington; Leah, to Peter Baker; and Elizabeth, to Isaac Ferree. Abraham was married about 1735 or 1736 to a woman by the name of Elizabeth Eltinge, from Esopus, whose parents were Low Dutch. He lived on a part of the land taken up by his grandmother (Mary Ferree, or Schuylker) and her children. Their children were Isaac, Israel, Rebecca, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary. Israel married a Miss Dickey, Cornelius lived in Virginia, and Rebecca married David

Shriver. Abraham Ferree died at an advanced age, and was buried in a place now called Carpenter's graveyard, about one mile north of where he was born. This burial-place, near Paradise, was vested in trustees for the use of the settlement by Mary Ferree (Warrinbner), who died in 1736, and was with several of her family interred in this graveyard. After Abraham's death his widow married one Curgus, and moved up the Susquehanna.

Sarah, daughter of Abraham Dubois, married Rueloff Ellsting, or Eltinge, who was therefore a brother-in-law to Philip Ferree.

It appears from a certain deed of partition (on record in Frederick County, Md.) made by sundry persons as devisees of Isaac Eltinge, dated April 18, 1771, that Isaac Eltinge was a resident of Frederick (now Montgomery) County anterior to March 13, 1756, the date of his last will and testament, and that he died without leaving issue, in which case he disposed of his estate in fee-simple to his sister Elizabeth (Eltinge) Ferree and the children of his sister Zachamintye Thompson. The will ordered it to be divided with three several parts, one of them to descend to his first-named sister, and the other two-thirds to the children of the last-named sister, namely, to William Thompson, Cornelius Thompson, John T. Thompson, and Ann McDonald. These appear to be the exclusive objects of the testator's bounty, but it is nevertheless known that he had one other sister, who married Isaac Hite, of Virginia. Of these sisters there are many descendants residing in Virginia.

Elizabeth Ferree had two sons and four daughters, viz.: Israel, Cornelius, Rebecca, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary. Israel married a Miss Dickey, by whom he had one son, who died without descendants. Cornelius married twice, and had a numerous family, who with himself emigrated to the Western country. Rachel resided near Bath, in Virginia, and was married to David Muskinmins. Elizabeth married William Miller. Mary first married a Mr. Graff, and on his decease Griffith Willett; and Rebecca married David Shriver. The latter couple continued to reside on their estate on Little Pipe Creek, in Carroll County, until their decease. They had nine children:

1. Andrew, born Nov. 7, 1762, married Dec. 31, 1786, to Elizabeth Shultz, of Baltimore, and died Sept. 20, 1847.
2. Elizabeth, born Nov. 23, 1761, died Feb. 18, 1766.
3. Rachel, born Jan. 7, 1767, married Adam Forney, of Hanover, Pa., and died Dec. 6, 1814.
4. David, born April 14, 1769, married Feb. 28, 1802.
5. Abraham, born May 3, 1771, married Feb. 18, 1803, and was for many years a judge of Frederick County Circuit Court.
6. Mary (Anna Maria?), born Nov. 29, 1773, and married John Schley, of Frederick City.
7. Isaac, born March 6, 1777, married April 22, 1802, and

died Dec. 22, 1856. His wife, Polly, born 1781, died March 1, 1859.

8. Jacob, born Dec. 15, 1779, died Oct. 15, 1811.

9. Susan (Susanna?), born Jan. 6, 1782, and married Samuel Frey, of Baltimore, Aug. 22, 1809.

In regard to Jacob Eltinge, it is not known whether he was father, brother, or son of the Eltinge family at the time of its settlement in Frederick County, or who the persons of the family were, further than is given in the deed above referred to. But it is evident that the settlement was at a very early date, and it is known to have adjoined the Potomac River at a time when much land along its banks was vacant, of which they secured considerable bodies by grants from the proprietary government. And from the manner in which the surveys were made, it would seem to have been anticipated that the navigation of that river would become highly improved, and that it would be controlled by running the lines of the tracts across the river, many of the tracts being thus located. It is known that the Eltinges migrated from New York, and that a number of the males fell victims to the bilious disease that prevailed with great malignity upon the banks of the Potomac. There were two branches of the Eltinge family in New York, one located with the New Paltz patentees in Ulster County, about sixteen miles from Kingston, the other at Kingston County. Of the latter, or Esopus family, some removed to New York City, some to Red Hook, in Dutchess County, and the others continued at Kingston.

The following is the history of the New Paltz branch: Two brothers, Josiah the elder and Noah the younger, were the patentees in the New Paltz patent, and had one sister, Zacamintye, who married in the Bivier family. Noah had no son, but one daughter, who married Dench Wynkoop and had two daughters. The eldest, Gurtyon Gitty, was married in the Colden family and left heirs. The youngest, Cornelia, was married to Isaac Eltinge, of the Kingston family, and left heirs. Zacamintye bore several sons and daughters. Josiah was married to Magdalena Dubois, and had four sons—Abraham, Ralph, Solomon, and Cornelius—and one daughter, Cartrientye (Catharine). The latter married Jacobus Hardenbaugh, at Hurley, two miles from Kingston, and had one son—Jacobus—and three daughters—Magdalena, Cartrientye, and Ann,—all of whom married and had heirs. Abraham was married in the Dubois family, and had five sons, viz.: Josiah, Noah, Philip, Henry, and Jacobus (who all had heirs), and two daughters, Jane and Magdalena, who left numerous progeny. Ralph married into the Lowe family,

and had five sons, viz.: Josiah, Solomon, Ezekiel, John, and Ralph, and four daughters, viz.: Magdalena, Sarah, Catherine, and Mary, who all left descendants. The descendants of Ralph and Abraham lived about the New Paltz. Solomon married in the Vanderson family at Hurley, and had no heirs. Cornelius married in the Elmendorf family at Hurley, and had three sons, viz.: Wilhelmus, Solomon, and Cornelius, and five daughters, viz.: Magdalena, Jane, Maria, Blandina, and Catharine, all of whom married and left numerous offspring. The descendants of Cornelius and Cartrientye are settled at Hurley and Marlbtown, near Kingston, excepting Cornelius and Wilhelmus (descended from Cornelius, who were ministers and lived in New Jersey)—Cornelius in Sussex County, and Wilhelmus at a point 12 miles from New York City, called Patterson Landing, whose Indian name was Unelqueschinwick. Wilhelmus had three children,—Cornelius Housman, Maria Blandina, and Jane Van Winkle. The eldest was married to Cornelius Van Winkle, and had a son, Wilhelmus Eltinge. The New Paltz branch was probably more nearly related to the branch that settled on the Potomac, in Frederick County, Md., and in Virginia. Abraham, the eldest son of Josiah Eltinge, had land in an unsustained claim upon some of the tracts upon the Potomac as legal heir, and hence the inference is that Josiah, Noah, and Zacamintye were brothers and sister, either to Isaac Eltinge, residing in Frederick County (now Montgomery), and his sisters, Elizabeth Ferris, Zacamintye Thompson, and Mrs. John Brite, of Virginia, or they, Noah, and his sisters, were brothers and sister to Abraham Eltinge, the father of Isaac and his sister.

Andrew Shriver, who came to America in 1772, when a boy nine years of age, with his parents, Andrew and Anna Margaretha Shriver, died Aug. 1, 1797, and was the grandson of Jost Shriver.

David Shriver, son of Andrew and Ann Mary (Keyser) Shriver, was born in York County, Pa., Conewago, south of Hanover. His parents had been but a few years from Germany, and were recently married when they settled at that place in the wilderness surrounded by Indians. On account of his father's settlement on the frontier, remote from the center of civilization, David Shriver, the first-born, grew up with scarcely any education, the opportunity of means being both wanting. The time of his mother was employed in aiding his father in his business, tanning and cultivating the soil. When he was twenty-one years of age he attracted the attention of Andrew Steiger, an enterprising business man and citizen of Baltimore. Mr. Steiger employed him

store-keeper in a country store, located not far from David's father. Here the want of education was immediately felt, and he so applied himself that in a short time he acquired a pretty good knowledge of figures. He also learned to write a fair hand, and otherwise improved himself in knowledge and address. At this time Lancaster, Pa., had become considerable of a town, and it was a custom there (continued to this day) to hold semi-annual fairs, which drew together vast numbers of people. At one of these fairs David Shriver first saw Rebecca Ferree, who had been sent to Lancaster to acquire a knowledge of ornamental needlework. He undertook to accompany her home, and was received with becoming respect by her father, but with much displeasure and indignity by her mother, who had imbibed high notions in consequence of the opulence and distinction enjoyed by her family in New York. Standing well, however, with the daughter and father, he persevered and succeeded in his suit. About 1759 or 1760, and previous to his marriage, which was in 1761, he had settled upon a tract of land provided for him at Little Pipe Creek, in Frederick County, Md. (now in Westminster District, Carroll County). The place of his location is the old "Shriver Homestead," some two miles southwest of Westminster, on Little Pipe Creek, where Copp's Branch joins it, now occupied by Mrs. Augustus Shriver, widow of a grandson of David. Here David had erected buildings and cleared land, and to this place he brought his wife. He then built a mill, which was of great importance to himself and neighbors at that early period when the settlement was in its infancy. Having experienced the want of education, he early sought to have his children taught, and for this purpose sent his eldest son abroad for some time, there being no school within reach of his home. His efforts were unceasing to promote education in the neighborhood, and he so far succeeded as to obtain for all his children a good English education. The community was much indebted to him for his exertions in this respect, and many persons afterwards enjoyed the receipt of useful knowledge which but for him they would not have acquired. Possessing an inquiring and discriminating mind, he added rapidly to his stock of information. As a self-taught mathematician, he made considerable advances, and was instructor to all his sons in the art of surveying, the compass and other instruments used being of his own manufacture. His mechanical talents were no less remarkable. He was cooper, joiner, cooper, blacksmith, silversmith, wheelwright; in short, he made everything that was wanting on the place, as well as the

tools which occasion called for. He was, moreover, the umpire of the neighborhood in the settlement of controversies. Having a great aversion to lawsuits and litigation, he did much to preserve peace and harmony. His house was the resort of much company and the place where travelers regularly sought shelter and repose, and they were always received with kindness and hospitality.

The disputes between the colonies and the mother-country early attracted his attention, and he became an active and devoted Whig. So warm was he in the support of the rights of his country that his friends were alarmed for his safety, and his pastor emphatically warned him to beware, as the powers placed over him were of God, and that he would be hung for treason to Great Britain and his family made beggars. He treated the admonition with marked contempt, and persevered in taking an active part on the Committees of Vigilance and Public Safety and rousing his countrymen to vindicate their rights. He was in consequence elected a member of the Convention of 1776 to frame a constitution for the State of Maryland, and was afterwards continued, with the exception of a year or two, a member of one or the other branches of the Legislature for about thirty years, until the infirmities of age admonished him of the propriety of retirement. At the time of his death he had an estate valued at seventy thousand dollars. When he was married his wife's parents gave her a negro girl, from whom sprang a numerous progeny, more than forty in number, of whom about thirty remained in his possession at the time of his death, and whom he liberated by will. In the same instrument he divided his estate equitably among his children and provided for the inclosure of a family burial-ground, where his remains, those of his wife, and some of his children repose. He had two brothers and four sisters,—the former were Andrew and Jacob, of whom Andrew continued to reside on the home plantation and raised a large family. Jacob removed to Littlestown, Pa., and had one son, who died young, and his father passed away shortly afterwards. The four sisters married Henry and George Koontz, John Kitzmiller, and Jacob Will. They all lived to an old age within a few miles of their father and reared large families, except the wife of George Koontz, who had but three or four children and died in early life. David Shriver died Jan. 29 (or 30), 1826, aged ninety years and nine months. He was the oldest of his brothers and sisters, and survived them all.

His wife, Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, was a noble Christian woman, of rare domestic qualities, and withal finely educated for the early pioneer days in which

she grew up to womanhood. She was the oldest of her family. The home plantation being large enough for two places was divided between her brothers, Cornelius and Israel. The latter with his family having died, the former afterwards sold the places and went West. Rebecca Shriver died Nov. 24, 1812, aged seventy years, ten months, and three days.

Mordecai Gist, so distinguished in the Revolutionary struggle, was a son of Capt. Thomas Gist and Susan Cockey, and was born in Baltimore Town, Feb.

22, 1742. He was educated at St. Paul's Parish School, Baltimore City, and at the breaking out of the Revolution was a merchant doing business on Gay Street. The Gists were early emigrants to Maryland, and took an active part in the affairs of the province. Christopher Gist was of English descent, and died in



GEN. MORDECAI GIST.

Baltimore County in 1691. His wife was Edith Crowwell, who died in 1694. They had one child, Richard, who was surveyor of the Western Shore, and was one of the commissioners in 1729 for laying off Baltimore Town, and was presiding magistrate in 1736. In 1705 he married Zipporah Murray. Christopher Gist, one of his sons, because of his knowledge of the country on the Ohio and his skill in dealing with the Indians, was chosen to accompany Washington on his mission in 1753, and it was from his journal that all subsequent historians derive their account of that expedition. Christopher Gist, the son of Richard, married Sarah Howard, the second daughter of Joshua and Joanna O'Carroll Howard, and had four children,—Nancy, who died unmarried, and Thomas, Nathaniel, and Richard. Christopher, with his sons Nathaniel and Richard, was with Braddock on the fatal field of Monongahela, and for his services received a grant of twelve thousand acres of land from the King of England. It is said that Thomas Gist was taken prisoner at Braddock's defeat, and lived sixteen years with the Indians in Canada. Richard married and settled in South Carolina, and was killed at the battle of King's Mountain. He has descendants yet living in that State. Thomas, after his release from captivity, lived with his father on the grants in Kentucky, and became a man of note, presiding in the courts till his death, about 1786. Gen. Nathaniel Gist married Judith Carey Bell, of Buckingham County, Va., a grandniece of Archibald

Carey, the mover of the Bill of Rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Nathaniel was a colonel in the Virginia Line during the Revolutionary war, and died early in the present century at an old age. He left two sons,—Henry Carey and Thomas Carey Gist. His eldest daughter, Sarah Howard, married the Hon. Jesse Bladen, a United States senator from Kentucky, and a distinguished jurist, whose grandson, B. Gratz Brown, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1872. The second daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Gist, Anne (Nancy), married Col. Nathaniel Hart, a brother of Mrs. Henry Clay. The third daughter married Dr. Boswell, of Lexington, Ky. The fourth daughter, Eliza Violetta Howard Gist, married Hon. Francis P. Blair, and they were the parents of Hon. Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster-General, and Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr. The fifth daughter married Benjamin Gratz, of Lexington, Ky. Mordecai Gist was a member of the Baltimore Town non-importation committee in 1774, and in December of the same year was captain of the first company raised in Maryland. He was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Carman, of Baltimore County, who died shortly after marriage. His second was Miss Sterrett, of Baltimore, who died in giving birth to a son. His third was Mrs. Cattell, of South Carolina. She also bore him a son. One of the boys was named "Independent," the other "States." Gen. Mordecai Gist died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 2, 1792.

On Jan. 1, 1776, the Maryland Convention appointed Mordecai Gist second major of Col. Smallwood's First Maryland Battalion. In the battle on Long Island, in August, 1776, the Maryland regiment, not numbering more than four hundred and fifty, was commanded by Maj. Gist, as Col. Smallwood and Lieut.-Col. Ware were in New York attending the court-martial of Lieut.-Col. Zedwitz. On Washington's retreat through New Jersey Maj. Gist's Marylanders were reduced to one hundred and ninety effective men, who with Lord Stirling's and Gen. Adam Stephen's brigades covered the retreat. Maj. Gist's (formerly Smallwood's) regiment, on Dec. 1, 1776, re-enlisted for three years. In February, 1777, Gen. Smallwood sent Col. Mordecai Gist with a detachment against the Somerset and Worcester County Tories and insurgents, who were put to flight, many captured, and the others forced into obedience by Western measures, and the disaffection quieted by overawing and quelling the insurgents. The battle of Brandywine was fought Sept. 11, 1777, when Col. Gist was at home attending his sick wife, but on learning of its disastrous termination, by a special express he instantly rejoined the army with reinforce-

ments collected at home. In May, 1779, when Maryland was threatened with British invasion, on the application of its Governor, Col. Gist was ordered to that State, and assumed command of its defenses. Gen. DeKalb, who died on the third day after he was wounded, near Camden, S. C. (Aug. 16, 1780), in his last moments dictated letters to Gens. Gist and Smallwood expressive of his affection for them and their men, who had so nobly stood by him in that deadly battle. In this battle DeKalb led a bayonet charge with Col. Gist's Second Maryland Brigade, drove the division under Rawdon, took fifty prisoners, but fell exhausted after receiving eleven wounds. Congress voted thanks to Gens. Gist and Smallwood and their men. In June, 1781, Gen. Gist joined Lafayette's army on the march to Yorktown with the Maryland levies. On Nov. 21, 1783, at a meeting of the officers of the Maryland Line to form a State Society of the Cincinnati, Gen. Otho H. Williams presided, and Lieut.-Col. Eccleston was secretary. Maj.-Gen. Wm. Smallwood was made permanent president; Brig.-Gen. Mordecai Gist, vice-president; Col. Nathaniel Ramsey, treasurer; and Brig.-Gen. Otho H. Williams, secretary.

Joshua Gist, one of the early settlers in Carroll County, was a brother of Gen. Mordecai Gist, and was born in Baltimore Town, Oct. 16, 1743. His parents were Capt. Thomas and Susan (Cockey) Gist. His grandfather was Richard Gist, son of Christopher, the emigrant. During the administration of John Adams, near the close of the last century (1794), an excise duty was laid on stills. This created what was then known as the "Whisky Insurrection" by those opposed to the tax. The rebellion became so formidable, particularly in Western Pennsylvania, that Washington, at the request of President Adams, took the field in person as commander of the forces raised to suppress it. The excitement extended to what is now Carroll County, and the "Whisky Boys" marched in a band into Westminster and set up a liberty-pole. The people of the town became alarmed and sent out for Col. Joshua Gist, who then commanded a regiment of the militia. The colonel, who was known to be a brave man, mounted his horse, rode into town, drew his sword, and ordered the pole to be cut down, and placing his foot on it it was cut to pieces, when the Boys left. He died Nov. 17, 1839, aged ninety-one years, one month, and one day.

The Gist family graveyard in Carroll County contains the graves of the following members of the family:

Joshua Gist, died Nov. 17, 1839, aged 91 years, 1 month, and 1 day.

Harriet Dorsey, wife of Nicholas Dorsey, and daughter of Col. Joshua Gist, died June 23, 1891, aged 74 years and 18 days.

Sarah (Harvey) Gist, wife of Col. Joshua Gist, died June 6, 1827, aged 72 years, 7 months, and 1 day.

Sarah (Gist), wife of Lewis A. Beatty, died March 30th, in her 27th year.

Rachel, wife of Independent Gist, died May 2, 1830, aged 30 years, 1 month, and 15 days.

Independent, son of Gen. Mordecai Gist, died Sept. 16, 1821.

Richard Gist, died Aug. 6, 1841, aged 23 years.

Mary G., wife of States Lingan Gist, and daughter of States Gist, of Charleston, S. C., died Feb. 8, 1847, aged 30 years.

Bradford Pender Gist, born May 28, 1842, died Jan. 2, 1865. He was a soldier of the Union, and died from disease contracted while a prisoner.

Richard Milton, infant son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Ondorff) Gist, died Sept. 13, 1871.

Maggie, only child of George W. and Mary Owings, died Sept. 21, 1863, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

Elizabeth (Gist), wife of Joseph Woods, born June 1, 1841, died Dec. 3, 1873, and her daughter, Mary, died Oct. 15, 1877, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

Rachel, infant daughter of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Ondorff) Gist, died 1873.

The Gists were of English descent, and took an active part in the affairs of the province. Christopher Gist married Edith Cromwell, sister of Richard Cromwell, a son or brother of Oliver Cromwell. Christopher Gist died in Baltimore County in 1691, and his wife, Edith, in 1694. Their only child, Richard Gist, married Ziporah Murray, by whom he had three sons—Christopher, Nathaniel, and Thomas—and four daughters.—Edith, Ruth, Sarah, and Jemima. Christopher married Sarah Howard, Edith was married to Abraham Vaughan, Ruth to William Lewis, Sarah to John Kennedy, and Jemima to Mr. Seabrook. Thomas Gist married, July 2, 1735, Miss Susannah Cockey, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cockey, by whom the following children were born:

- 1, Elizabeth, born Dec. 24, 1736; 2, John, Nov. 22, 1738; 3, Thomas, March 30, 1741; 4, Gen. Mordecai Gist, Feb. 22, 1742; 5, Richard, Nov. 1, 1745; 6, Joshua, Oct. 16, 1746; 7, Rachel, Sept. 17, 1750; and, 8, David, April 29, 1753.

Thomas Gist died May 24, 1787, aged seventy-four years and nine months, and his children died as follows: Elizabeth, March 6, 1826; John, July 16, 1800; Thomas, Nov. 22, 1813; Gen. Mordecai Gist, Sept. 12, 1792; Richard, Nov. 1746 (an infant); Rachel, Sept. 8, 1825; Joshua, Nov. 17, 1839; and David, Aug. 3, 1820. Of these, as we have stated, Gen. Mordecai Gist first married a Mrs. Carman, of Baltimore County, who died shortly after marriage; his second wife was Miss Sterrett, of Baltimore, who died Jan. 8, 1779, in giving birth to a son (Independent); and his third wife was Mrs. Cattell, of South Carolina, who bore him a son named States. These were his only children.

Col. Joshua Gist, son of Thomas and Susannah (Cockey) Gist, and brother of Gen. Mordecai Gist, married, March 21, 1772, Sarah Harvey, who was born Nov. 2, 1755, and died June 2, 1827. Their children were:

1. Anna, born Feb. 24, 1774, died Aug. 26, 1790.
2. James Harvey, born Dec. 29, 1775, died Dec. 7, 1823.
3. Susannah, born March 21, 1778, married Joshua Jones, and died Oct. 8, 1817.
4. Rachel, born March 17, 1780, died May 2, 1830.
5. Mordecai, born June 20, 1782.
6. Polly Julia, born June 2, 1784.
7. Thomas, born April 1, 1786.
8. Sarah, born June 17, 1788, married Lewis A. Beatty, and died March 31, 1815.
9. Harriet, born June 7, 1790, married Nicholas Parsey, and died June 25, 1864.
10. Joshua Cockey, born Sept. 15, 1792, died March 27, 1878.
11. George Washington, born Dec. 18, 1795, died Nov. 20, 1854.
12. Federal Ann Bonaparte, born Aug. 14, 1791, and is the only one surviving of the above twelve children.

Independent Gist, eldest son of Gen. Mordecai Gist, married, Jan. 8, 1807, Rachel Gist, daughter of Col. Joshua Gist, his own cousin. He died Sept. 16, 1821, and his wife May 2, 1830. Their children were:

1. Mary Sterrett, born Sept. 1, 1808, and living.
2. Joshua Thomas, born Sept. 15, 1810, and living.
3. States Lingan, born July 31, 1812, died Nov. 9, 1879.
4. Mordecai, born Oct. 16, 1814, and living.
5. Independent, born Aug. 15, 1816, died June 29, 1859.
6. George Washington, born July 10, 1819, fought in the Union army under Gen. Sheridan in late war, and still living.
7. Richard, born Sept. 1, 1821, died Aug. 6, 1844.

Of the above children, States Lingan married Mary G. Gist, June 13, 1836, who died Feb. 8, 1847. Their children were:

1. Mary, born April 7, 1837.
2. Mordecai Joseph, born May 29, 1838.
3. Independent, born June 16, 1840.
4. Bradford Porcher, born May 28, 1842, died Jan. 2, 1860.
5. Elizabeth Sarah, born June 8, 1844, married Joseph Woods, and died Dec. 5, 1873.
6. Richard Joshua, born Sept. 14, 1845, died July 21, 1864.

States Gist, second and youngest son of Gen. Mordecai Gist, married Sarah Bradford Porcher and lived in Charleston, S. C.

The subject of this sketch, Mordecai Gist, son of Independent Gist, and grandson of Gen. Mordecai Gist, was born Oct. 16, 1814, in Frederick County, four miles from Taneytown. After his father's death, when but two years of age, his mother removed to Western Run, in Carroll County, and when he was about sixteen years old his mother moved to the farm on which he now resides, then the property of her

father, Col. Joshua Cockey. Col. Cockey before the Revolution, about 1765, had removed from Baltimore Town and entered or purchased two tracts of land, containing about four hundred acres. He built a large



MORDECAI GIST.

house which burned down in 1795, when he erected part of the present mansion. He subsequently made an addition to it, as did afterwards Mordecai Gist, the present owner. Part of these lands belonged to the tract known as "Fell's Dale," patented to Edward Fell in 1712. Mordecai Gist was educated in the brick school-house still standing in Westminster in the cemetery near the "Old Union Meeting-House." Among his teachers were Mr. White and Charles W. Webster. His place now consists of one hundred and eighty acres of land, lying a mile and a half south of Westminster, on which he has resided for the past sixteen years.

He was married Nov. 7, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Byers) Orndorff, by whom he has had the following children:

1. Joseph Independent, born Nov. 18, 1850, and married, March 5, 1878, to Debbie F. Nelson.
2. Rachel, born Dec. 28, 1852, died Jan. 2, 1853.
3. Harriet Ann, born April 27, 1854, and married to Silas E. Gaitskill, Oct. 4, 1876.
4. Joshua, born Nov. 22, 1856, and married to Susie E. Nelson, Nov. 7, 1878.
5. William Mordecai, born Aug. 10, 1859.
6. Mary Alverda, born March, 1862.
7. George Washington, born Sept. 27, 1864.
8. Robert, born July 24, 1868.
9. Richard Milton, born Nov. 24, 1870, died Sept. 13, 1871.

Mr. Gist is one of the best practical farmers in the county, and pays special attention to dairying, selling his milk, save in the winter, when it is made into butter. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for thirty-five years has been a member of Carroll Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance. During the late civil war he was a strong supporter of the Union. In his spacious parlor hang elegant oil-portraits of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Gen. Mordcai Gist and Col. Joshua Gist, with their wives. While Gen. Gist, of the Maryland line, was fighting the British in many battles, his brother, Col. Joshua Gist, was effectively sustaining the Continental cause at home, holding the Tories in check by his bold measures, which made him the terror of the disaffected and the idol of the Revolutionary Whigs.

The Van Bibbers were an ancient Holland family, its progenitor in this country being a Capt. Isaac Van Bibber, a native of Amsterdam, who came to America in command of a vessel belonging to Lord Baltimore's fleet, and settled in Cecil County, Md. From him descended Isaac Van Bibber, a native of Bohemia Manor in that county, who very early located in what is now Baltimore County, and was a famous sea-captain and voyageur, owning the ship he commanded. He married a Chew, of Philadelphia. His son, Washington Van Bibber, born in Baltimore, was one of the defenders of that city in 1814. He became an extensive farmer in Westminster District, and owned part of the old Leigh Master estate, Avondale, where the Master furnace was established in 1762 to 1765. The Van Bibbers were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and "Ascension church" in Westminster was largely built by their contributions and active support. His son, Dr. Washington Chew Van Bibber, was born near Avondale, July 24, 1824, and married, in 1848, Josephine, youngest daughter of Dr. Peter Chatard, an eminent physician of Baltimore. His success and ability in the medical profession of Baltimore, where over a third of a century he has been in practice, places him alongside of the most honored of its members.

St. Benjamin's (Kreiger's) Union Lutheran and Reformed Church, the joint place of worship of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, was organized in 1763. On April 14, 1763, the members of each congregation entered into articles of agreement to build a church. Those signing it on the part of the Reformed denomination were Jost Runkel, Valentine Maurer, Benedict Schwob, Daniel Zacharias (the four elders), David Shriver (there signed as *Deauch Schriver*), Peter Bender, Jacob Cassel, Henry Neff, Jacob Heldenbeidel, Henry Warman, Valentine Bast,

F. T. Dreyer, Valentine Fleigel, Peter Kraul, John Greyder (afterwards corrupted into *Kreider*), Daniel Kober.

In 1763 was erected the first church, a story and a half log structure, which stood until 1807, when the present building, a two-story brick structure of ancient architecture, was erected on the same site. It was built on a tract of land called "Brown's Delight." The first four baptisms were in 1763, by Rev. William Otterbein, a German Reformed missionary of Baltimore, who for six years previous had been traveling through Frederick County (of which this section was then a part) preaching and holding religious services. The four children baptized were those of John Greyder (*Kreider*), viz.: John Peter (born May 25, 1754), John, Jacob, and Elizabeth. On May 8, 1766, this pioneer church had thirty-six communicants, nearly all heads of families. It is located on the Gettysburg turnpike, on the left side going from Westminster, and a mile and a half from that town. Its first Reformed preacher was the Rev. Jacob Lichay, and Rev. Jacob Wiestling was pastor before 1813. Since 1819 its pastors have been:

1819-41, Jacob Geiger; 1842-44, Widam Philips; 1844—, John G. Wolf; William F. Coallover, W. Wiestler, John W. Hoffmeier; 1868-76, William C. Cremer; 1876-82, J. G. Noss.

Adjoining the church is perhaps the oldest burying-ground in the county, which is still in an excellent state of preservation. It was laid out in 1763, in which year the first interments were made in its grounds. The inscriptions on the earliest stones are in German, and for about the first thirty years are illegible, owing to the corrosion of time. The dates of the births and deaths of many here buried are given:

John Schweigast, born in Berks County, Pa., Dec. 2, 1785, died Jan. 30, 1853.

Christian Schweigast, born in March, 1762, died June, 1846; and his wife, Dorothy, born Dec. 6, 1763, died Dec. 16, 1838.

Jacob Marker, born March 11, 1786, died Dec. 8, 1879; and his wife, Catharine, born Dec. 26, 1797, died Feb. 5, 1859.

Mary Myerle, born June 1, 1797, died Jan. 8, 1817.

Jacob Grammer, died March 13, 1815, aged 66.

Johannes Schmauder, born Nov. 13, 1762, died Sept. 5, 1776; and his wife, Christina, born in 1766, died Oct. 15, 1818.

John Dillenbough, born Nov. 24, 1766, died April 16, 1814; and his wife, Eve Catharine, born Sept. 22, 1766, died April 26, 1842.

Catharine Klein, born Dec. 1, 1760, died May 19, 1812.

Larnee Farowalt, born March 9, 1743, died July 8, 1807.

Susanna, widow of George Zacharias, and daughter of Conrad Sherman, born April 2, 1786, died Feb. 5, 1852.

William H. Tolton (editor of *American Sentinel* many years), died Jan. 11, 1862, aged 39.

Jacob Schaeffer, died Feb. 2, 1864, aged 70; and Susan, his wife, born March 24, 1781, died March 26, 1852.

John Schaeffer, born June 11, 1750, died March 11, 1828; and his wife, Mary, born Sept. 5, 1760, died May 12, 1831.

Mary Magdalene, wife of Abraham Kurtz, born Nov. 5, 1783, died Dec. 8, 1827.

Jacob Utz, Sr., died Nov. 5, 1826, aged 61.

Jacob Utz, Jr., died Aug. 1, 1826, aged 27.

Jacob Henry, born March 15, 1791, died May 22, 1861.

George Henry, born Feb. 25, 1791, died Sept. 30, 1860; and his wife, Margaret, born Jan. 20, 1781, died Feb. 5, 1858.

George Crowl, born Oct. 26, 1795, died Feb. 4, 1865; and his wife, Rebecca, born Jan. 1, 1798, died July 29, 1862.

Hannah, wife of Michael Sullivan, born July 23, 1790, died Nov. 5, 1849.

Peter Lantz, died Nov. 29, 1846, aged 76.

Anna Maria Keller, wife of Jacob Keller, died Aug. 1, 1841, aged 79.

Elizabeth Krise, born July 20, 1781, died Oct. 24, 1850.

Micajah Stanbury, died July 14, 1858, aged 85; and his wife,

Mary M., Nov. 18, 1861, aged 78.

James Beggs, born in County Antrim, and Parish Carulla, Ireland, 1752, died Feb. 12, 1829.

John Beggs (native of same place), died Feb. 28, 1875, aged 71.

Andrew Reese, died April 11, 1794, aged 84; and his wife, Barbara, Sept. 15, 1794, aged 71.

Frederick Boyers, born Oct. 10, 1781, died Feb. 26, 1815.

Barbara Angel, daughter of John Schaeffer, born March 10, 1786 (married to Frederick Boyers, 1807, by whom she had three sons and two daughters; married to Andrew Angel, 1816, by whom she had six children), died Jan. 18, 1832.

Jacob Pickinger, born July 25, 1742, died June 17, 1807; and his wife, Barbara, born July 25, 1743, died aged 73 years.

John Reese, born Jan. 26, 1795, died March 5, 1858; and his wife, Susan, died Nov. 30, 1875, aged 67.

Cornelius Sullivan, died 1816, aged 67; and his wife, Catherine, born 1733, died 1824.

David Sullivan, born June 1, 1788, died aged 25.

Margaret Everly, born 1743, died March 3, 1814.

Daniel Zacharias, born April 6, 1777, died April 24, 1813.

George Peter Rinehart, born Oct. 13, 1767, died May 1, 1815.

Mary Ruhn, died July 18, 1811.

George Daniel Zacharias, died Aug. 24, 1867, aged 61.

Jacob Schaeffer, born Feb. 6, 1723, died February, 1800.

Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) is one and a half miles from Westminster, due west, and its pastor in 1881 was Rev. R. J. Williams.

In the cemetery adjoining are buried

Jesse Cromwell, died Feb. 28, 1874, aged 74.

Ann Bays, died July 2, 1850, aged 78.

D. Woodward, aged 85.

Rebecca Cross, born Sept. 5, 1818, died Feb. 15, 1858.

Maria Buchman, died Dec. 31, 1869, aged 75.

Dinah Smith, aged 78.

The following graves, among others, are found in the German Baptist cemetery, situated in Westminster District, between Westminster and Frizzelberg:

Polly Reop, born May 24, 1808, died Feb. 1, 1811.

Sarah, wife of Isaac P. Haines, died July 11, 1835, aged 35 years, 1 month.

Catharine, wife of John Reop, Sr., died Dec. 17, 1837, aged 67 years, 1 month, 10 days.

John Reop, born Nov. 12, 1776, died June 21, 1852.

Ann Reop, wife of Jacob Petry, born Nov. 4, 1829, died Feb. 5, 1859.

John Reop, died Sept. 1, 1868, aged 58 years, 2 months, 2 days.

Lydia, his wife, died Feb. 4, 1879, aged 61 years, 6 months, 21 days.

Rebecca Reese, died Oct. 16, 1872, aged 68 years, 11 months, 18 days.

Chas. B. Stoner, died Oct. 26, 1878, aged 22 years, 8 months, 11 days.

Lovina, his wife, died, aged 17 years, 11 months, 9 days.

David Reop, born Dec. 21, 1795, died Nov. 19, 1878.

Mary, wife of Abraham Cassell, born April 5, 1822, died July 28, 1879.

Abraham Cassell, died Aug. 30, 1877, aged 60 years, 1 month, 2 days.

David Petry, born Feb. 25, 1821, died Aug. 16, 1878.

Peter Benedict, born May 1, 1791, died Feb. 17, 1869.

John Hoffman, died April 25, 1823, aged 86 years.

Dolly, his wife, born May 23, 1755, died Sept. 4, 1818.

Isaac Kurtz, born Sept. 27, 1811, died March 22, 1831.

Richard Belt, died March 28, 1865, aged 57 years, 2 months, 21 days.

Anna C. Miller, died Sept. 2, 1862, aged 32 years, 8 months, 15 days.

John P. Kauffman, born May 31, 1808, died Jan. 10, 1881.

Margaret, wife of George Kauffman, born March 13, 1777, died Sept. 2, 1858.

Louisa, wife of Peter Myers, born April 5, 1769, died Aug. 20, 1858.

Anna A. Miller, died Jan. 3, 1857, aged 22.

J. G. Miller, died Feb. 28, 1863, aged 29 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Mary, wife of John N. Harman, died April 18, 1865, aged 59 years, 3 days.

Elizabeth Duffenbough, died April 18, 1868, aged 60 years, 11 months, 14 days.

George Decker, born Jan. 11, 1794, died Dec. 20, 1872.

Ellis G. Butler, died April 4, 1880, aged 63 years.

Sarah Rounton, died March 19, 1878, aged 88 years, 7 months, 19 days.

Frederick Tawney, died Dec. 29, 1871, aged 53 years, 1 month, 23 days.

Catherine, wife of R. Beggs, died Nov. 5, 1877, aged 56 years, 2 months, 24 days.

Rebecca, wife of Samuel Myers, born June 12, 1794, died March 19, 1863.

Elmira F. Tawney, born May 5, 1816, died Oct. 9, 1861.

George Harman, born May 28, 1763, died March 11, 1860.

Eliza Harman, born April 8, 1814, died Nov. 11, 1860.

Lucinda Royer, born May 5, 1829, died May 28, 1849.

Peter Royer, born Aug. 17, 1775, died July 22, 1842.

Anna, his wife, died Jan. 7, 1858, aged 82 years, 6 months, 15 days.

Anna Weybright, died Dec. 17, 1855, aged 52 years, 1 month, 2 days.

Mary, daughter of Peter and Ann Royer, wife and widow respectively of Jacob Mering and John Burgord, died Jan. 1, 1879, aged 73 years.

John Royer, died Oct. 22, 1865, aged 52 years, 9 months, 12 days.

Amos M. Royer, died Oct. 27, 1866, aged 27 years, 7 months, 2 days.

Christian Royer, died March 11, 1846, aged 70 years, 1 month, 1 day.

Louisa, wife of David Englar, died Sept. 29, 1856, aged 50 years, 9 months, 2 days.

Polly Schaeffer, born Sept. 27, 1792, died Jan. 2, 1860.

Elizabeth Schaeffer, born Feb. 6, 1795, died March 11, 1861.

1796, in the eightieth year of his age. In all probability his name would have perished also but for the vague rumors concerning the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the ill-fated negro, and the strange scenes and extraordinary sounds which followed so closely upon his death, accounts of which have been handed down from father to son through all these years, and have probably gathered strength in their travels. Suspicion of a desperate deed committed by Leigh Master during his lifetime began to be whispered about, and old men remembered, or thought they did, a scared and haunted look in his eyes, which they attributed to the constant dread of the discovery of his miserable secret. And thus the rumor spread, gathering as it went, until it was told that Leigh Master had taken the life of his despised slave, and had cast him into the furnace, that he might hide all traces of his crime.

To show that people were at least as superstitious in those days as at the present time the following unique fable is given: One dark night as a workman was returning home from a neighbor's house, he heard a rustling, hurried sound at the edge of the woods skirting the Furnace Hill, and in an instant Leigh Master rode past him, crying and begging for mercy upon his miserable soul. The terror-stricken man was rooted to the spot, and stood trembling like a leaf, when suddenly the vision appeared the second time, urging his horse to its utmost speed, while the rattling of chains and horrible groans were heard in the distance. A third time the spirit of Leigh Master appeared with agony on its face, and a third time the noises were heard. Thus night after night strange sounds and scenes were witnessed in the furnace woods. Sometimes the spirit was followed by three little imps carrying lanterns, and creeping stealthily along as if in search of some object. Sometimes Leigh Master would appear at one portion of the hill, as if he was seeking to hide something, but always on a gray horse, emitting flames and smoke from his nostrils.

And thus the story passed from mouth to mouth, till at length the sound of human footsteps in the haunted woods was a thing unknown after nightfall, and the ghosts held undisputed possession.

Whether Leigh Master got tired of roaming around, or whether the three little imps found what they were seeking, is not known; but the ghosts of Furnace Hill disappeared with the furnaces and the superstition of the people, and nothing is left now but an old gray stone, marking the resting-place of the once famous owner of Furnace Hill, and bearing the following inscription:

"Leigh Master, Esquire,
late of
New Hall, Lancashire,
England,
Died the 22d day of March,
1796,
Aged 79 years."

In 1876, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, Jr., of the P. L. Church (Ascension), had the remains of Mr. Master removed to the parish cemetery at Westminster. He was a member of a notable English family, but a roving disposition forced him to leave his native home in early life and migrate to America. The ruins of the furnace are still standing. To Master is attributed the unfortunate introduction of the white blossom, or daisy, into this country, the bane of farmers to this day. It is related that he sent to the old country for English clover-seed, and that this daisy-seed was sent him by mistake, and that he sowed the seed far and wide before the irretrievable error was discovered. They are known as "Caroline pinks," or "Leigh Master's clover," in the neighborhood where he lived. Some of the descendants of the Master family are still living in England, among them Rev. Charles Slayesham, Vicar of Wiltshire, Salisbury.

The tradition as to Leigh Master's slave and his imagined untimely taking off only obtained credence with the ignorant and superstitious, for careful investigation shows that while Leigh Master was a rough man in manners,—no uncommon thing in early days—he was an honest, charitable, and public-spirited citizen, and the very soul of honor and manliness. He left by will all his Carroll County real estate to his son Charles, living in England (where his mother had died before her husband, Leigh Master, came to America), with this condition precedent, that he become a naturalized citizen of the United States. Charles came to Maryland, sold this realty, and returned to England without ever becoming a naturalized citizen of this country. Though often threatened, the will of Leigh Master has never as yet been disturbed by litigation.

The death of August Shriver, which occurred July 28, 1872, was quite sudden, and a severe shock to his numerous relatives and friends. Mr. Shriver occupied the position of president of the Western Maryland Railroad in the early stages of its history, and contributed much to the building of the road by his efficient management. At the time of his death he was president of the First National Bank of Westminster, which office he had filled with great credit since its establishment. He dispensed unfeigned hospitality at his mansion in Carroll County, and his heartfelt courtesy and suavity made him many friends.

He was well known in Baltimore by reason of his long and extensive connections. He was president of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, and a successful farmer on a large scale. The news of his death caused much regret, not only in the community in which he lived, but also in other portions of the State, where he was well known. His public spirit and usefulness were exhibited in many undertakings in which he was concerned, and his death caused a loss in this respect which was widely felt. In all his acts he elicited the confidence and esteem of those who were brought into association with him, and he enjoyed the reputation of a worthy gentleman and a faithful and efficient officer. At various periods of his life he filled a number of positions of importance, most of which he gave entire satisfaction to those whose interests were in his charge. Faithfulness in the discharge of duty and an unswerving adherence to correct principles were the leading characteristics of a more than ordinarily successful life.

The Hon. Jacob Poulder died Sunday, Feb. 13, 1870, at his residence near Westminster, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Poulder had filled many prominent positions in his native county, and was much respected for his gentlemanly demeanor and courtesy towards all with whom he had business transactions. At the time of his death he was the chief judge of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, a position which he filled with great satisfaction to the people. He was on several occasions a member of the State Legislature.

The Spring Mills Lead-Mine is on the property of John T. Hill, one mile south of Westminster, on the Western Maryland Railroad. Mr. Hill discovered the deposits in March, 1878. The ore is said to be very rich, assaying about eighty-five to ninety per cent. Upon the same property has also been discovered a good quality of iron ore, the vein being from twenty to thirty feet in width. Gilberg & Lilly, of Philadelphia, in 1879, leased the mineral right to this property, and explored it to learn its real value in lead and iron. An engine from the Taylor Manufacturing Company was taken to the scene of operations, and is used in hoisting out ore and draining the mines.

John C. Frizell, of Westminster, had several springs on his estate which he supposed contained medicinal properties, as a number of his friends had derived considerable benefit from the use of the water, and their suggestion he had analyzed. The water had also been highly recommended by physicians as anti-dyspeptic. During the first part of July, 1870, he placed some of the water in the hands of Prof.

William E. Aiken, of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, who sent him the following analysis:

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
July 7, 1870.

JOHN C. FRIZELL:

"My dear Sir,—I have just completed the qualitative analysis of the sample of mineral water you sent me, and herewith send results: a gallon of water contains 15.76 grains of saline matter. This quantity, taken in connection with the character of salts present, will fully entitle the water to the name of a mineral water. The contents of the water are:

Hydrochloric acid.
Sulphuric acid.
Carbonic acid.
Silicic acid, of the last a trace.
Lime.
Magnesia.
Soda.
Iron.
Alumina, a trace.
Organic vegetable matter.

"The above substance, arranged in their order of the well-known combinations, may be considered as representing the following compounds, which give the mineral character and medicinal value of the water:

Bicarbonate of lime.
Bicarbonate of magnesia.
Bicarbonate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Chloride of sodium.
Alumina.
Silicic acid,
Organic vegetable matter, } of each a trace.

"Respectfully, etc.,

WILLIAM E. AIKEN.

"P.S.—The copious deposit that falls when the matter stands for a time consists almost wholly of oxide of iron."

Westminster, the commercial centre of the district, is the county-seat of Carroll County, and contained in 1880 a population of 2507 inhabitants. Though not the oldest it is the largest and most important town in the county. It is situated on Parr's Ridge, at the head-waters of the Patuxent, about thirty-three miles from Baltimore. The town was laid out in 1761 by William Winchester, and the principal street was called King Street, showing that at the time it was founded its proprietor was loyal to the mother-country. William Winchester was born in London, England, Dec. 22, 1710. He came to America and settled in Maryland, March 6, 1729, and married Lydia Richards, July 22, 1747. He died Sept. 2, 1790. The town was first named Winchester, in honor of its founder, but the name was subsequently changed by an act of the General Assembly to Westminster because of the number of towns bearing the same name, notably Winchester in Virginia, which was a source of endless confusion. As it now stands Westminster

is built on six different tracts of land. The east end, or original Winchester, is on the tract known as "White's Level," granted to John White in 1733, for 1692 acres. The west end is on the tract called "Fanny's Meadow," granted to James Walls in 1741. A portion of the town is on, "Bond's Meadow," granted to John Ridgley in 1753, for 1915 acres. "Timber Ridge" and "Bedford," the latter Winter's addition, form the site of a part of Westminster; "Kelley's Range" takes in the Western Maryland College grounds, and "Bond's Meadow Enlarged" covers the ground upon which the court house stands. Its situation on the main turnpike from Baltimore to the West gave the town great advantages in early days. Long trains of wagons were constantly passing back and forth, all of which selected Westminster as a favorite halting-place for rest and refreshment, and the town, what there was of it, probably presented a more animated and business-like appearance than now. Business methods have undergone such a complete transformation since then that no just comparison can be instituted.

The Westminster of to-day is very interesting. It is perhaps the longest city for its width in America, which is mainly due to its early location along the pike, the great highway of travel, and the anxiety of those who had business interests to place themselves in direct communication with the unceasing trade and travel encountered at that point. The surroundings of the city are exceedingly picturesque. The view from College Hill is very fine. A beautiful, undulating country spreads out for many miles, and on very clear days the eye can take in an expanse of territory stretching from the Potomac to the Susquehanna. The population of the town is now 2507, with a number of handsome church edifices, at least forty stores, three banks, a college, and several large manufactories and warehouses. Some of the older residences in Westminster, handsome in themselves, possess that mellow tint so attractive to persons of taste, and which time alone can give, while those recently built are embodiments of the culture and refinement of their owners. The country in the vicinity is well watered by the Patapsco and other streams, which furnish abundant power for manufacturing purposes. It is a very healthy, rich, and productive agricultural region. The Western Maryland Railroad passes directly through the centre of the town, and the numerous trains passing over the road leave nothing to be desired in the way of communication with distant points.

Iron and copper ore abound in large deposits, and are successfully mined and shipped to Pennsylvania

and New York. Quarries containing the finest varieties of marble have been opened, and are worked in the vicinity. The town contains the usual number of county buildings, commodious, and well adapted to the purposes for which they were erected.

The Western Maryland College, a fine four-story brick building, is located upon the highest site around the town, and is admirably arranged for educational purposes. The *Democratic Advocate* building, corner of Main and Centre Streets, forty by eighty feet, is a fair exhibit of the enterprise and energy of the conductor of this sterling journal.

The J. O. O. F. Hall is an imposing structure, and on its first floor is the large and elegantly-arranged office of *The American Sentinel*, the Republican organ of the county.

Among the earliest settlers up to the year 1800 were the Winchesters (William and his sons), the Fishers (John and David), McHaffies, Wampless, Harners, Stansburys (Caleb, Sr. and Jr., and Joshua), John Miller, Andrew Reese, Sr., Ulrick Eckler, Mordecai Price, Jacob Peterling, Jacob Ponder, John McComb, Jacob Sherman, Isaac Shriver, Nimrod Frizzell, Jacob Crouse, Jacob Righter, Thomas Ward, Joseph Shroy, Jacob Fringer, the Yinglings, the Nells, Adelspeegers, Lockards, Smiths, Dells. The oldest house standing in town is that occupied by Peggy Adelspeger. It is a log structure on Main Street, nearly opposite the "City Hotel," and was erected between 1777 and 1789. It is yet a substantial dwelling, comfortable and neat. Her sister Elizabeth died a few years ago. Their parents, Thomas and Betsey, went to this old house to live after their marriage, about a century ago.

The oldest living person in town is William Crouse, who was born in Myers District in 1792, but came to Westminster in 1794 with his parents, and has resided here ever since. He and his wife (Catharine Shaeffer, aged eighty-three years) have lived in happy wedlock sixty-three years, since Feb. 15, 1818. His father, Jacob Crouse, was one of the first blacksmiths here, succeeding a Mr. Myers, whom he bought out in 1794. He was born Oct. 30, 1766, and died Jan. 1, 1816, and his wife, Elizabeth, born in 1773, died Sept. 12, 1820. About the first storekeeper was David Fisher, and after him Mr. Yingling, and then a Mr. Ciz. The earliest schoolmaster remembered was Mr. Gann, who held forth with an iron rule on the plat where Charles T. Reifneider now resides. Jacob Sherman, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 7, 1756, and married Elizabeth Wagner, Feb. 23, 1779, kept the first hotel or tavern, where the City Hotel is now, until 1807, when he was suc-

ceeded by Isaac Shriver. He died July 7, 1822, but his widow survived till June 28, 1842. Afterwards, taverns were kept by Mr. Winterow and Mr. Wampler. Jacob Wolf at an early period manufactured clocks, many of which are still in use over the country. When Westminster was made the county-seat of the new (Carroll) county in 1837, the town had about five hundred inhabitants, but immediately thereafter it began to increase in population and business. It received its greatest impetus, however, upon the completion of the Western Maryland Railroad to its limits. New additions were made and new streets laid out to accommodate the increasing population and the wants of trade and awakened enterprise.

The following legend of early days in Westminster is well authenticated: "Many years ago, in the north-western part of Maryland, there stood a little village bearing the proud English name of Winchester, now the beautiful city of Westminster. For a long time peace and plenty had smiled upon its inhabitants, and they dreamed not of coming evil. It was in the midst of summer when God saw fit to send a mighty drought upon the land. For many days the scorching rays of the sun looked down upon the earth, burning and blighting the vegetation, and threatening to bring famine upon its track. Flowers drooped and died, and water—one of God's best and most necessary gifts to man—began to fail. In vain the people prayed and cried for rain. The citizens of Winchester became alarmed, and many of them locked their pumps, and refused even a cooling drink to the thirsty traveler or the famished beast, lest they should not have enough for themselves. Near the eastern end of the village dwelt two maiden ladies, aged and respected, who believed God would not forsake them in their time of need. Unlike their neighbors they did not refuse water to any, but unblocking their gate, placed a placard near the well bearing the following words, 'Free admittance to all,—water belongs to God!' In those ancient days railroads were unknown, and all traveling was done by stages or wagons. Emigrants were seen passing daily on their road to the great West, and the demand for water was constant. The doubting citizens advised these two Christian ladies to tear down their notice and close the entrance to prevent the water being carried away, or they would be left without, but their answer was always the same, 'The Lord is our Shepherd, we shall not want. We have no right to refuse, for water belongs to God.' Soon all the wells and springs in the village began to fail, and only two remained to supply the demands of the famishing citizens. One of these was the well which had been free to all. The other belonged to an

old gentleman, who, as soon as he saw how great was the demand for water, guarded it and refused even a drop. All flocked to 'God's Well,' as it was now called, and its old-fashioned moss covered bucket was never idle. And still the sky was cloudless, and the unrelenting rays of a July sun scorched and burned the earth. A few more days passed, and he who had so cruelly refused to give a cup of cold water from his plenteous store was obliged to go and beg for himself from the unfailing fountain of 'God's Well.' The demand on this well became greater day by day, but still its sparkling waters refreshed the thirsty traveler and the famishing beast. At length a small dark cloud was seen in the sky, and how eagerly it was watched! Larger and larger it grew, till at last the whole sky was overcast. The thunder pealed, the lightning flashed through the heavens, and the flood-gates were opened. The clouds rolled away, and once more the whole face of nature smiled, and the grateful citizens of Winchester thanked God for the glorious rain, which had come just in time to save them from perishing. Time has passed rapidly, leaving many traces of its flight. Little Winchester is now a promising and thriving city, bearing the name of Westminster. The two noble-hearted Christian ladies, who in the time of need trusted in the Lord and shared with their suffering neighbors, have long since found their reward in heaven. Their old home has been torn down, but the 'well' still remains on the old lot of Mrs. Col. James M. Shellman, and though now covered over and out of repair, has never been known to fail, but to this day is filled with excellent, pure water."

The elegant mansion of Mrs. James M. Shellman on Main Street, opposite the City Hotel, was built in 1807 by Col. Jacob Sherman. He gave it to his daughter, the wife of David H. Shriver, who subsequently removed to Wheeling, W. Va. Col. Sherman was a native of Lancaster County, Pa. He was born March 7, 1756, and married Elizabeth Wagner, Feb. 23, 1779. He died July 7, 1822, and his wife, June 28, 1842. His son-in-law, David H. Shriver, who occupied the house in Westminster, was born April 14, 1769, and married Miss Sherman, Feb. 28, 1803.

Mrs. Shellman, the owner of this mansion and the old well to which reference is made, is a great granddaughter of Philip Jones, Jr., who surveyed and, with three commissioners, laid out Baltimore Town in 1730. He was born in Wales, Oct. 25, 1701, and came to this country about 1720. Oct. 2, 1727, he married Annie Ratteenbury, whose ancestors came from the Isle of Wight in 1624 and settled in Virginia. They had nine children, all of whom died young except Thomas

and Hannah. Hannah married William Worthington, of Maryland. Philip Jones, Jr., died Dec. 22, 1761, aged sixty years, three months, and six days. His widow became the second wife of John Eager, and died shortly after her marriage. Thomas, the only surviving son of Philip Jones, Jr., was the first register of wills of Baltimore, and afterwards became judge of the Court of Appeals. He married Elizabeth McClure, widow of David McClure, of Carlisle, Pa. He had three sons and three daughters. The oldest daughter married Maj. Beall, of the United States army; the second married Mr. Dallam, of Harford County, and the third Mr. Schley, of Baltimore. While on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Beall, at Fort McHenry, Judge Jones was taken ill and died, Sept. 27, 1812, aged seventy-seven years. Of his three sons, Harry, the youngest, remained a bachelor. Thomas married and lived in Patapsco Neck. He had ten children, one daughter being Mrs. William Fenby, living near Westminster.

Philip also married, and lived for some time on his farm, "Gallipot," Baltimore County. He was one of the Old Defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812. He came to Westminster in 1818, where he lived until within a few days of his death, and where he was one of the first merchants. He had ten children, one of whom is Mrs. James M. Shellman. The old Jones homestead in Patapsco Neck is still standing in a state of good preservation; has broad halls, large rooms, and very high ceilings. It is surrounded by magnificent walnut-trees, which gives the name of "Walnut Grove" to the place, and has a lawn running to the bank of the Patapsco River. It has always been in the possession of the Jones family, having been granted by royal patent through Lord Baltimore. This patent is still held by the family at "Walnut Grove," which is at present occupied by John T. Jones, two sisters and a brother, children of Thomas, and great-grandchildren of Philip Jones, Jr., surveyor of Baltimore Town.

When the Confederates under Maj. Harry Gilmore and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson made a raid into Westminster in 1864, they occupied Mrs. Shellman's mansion as their headquarters, and when Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was here with his command he caught up and carried in his front through town, on the saddle, Miss Mary M. Shellman, then a little lass, but the bravest Union girl of the place.

About the first year of this century Dr. Umbaugh practiced his profession in Westminster. He was a German physician of note, and rode over a vast territory to see his patients. After his location here Dr. Beirngheite came, and remained several years. Dr.

George Colgate died May 1, 1822, in the prime of life and a martyr to the noble profession he adorned. Dr. William Willis was, on the organization of the county, made the first clerk of the court in April, 1837, and was succeeded by Dr. William A. Matthias. The oldest physician here (if not in the county) is Dr. James L. Billingslea. He was born in Abingdon, Harford Co., in 1801. He was first educated in the common schools, then attended the Pelair Academy, and afterwards St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he completed his classical studies. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1827, and located the same year in the practice of his profession at Uniontown, in Carroll County. He remained there twenty years, and then removed to Baltimore. He subsequently settled at Long Green, in Baltimore County, where he practiced for ten years, and in 1860 he came to Westminster and continued the practice of his profession for many years, but has now retired. He was in the State Senate from 1864 to 1867. He married Susan Harris, of Frederick County, in 1832, of the Society of Friends, for his first wife, and in 1867, Elizabeth Core for his second wife. When he came to Westminster, in 1860, the physicians here were Drs. J. L. Warfield (now of Baltimore), Matthias, and J. W. Hering. The latter is still in practice, and is also cashier of Union National Bank. Dr. Frank T. Shaw has been clerk of the court since 1873.

The Corporation and Officers.—The General Assembly incorporated the town of Westminster by an act passed April 6, 1830, supplementary to the first act of Feb. 14, 1830, enacting that the adjoining towns, then called and known by the names of Westminster, New London, Winter's Addition, and New Elenbutgh, together with Pigman's Addition, and all that space lying between Winter's Addition and Pigman's Addition, should forever thereafter be called and known by the name of Westminster. This act provided for the election on the first Monday in May of a burgess and five commissioners, and for annual elections of said officers thereafter. The act designated Andrew Pouder, Jacob Yingling, and Michael Barnitz as the judges to hold the first election.

By the act of Feb. 28, 1850, the town was erected into a city, and Michael Barnitz, Horatio Price, and Otho Shipley appointed judges to hold the first election under the city charter. The city limits were thus established:

"Beginning on the southeast at a stone planted near the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike, formerly a boundary stone between Baltimore and Frederick Counties, and running north-easterly at a right angle with said turnpike four hundred

yards; thence westerly and northerly, and running parallel with the course of said turnpike, and four hundred yards therefrom, to the line of Adam Gilbert's land, located at or near a public road leading from said turnpike to Abraham Wampler's mill; thence westerly and southerly with the outlines of said Gilbert's lands to a point four hundred yards southwest of the turnpike leading from Westminster to Unifontown; thence easterly and southerly and parallel with the last turnpike, and the aforesaid Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike, and four hundred yards from each, to the line formerly dividing Baltimore and Frederick Counties; and thence with the last line to the place of beginning."

The following persons have been elected to the office of Burgess and mayor:

Burgesses.—1829, James M. Sheldman; 1840, William Shipley, Jr.; 1841-44, George Trumbo; 1844, David Keiffer.
Mayors.—1850, Dr. Elisha D. Payne; 1851, Abner Neal; 1852, Jacob Grov; 1853-58, R. K. Booth; 1859, John M. Yingling; 1860, Samuel L. Swanstead; 1861-64, Michael Baughman; 1864, Jacob Grov; 1865, Emanuel Gernand; 1866, Heshabiah Holmes; 1867, A. Reese Darbin; 1868, David Fowble; 1869-71, Jacob Knipple; 1871, David H. Leister; 1872, Henry H. Heibaugh; 1873, E. K. Gernand; 1874-76, David Fowble; 1876-82, P. H. Irwin.

The other officers are given as far as the corporation records show them:

1860.—Jacob Shaffer, Levi Evans, Michael Baughman (president), Reuben Cassell, Joshua W. Hering; Clerk, Otho Shipley.
1861.—Joshua Yingling, Henry Warner, William Reese, Samuel Myers, Wm. H. Grammer; Clerk, Otho Shipley.
1862.—George F. Webster, Joshua Yingling, Henry Warner, Samuel Myers, Denton Gehr; Clerk, Thomas J. Lockard.
1863.—Samuel L. Myers, Henry Warner, Edwin K. Gernand, Asbury F. Sharer, Joshua Yingling; Clerk, Thomas J. Lockard.
1864.—E. K. Gernand, S. L. Myers, J. Yingling, Jeremiah Yingling, Ira E. Crouse; Clerk, Thomas J. Lockard.
1865.—George Webster, Wm. H. Harman, T. R. Buell, John W. Gorsuch, David Fowble; Clerk, Thomas J. Lockard.
1866.—F. A. Shearer, E. K. Gernand, A. R. Durbin, W. A. Cunningham; Clerk, Albert Billingslea.
1867.—John H. Yingling, W. A. Cunningham, E. K. Gernand, J. H. Bowers, F. A. Shearer; Clerk, C. J. Yingling; Bailiff and Collector, G. W. Sullivan; Counselor, J. E. Pearson, Sr.
1868.—J. W. Perkins, M. B. Mikesell, G. W. Matthews, George S. Fouke, S. P. Everhart; Clerks, J. A. Dillar, P. B. Mikesell; Treasurer, Dr. George S. Fouke; Counselor, E. F. Crout.
1869.—George E. Wampler, David Wentz, John Bernstine, Elias Yingling, W. H. Harman; Clerk, W. L. W. Seabrook; Collectors, William Baker, George Stouel.
1870.—John Bernstine, G. W. Matthews, J. W. Perkins, D. H. Leister, Joseph Woods; Clerks, W. L. W. Seabrook, W. H. Bollenhover.
1871.—J. W. Perkins, Samuel Everhart, Jeremiah Yingling, William Yingling, Dr. Francis Butler.
1872.—H. E. Morelock, Reuben Cassell, A. Shearer, Jesse Yingling, W. H. Harman; Clerk, L. F. Byers.
1873.—Henry Vanderford, Joshua Yingling, Edward Lynch, Elias Yingling, J. W. Hering; Clerk, George M. Parke.
1874.—E. O. Grimes, George M. Parke, William Lawyer, H. E. Morelock, James Rippard; Clerk, W. H. Rippard.

1875.—Henry E. Morelock, E. O. Grimes, William Lawyer, James Rippard, George M. Parke; Clerk, W. H. Rippard; Treasurer, E. O. Grimes; Counsel, J. M. Parke; Bailiff, Israel Zieber.

1876.—N. J. Gorsuch, William B. Thomas, Jesse Yingling, G. W. Sullivan, J. W. Perkins; Clerk, John Matthews.

1877.—N. J. Gorsuch, J. W. Perkins, W. B. Thomas, G. W. Sullivan, Jesse Yingling; Clerk, John Matthews.

1878.—Same board as for two previous years; Clerk, John Matthews.

1879.—W. B. Thomas, E. J. Lawyer, G. W. Sullivan, Orlando Reese, N. J. Gorsuch; Clerk, John Matthews.

1880.—Same board and clerk.

1881.—Same board; Clerk, C. H. Baughman; Bailiff, Street Commissioner, and Collector, Israel Zieber; Counsel, Joseph M. Parke; Council Committees: Streets, W. B. Thomas, O. Reese; Gas, G. W. Sullivan, N. J. Gorsuch; Finance, W. B. Thomas, N. J. Gorsuch.

Western Maryland College is located in the city of Westminster, on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, about midway between the cities of Baltimore and Hagerstown.

The buildings stand on a commanding eminence at the "West End," overlooking the city and many miles of the surrounding country. The main building is five stories high, and affords ample accommodations for chapel, recitation-rooms, halls for the societies, professors' apartments, and dormitories. The grounds belonging to the college contain eight acres, allowing sufficient range for the exercise of students during the time not allotted to study. The institution is conducted on a modern basis. Young men and women are entered under the same corps of professors and instructors, enjoying all the advantages extended by the college. The course of study, however, is not precisely the same for both sexes, the young ladies completing theirs in three years, and the gentlemen graduating in four, although both sexes have the same instructors; the two departments are kept entirely separate, the sexes meeting only at chapel service and in the dining-room with members of the faculty.

The Western Maryland College was established under the auspices of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. A charter was obtained for the institution from the Legislature of Maryland in 1864, which contemplated its establishment in the city of Baltimore, but subsequent events led to the selection of Westminster as the site of the new college, and a more favorable location could scarcely have been chosen. In 1866, Rev. James Thomas Ward purchased a homestead in Westminster, which being made known to Rev. Rhosa Scott Norris, negotiations were entered into which resulted in a meeting between Fayette R. Buell, the original projector, and J. T. Ward. The

Conference of that year gave in its adhesion to the plan for making Westminster the place for the establishment of the enterprise, and an appeal was made to friends for money to erect suitable buildings. The responses were neither numerous nor large, and a loan was obtained from John Smith and Isaac C. Paile, which enabled F. R. Buell to commence building on the site he had purchased. The first stone of the building was laid Aug. 27, 1866, and the cornerstone was laid Sept. 6, 1866, by Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, A. F. A. M., in the presence of a large number of citizens of Westminster and friends from other places. At the session of the Maryland Annual Conference in March, 1867, an advisory board of directors was appointed, as follows: Revs. J. T. Ward, J. J. Murray, D. Bowers, P. L. Wilson, and R. Scott Norris, and on the part of the laity, J. W. Herring, John Smith, M. Baughman, A. Zollie-koffler, John S. Repp, and Samuel McKinstry. This board in July announced F. R. Buell as proprietor of the college, and J. T. Ward principal of the faculty. College exercises were begun Sept. 4, 1867, and continued regularly thereafter. Some difficulty of a financial character was experienced in 1868, but the friends of the institution came forward and relieved the embarrassment, and a second charter was obtained from the Legislature, placing the college under the direction of a board of trustees—John Smith was elected president of the board, J. T. Ward, secretary, and J. W. Herring, treasurer. It was determined at their first meeting to purchase the property from F. R. Buell for twenty thousand dollars. The Conference in March, 1869, at the suggestion of J. T. Ward, appointed Rev. P. Light Wilson agent of the association on behalf of the college. During this year the female students formed the "Browning Literary Society," whose first anniversary was celebrated during commencement week, June 14, 1869. The career of the college since then has been prosperous and useful. In June, 1871, the first college degrees were conferred upon a class of four young men and three young girls. On the 19th of July, 1871, the first stone of the foundation of an additional building was laid, rendered necessary by the increased patronage of the college. In January, 1870, the State Legislature granted an appropriation out of the academic fund for Carroll County for the free tuition of one student from each election district in the county, and in 1878 an appropriation was made by the General Assembly of Maryland, enabling the college to furnish board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, and the use of books free to one student, male or female, from each senatorial district of the State.

This appropriation was continued by the Legislature of 1880. During the twelve years of its existence the college has had an average attendance of 110 pupils, 73 of whom were males and 43 females. They have been altogether under its care and training 1,000 pupils, of whom 950 were males and 550 females. They have pursued the various branches of an English and classical education. Of this number 94 have been graduated with the degree of A.B., and 45 have been studied with a view to the Christian ministry. The faculty of the male department is as follows:

Rev. J. T. Ward, D.D., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. H. C. Cushing, A.M., Vice-President, Professor of Belles-Lettres; R. L. Bradley, A.M., Professor of Physical Science and the French Language; Rev. James W. Reese, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical Languages and Literature; G. W. Devillbiss, A.M., Professor of Belles-Lettres; D. W. Herring, C.E., Professor of Mathematics; Charles T. Wright, Principal of Preparatory Department, and Professor of German Language; Rev. Augustus Webster, D.D., Professor of Theology; J. W. Herring, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; R. B. Norment, Esq., Lecturer on Civil Law and Political Economy; DeWitt C. Ingle, A.B., Teacher in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.

Female Faculty.—Rev. J. T. Ward, D.D., President, Professor of Moral and Mental Science; Rev. H. C. Cushing, A.M., Vice-President, Professor of Belles-Lettres; Rev. Miss Letitia A. Owings, Preceptress of Female Department, and Teacher of Ornamental Branches; R. L. Bradley, A.M., Professor of Physical Science and the French Language; Rev. James W. Reese, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; G. W. Devillbiss, A.M., Professor of Belles-Lettres; D. W. Herring, C.E., Professor of Mathematics; J. W. Herring, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; Charles T. Wright, Professor of the German Language; Mrs. S. E. Jones, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

List of Graduates.

Class of 1871: Mary Juenege L. Miller (Laser), Charles H. Baughman, Mrs. Mary M. Ward Lewis, Rev. Thomas J. Smith, A.M., Anna R. Yingling, William S. Crouse, A.M., Henry E. Norris, A.M., M.D.

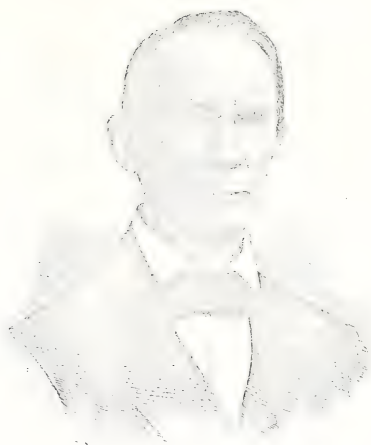
Class of 1872: Lizzie B. Adams, Mary E. Johnson, Mrs. Annie Price Hoy, Annie G. Ridgely, H. Dorsey Newsum, William P. Wright.

Class of 1873: Alice A. Fenby, Mary N. Nichols, Mrs. Susan Smith Billingslea, Ida T. Williams, B. Franklin Crouse, A.M., Joseph B. Galloway, A.M., M.D., Frank W. Sawyer, Truman C. Smith, L.L.B., Thomas B. Ward.

Class of 1874: Annie W. Birehead, Janie M. Bratt, A.M., May Beckett, A.M., Mrs. Louisa D. Hooper James, Mrs. M. Emma Jones, Willie, Mollie E. Jones, Mrs. James A. Lewis Fowler, Sarah L. Whiteside, Rev. Charles S. Austin, A.M., James A. Dickenbaugh, A.M., Rev. Philip T. Hall, A.M., George B. Harris, Samuel R. Harris, Philomena P. Hopper, A.M., William Hogg, Rev. Walter W. White, A.M.

Class of 1875: Ida Armstrong, George W. Devillbiss, A.M., Rev. Thomas H. Lewis.

Class of 1876: Fancilla Ballard, Mrs. Laura A. Ellis (Dow), Mrs. Laura K. Matthews, Mrs. Mary A. Miller (Hogg), Mrs. E. Rinehart, Martha Smith, Louis L. Billingslea, A.M., L.L.B., Richard B. Norment, Jr., A.M., M.D.



J. I. Ward

Class of 1877: Florence M. Devilbiss, Alice L. Earnest, M. Ada Starr, M. Virginia Starr, Maggie E. Woods, Lillian N. Young, Winfield S. Anness, A.M., L.L.B., C. Berry Cushing, A.M., L.L.B., Wilson R. Cushing, Thomas J. Wilson.

Class of 1878: Lula E. Fleming, Maunie V. Skornstedt, Alice V. Wilson, De Witt Clinton Ingle, J. Webber Miles, Frank H. Peterson.

Class of 1879: Mollie J. Lankford, Maunie M. McKinstry, Mary Kinehart, Clara L. Smith, Lizzie Trump, Lou B. Vamples.

Class of 1880: Lizzie L. Holjes, Linnie C. Kilmer, M. Emma Selby, Florence L. Wilson, Edward S. Baile, William H. DeFord, Lewis A. Jarman, Rev. Frederick C. Klein, William R. McDaniel, Joseph W. Smith.

Class of 1881: Hattie Hoffinger, Bettie Braly, Louie Cunningham, M. Kate Goodland, Hattie V. Hoffiday, Bessie Miller, D. May Nicodemus, Katie M. Smith, Laura F. Stahlmaker, George Y. Eberhart, J. Fletcher Somers, George W. Todd.

James Thomas Ward, the president of the Western Maryland College, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 21, 1820. His father, Ulysses Ward, born near Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md., April 3, 1792, being the youngest of eight children of John Ward (born in London, England, Aug. 1, O. S., 1717) and Mary Ann Eustatia (maiden name Forbes), born in London, Jan. 1, 1752, who came to America in 1770, and settled first in Prince George's Co., Md., whence they removed to Montgomery County in 1776. The ancestors of John Ward had resided during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Yorkshire, England, being farmers by occupation. About the beginning of the eighteenth century the branch of the family from which he more immediately descended removed to London. On the mother's side the ancestors of Mr. Ward were of Scottish origin. Ulysses Ward, his father, was married Sept. 26, 1816, to Susan Valinda Beall, daughter of James Beall, (died 1821), son of James Beall, of the same family with George Beall, one of the first settlers of Georgetown, D. C., and son of Ninian Beall, who emigrated from Scotland towards the close of the eighteenth century, and died in Maryland at the great age of one hundred and seven years. Of the seven children of Ulysses and Susan Valinda Ward, James Thomas was the second. At the time of his birth his mother was a member of the Protestant Episcopal, and his father of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which latter his mother also subsequently joined, and by a minister of which (the Rev. John Davis) he was baptized. His parents then resided in Georgetown, as before intimated, and continued there until the spring of 1822, when they removed to Prince George's County, and thence, after a brief stay in that county, to Washington City, April, 1826, which became their permanent place of residence until the death of the father, March 30, 1868, in the seventy-

sixth year of his age. Ulysses Ward was a most industrious, enterprising, and useful man. As a local preacher in the Methodist Church he became quite popular because of his earnest labors. He was extensively known as a business man: first as a master-workman in his trade, and afterwards as a merchant, and, when he had acquired wealth, as a benefactor in church and city by the judicious and liberal bestowment of his means. In the schools of Washington Mr. Ward received his first lessons in the common branches of an English education, his principal instructors being the well-known John McLeod and Joseph H. Wheat. The advantages thus afforded during the week-days were supplemented by excellent home training, and on the Sabbath by the teachings imparted in the Sabbath-school. Thomas from his infancy had been feeble physically. He gained knowledge rapidly, and was scarcely beyond the period of childhood when he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and developed a fondness for learning and usefulness. At the age of sixteen he entered the Classical Academy of Brookville, in Montgomery County, Md., at that time under the superintendence of Eliha J. Hall, where he had fine opportunities, which were so well improved that when he left for home, in 1838, he bore with him the classical prize. He returned to Washington, and for a time was employed in business with his father, in the mean time devoting much of his time to study, and taking a deep interest in the Sabbath-school work. Still, he had no definite purpose of a professional career.

In the summer of 1840 he decided to consecrate his life to the work of the gospel ministry. In his preparations for this work he studied under the advice and counsel of Rev. A. A. Lipscomb and Rev. A. Webster. His parents were now, and had been since 1832, connected with the then recently organized church known as the Methodist Protestant. In this church he began his career as a preacher of the gospel, being licensed Aug. 30, 1840, by the Ninth Street Methodist Protestant Church, of Washington City. After preaching in various places for many months, he was called to serve a church in the eastern part of the city until the meeting of the Maryland Annual Conference in the spring of 1841. The session of that Conference was held in the city of Philadelphia, in the Methodist Protestant church there which had been organized by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, and of which Mr. Ward became years after the pastor, succeeding that distinguished and eloquent divine.

Mr. Ward's first regular appointment was to Pipe Creek Circuit, embracing part of Frederick County, Md. He was then in his twenty-first year. He was

associated with an elder minister, the Rev. Dr. John S. Reese, a man of great wisdom, learning, eloquence, and piety. Mr. Ward became very popular in all the churches of the circuit, embracing parts of Washington County, Md., and Berkeley County, Va. He had signal success in his work there, and during his term built a new house of worship and organized the church at Little Georgetown, Va., besides being instrumental in adding largely to the membership of the churches which had been established. During these years he also traveled very extensively in other portions of the Conference territory, preaching to large congregations, especially at various camp meetings on the Eastern as well as the Western Shore of Maryland. His next appointment was the city of Cumberland, 1854, in the spring of which year he married Miss Catharine A. Light, of Beddington, Va., a lady of great piety and Christian devotion, who was held in the highest respect and esteem by her husband's parishioners. This year Mr. Ward's health, always feeble, gave way, and, by advice of his friends, he asked the Conference to leave him without an appointment. His request was complied with, and he spent three months in suitable recreation, a portion of the time in leisurely travel northward.

He returned to his father's house in Washington so much renewed in health as to warrant him in applying to the president of the Conference for an appointment for the remainder of the year, and being informed by the president that there was then no suitable field for him until the next meeting of the Conference, he accepted a position offered him by his father, who was then engaged in publishing a temperance journal called the *Columbian Fountain*, to assist in editing the same. Thus he became linked with an enterprise from which he found no opportunity to disconnect himself until the close of the year 1817, at which time also the regular close of the volume of the journal expired. He then received a unanimous invitation to take charge of the church in Philadelphia which Rev. Thomas H. Stockton had served nine years, but which he had recently left to take charge of a church in Cincinnati, Ohio. He accordingly obtained a transfer from the president of the Maryland Annual Conference, which was accepted by the president of the Philadelphia Conference, who appointed him to the pastorate of the church referred to. A condition of affairs arose by which the subsequent sessions of the Philadelphia Conference were broken up and the church he served caused to assume a position of independence, and he, not having any reasons for abandoning his charge, compelled, as he viewed the

case, to remain and serve it so long as pleasant relations existed between it and himself.

This was the case until the close of 1856, when, feeling it his duty to sever his connection with the charge, he returned to the Conference in Maryland, was received by his brethren and associates of four years, and was again appointed to Pipe Creek Circuit, which he had served sixteen years before, embracing however, not so large a field as when he was first appointed to it. His colleague was the Rev. J. Thos. Murray, and they were both continued on the circuit for three successive years. During these years nearly four hundred members were added to these churches. Mr. Ward's next appointment was Alexandria, Va., in the spring of 1860. During this year he visited Fredericksburg, Va., by request, and organized a Methodist Protestant Church in that city, where he continued for two years. The Conference of 1863 sent him to the Liberty Circuit, where he labored with success. From Liberty he was sent by his Conference to the church in Washington City from which he had first received his license to preach, and at which his parents, grown old by this time, were still members. His pastorate there continued for two years, when, on account of failing health, he asked the Conference to relieve him from pastoral charge, and retired in the spring of 1866 to a little suburban home which had been provided for him by his parents at Westminster, which had been one of his regular preaching-places in the years when he traveled Pipe Creek Circuit the second time. His health being restored he became a teacher in the Westminster Academy, and afterwards president of Western Maryland College, to which position he has been re-elected from year to year since by the board of trustees, the appointment being confirmed by the Maryland Annual Conference, under whose auspices the college was founded, and under whose patronage it has been from the time of its incorporation by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1868. Western Maryland College was organized in September, 1867, and incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland approved March, 1868. There have been about 150 students, of which one tenth of the number has graduated, besides a score of young men educated with the view to entering the sacred office of the ministry and others who are now in positions of prominence and usefulness. About the time of his entrance to the duties of the presidency of the college Mr. Ward inherited from his father some considerable means, the available portion of which he devoted to the enterprise, fulfilling the duties of his office at a cost far below his actual and necessary expenses in station-

position. Mr. Ward has great reason to rejoice at the success that has crowned his pastoral services, and deserves the heartfelt sympathies and aid of his church in his efforts to promote the success and prosperity of the college over which he presides.

Westminster Academy was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed Feb. 6, 1839. The incorporators were

Jacob Reise, Isaac Shriver, Jesse Reifsnider, Nicholas Kelly, John McCollum, Joshua Smith, Jr., Hezekiah Croust, Francis Shriver, John Baumgartner, Basil Hayden, John S. Murray, Otis Shipley, John Fisher, Charles W. Webster, Wm. P. Manley, A. H. Busby, George Shriver, Conrad Moul, James Keefe, Samuel Orendorf, Michael Barritz, Emanuel Germand, S. D. Lecompte, Wm. Shreeve, Joshua Yingling, Wm. Yingling, Benjamin Yingling, Elias Yingling, Levi Leuss, David Keefe, John Fernwalt, John Swigart, Wm. Shipley, Jr., Wm. Zepp, Jacob Hartzell, John M. Yingling, Jacob Grov, Samuel I. Del, Lawrence Zepp, David Burns, George Sheets, George Ranby, Wm. Grandline, John Baugrict, Nelson Manning, Jesse Manning, John A. Kelly, Nimrod Beck, Jacob Jense, Henry Geatty, N. H. Thayer, R. F. Fowler, Mordcai Price, David Hedebrüder, Amos Lightner, Ephraim Crumacher, Joseph Shaffer, John P. Reese, John K. Longwell, James M. Shellman.

The "Old Union Meeting-house" was erected in 1815. Rev. Charles G. McLean preached the dedicatory sermon. It is a two-story brick structure, and is now fast falling into decay. Its windows are shattered, its steeple tumbling to pieces, and its interior crumbling away. Here the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, the famous and eccentric revivalist and exhorter, preached eleven different times, once beginning his services at four o'clock in the morning. This edifice stands on an elevated site in the centre of the Westminster Cemetery. The pulpit, with a high stairway leading to it, and the old-fashioned galleries are all that is left of its interior. For the last third of a century it has not been used for religious services. It was built as a union church by contributions from various Protestant denominations, and was open for all Protestant sects. For nearly a quarter of a century it was the only Protestant meeting-house in the town, and in that period many of the ablest clergymen of the State or country have preached from its old-fashioned pulpit. Before its erection a log structure, built about 1790, was used, and at the entrance to the cemetery, on the right, is the old brick school-house.

The first burial-ground in Westminster was on the land now owned by George E. Crouse, where interments were made from about 1764 to 1790, in which year the ground adjoining that on which the "Old Union Meeting-house" was built was used as a graveyard, and the former cemetery abandoned.

It was occupied as an ordinary burying-place until 1864, when the Westminster Cemetery was organized and incorporated. This corporation has added to the grounds, making about thirteen acres, and has greatly beautified them by walks, terraces, and other valuable improvements. The officers of this corporation for 1881 are Joseph M. Parke, president, and John K. Longwell, John E. Smith, H. L. Norris (treasurer), Ira E. Crouse, and Edward K. Germand (secretary), directors. In this cemetery the graves of soldiers in the late war are numerous, and it is also the last resting-place of many prominent citizens of Westminster. There is one old stone, about a foot high, on which the only inscription is 1707, but whether it refers to some person who died that year or to some one born at that date cannot be determined. The oldest interment is that of Christian Yingling, born Oct. 13, 1788, and who died Jan. 24, 1790, the year the meeting-house was built and the graveyard first laid out. The most prominent grave is that of the colonial proprietor of the town, who laid it out in 1764 and called it Winchester, which name it bore until superseded by the no less English name of Westminster. By his remains lie those of his wife and descendants.

The epitaphs on the tombstones are as follows:

"In Memory of William Winchester,
who was born in London
on the 22d December, 1710.
Arrived in Maryland
on the 6th March, 1729.

Intermarried with Lydia Richards
on the 22d July, 1747,
And departed this life on the
2d September, 1790.
In the 80th year of his age."

"In Memory of Lydia Winchester
(widow of William Winchester).
Who was born in Maryland on the
4th of August, 1727,
And departed this life on the
19th of February, 1809,
In the 82d year of her age."

There is still standing against the old church the first tombstone erected to Mr. Winchester, but which was taken down from the head of his grave after his wife's death, when the two above mentioned were put up. The old tombstone is somewhat different in phraseology, and makes a variance of two days in the time of his birth. It is as follows:

"In Memory of William Winchester, Born in the City of London on the 24th of December, Anno Domini 1710 (O. S.). Intermarried with Lydia Richards the 22d July, 1747, and Departed this Life 2d of September, 1790, aged 79 years, 8 months, and 2 days."

The Winchester descendants' graves are those of Lydia

Moore, eldest daughter of William Winchester, the second and Mary, his wife, born Feb. 24, 1774, died Dec. 4, 1824; David Winchester, born April 18, 1769, and died Jan. 13, 1835; Elizabeth Winchester, born April 19, 1763, and died June 17, 1847; and Lydia Winchester, born Dec. 27, 1766, died April 19, 1849.

Among other graves of old or distinguished people are the following:

Catherine Fisher, born June 9, 1750, married David Fisher, June 3, 1776, and died Nov. 15, 1793; and her husband, David Fisher, died Oct. 15, 1815, aged 61. His second wife, Elizabeth, died April 16, 1849, aged 80.

John Fisher, born in Westminster, Jan. 7, 1780, died April 11, 1863.

John C. Coskey, born Feb. 1, 1794, died Dec. 16, 1826; and his wife, Ellen, born Oct. 23, 1797, died July 21, 1858.

James McHaffie, born March 31, 1779, died Jan. 3, 1818; and his wife, Eleanor, born Jan. 7, 1777, died April 6, 1843.

Jacob Sherman, born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 7, 1756, married Elizabeth Wagner, Feb. 23, 1779, and died July 7, 1822; and his wife, Elizabeth, died June 28, 1842, aged 85.

Isaac Shriver, born March 6, 1777, died Dec. 22, 1856; and Polly, his wife, born April 14, 1781, died March 6, 1859.

Frederick Waggoner, born Feb. 7, 1794, died Dec. 22, 1858.

Rev. Isaac Webster, died Feb. 4, 1851, aged 62.

On one stone are Sarah E. Bennett, born April 12, 1811, died Oct. 23, 1879; and Josephine I. Bennett, born July 4, 1843, died Feb. 12, 1851.

"Sacred to the memory of R. H. Clarke, Co. B, Seventh Md. Volunteers, who was smothered on the march from Virginia to victory at Gettysburg. Brought in an ambulance to Westminster, and unable to proceed farther, he here died June 30, 1863, aged 24 years.

Tell-worn and faithful to his country
And her service to the last."

William Frazier, Co. F, 7th Md. Vols., died 1861.

William Horner, born Feb. 1, 1778, died Aug. 6, 1847; and Elizabeth, his wife, born March 18, 1793, died Jan. 12, 1848.

Faly Key, died Sept. 14, 1800, aged 81.

William Kutz, born Dec. 27, 1790, died Aug. 6, 1851.

Caleb Stansbury, Sr., died Nov. 17, 1845, aged 90.

Caleb Stansbury, Jr., died Aug. 17, 1869, aged 66.

Joshua Stansbury, died July 28, 1867, aged 75.

John Powder, born April 6, 1791, died Nov. 10, 1811.

Andrew Powder, of Jacob, born Dec. 23, 1798, married Elizabeth John, Jan. 3, 1822, and died Jan. 28, 1850.

Jacob Powder, died March 2, 1842, aged 80.

Jacob Powder, born Oct. 20, 1794, died Feb. 13, 1870; and his wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 6, 1873, aged 74.

Andrew Powder, born July 23, 1793, died Oct. 28, 1856.

John Mitten, died March 21, 1808, aged 72.

Susanna Mitten, born Feb. 23, 1759, died Aug. 6, 1868.

Henry Mourer, born Oct. 17, 1796, died Oct. 29, 1862.

Hannah Neff, died Jan. 18, 1826, aged 90.

Andrew Reese, Sr., born Dec. 12, 1759, died March 14, 1822.

Andrew Reese, born May 18, 1791, died Sept. 26, 1826.

John Wampler, born Nov. 19, 1773, died July 27, 1831; and his wife, Elizabeth, born Jan. 26, 1780, died Nov. 12, 1859.

Abram Wampler, born Sept. 22, 1794, died July 6, 1853.

Dr. S. L. Searnstedt, born in Calvert County, April 4, 1801, died March 1, 1872; and his wife, Margaret, died Nov. 8, 1848, aged 43.

"Sacred to the memory of J. Thomas Manning, who served in the United States army against Mexico. At peace he returned in ill health and after much suffering as a Christian he died. His virtues endeared him to many, and his youthful compan-

ions, to honor his patriotism and preserve his memory, erected to him this testimonial of their affectionate remembrance in peace."

On the reverse side the monument reads: "Died Feb. 28, 1849, aged 23 years, 13 days." "Born February 1, 1826."

Jacob Richter, born July 23, 1782, died March 21, 1852; his wife, Rachel, born June 1, 1788, died March 12, 1846.

Dr. George Colgate, died May 1, 1822, aged 39.

Elizabeth, wife of John Winters, died Oct. 15, 1858, aged 71.

Thomas Ward, died Feb. 10, 1862, aged 76.

Martha, wife of Thomas Weinel, died Aug. 12, 1860, aged 70.

Dr. Jesse J. Utz, died July 4, 1849, aged 28.

Joseph Shreeve, died Sept. 10, 1858, aged 84; and his wife, Comfort, died Nov. 16, 1862, aged 82.

Wm. Shreeve, born Aug. 16, 1805, died Feb. 27, 1861; and his wife, Margaret, born May 16, 1802, died Jan. 24, 1863.

Levi Shreeve, born March 6, 1807, died March 12, 1854.

"Sacred to the memory of Charles W. Ousler, a member of Co. B, First Maryland Potomac Brigade, who fell in the defense of his country, on Maryland Heights, Sept. 13, 1862, aged 21 years and 11 months."

Rachel Ousler, died Dec. 5, 1811, aged 20.

Catharine Keefe, born March 5, 1776, married to David Keefe, May 18, 1793, died Sept. 11, 1809.

Polly Keefe, born Dec. 26, 1796, died Oct. 1, 1862.

Henrick Eekler, died Aug. 27, 1832, aged 67; and his wife, Elizabeth Eekler, died Sept. 6, 1865, aged 100.

Catharine, wife of Mordecai Price, died Feb. 24, 1875, aged 80.

"John W. Gregg. He was O. S. in Co. A, 6th Md. Vol. Infantry. Died in Washington Hospital, July 11, 1864, from effects of a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness, aged 24 years, 9 months, 9 days."

Jacob Peterling, born Nov. 2, 1745, died Jan. 2, 1829.

John Grant, born April 7, 1788, died April 11, 1826.

John McComb, a native of Scotland, died Oct. 29, 1860, aged 74.

Joshua Smith, born March 18, 1802, died July 24, 1868.

John A., his wife, died April 24, 1880.

David H. Shriver, born Jan. 8, 1807, died Sept. 16, 1870; and his wife, Mary, born March 17, 1814, died Aug. 26, 1880.

Nimrod Fritzell, died Oct. 13, 1842; and his wife, Anna, died 31, 1865, aged 72.

Jacob Crouse, born Oct. 30, 1766, died Jan. 1, 1846; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Sept. 12, 1820, aged 47.

Jacob Fringer, Sr., died June 22, 1834, aged 74; and his wife, Margaret, his wife, April 12, 1811, aged 71.

Catherine Yingling, born Nov. 20, 1790, died Dec. 29, 1870.

John Dell, died Aug. 17, 1821, aged 55.

Thomas Lockard, born Jan. 24, 1794, died April 29, 1871; and his wife, Sarah, Feb. 12, 1871, aged 80.

Lewis Trumbo, born Oct. 15, 1802, died Feb. 14, 1862; and his wife, Sarah, Feb. 18, 1870, aged 68.

Jacob D. Hoppe, died Feb. 24, 1868, aged 34.

"Rev. Jonathan Monroe, 1801-1869; a Gospel Herald 68 years."

"Matilda Monroe, 1803-1872; the Itinerant's Bible 68 years."

Jacob Fisher, born Aug. 28, 1783, died July 1, 1865.

L. P. Croot, born Sept. 5, 1818, died Nov. 26, 1875.

Ann Northland, died Sept. 16, 1868, aged 84.

Michael Baughman, born Sept. 23, 1820, died Jan. 2, 1870.

George Webster, born May 12, 1812, died Aug. 22, 1860.

Andrew W. Durbin, died March 13, 1873, aged 60; and his wife, Mary J., March 22, 1875, aged 52.

Capt. George W. Shriver, born Aug. 7, 1855, died Feb. 5, 1889.

Margaret Shriver, wife of Joshua Yingling, born July 2, died June 3, 1880.

Maria L. Wampler, born Jan. 20, 1811, died Sept. 11, 1875.

James L. Wampler, born March 20, 1815, died Dec. 4, 1875.

Mrs. Mitten, died Aug. 1, 1854, aged 67; and his wife, died Feb. 11, 1859, aged 65.

Stephen Shockey, born Jan. 10, 1808, died May 8, 1869.

Rebecca Catharine Spaulding, with her two little daughters, and a Lottie, instantly killed, Oct. 10, 1879, on the Michigan Central Railroad by a collision. She was born April 28, 1832.

Isaac Stansbury, died Jan. 23, 1873, aged 81.

Daniel P. Goodwin, died April 21, 1876, aged 61.

John Kuhn, died Aug. 13, 1870, aged 61.

Mekala Shue, wife of Daniel Shue, died Aug. 27, 1826, aged 41.

Dr. George Shriver, died Dec. 10, 1859, aged 31.

John Thomas Dunn, born March 2, 1839, died from a kick by a horse, April 20, 1857.

Deborah D. Norris, died May 1, 1858, aged 34.

John M. Yingling, died July 19, 1875, aged 43.

May J., wife of H. L. Norris, died Oct. 21, 1852, aged 25.

William Metzger, born April 25, 1795, in Hanover, Pa., died Nov. 29, 1872.

William Yingling, born March 13, 1810, died March 13, 1876.

Anna L., daughter of Joshua and Julia A. Smith, and wife of Col. William A. McKelip, died May 1, 1880, aged 39.

Sarah J., wife of Wm. Reese, died Jan. 21, 1853, aged 47.

Gabriel Hannemann, died March 1, 1854, aged 65.

Abraham Shaffer, died Dec. 13, 1872, aged 70; and his wife, Mary, Nov. 29, 1864, aged 65.

Mary Adrien, wife of John T. Dillenbaugh, born Jan. 22, 1828, died Feb. 6, 1877.

Miranda, wife of Richard Manning, died May 28, 1865, aged 41.

Jacob J. Leister, died Feb. 11, 1878, aged 67.

Alfred Troxel, born Nov. 29, 1816, died Feb. 27, 1867; and his wife, Louisa, Jan. 23, 1860, aged 50.

Abraham Riell, born Jan. 1, 1799, died March 15, 1839.

Edlie H., wife of Dr. Charles M. Martin, died Jan. 26, 1872, aged 28.

Abraham H. Busby, born Sept. 4, 1805, died Aug. 5, 1867.

Rebecca M., wife of Solomon Zepp, died March 18, 1875, aged 58.

David Fisher, died April 10, 1827, aged 32.

Thomas Smith, born June 14, 1797, died Feb. 15, 1877; and his wife, Mary, born Oct. 25, 1807, died June 2, 1862.

Joshua Smith, died Dec. 13, 1841, aged 89; and his wife, Susanna, May 3, 1832, aged 63.

Joseph Smith, born March 10, 1801, died Nov. 6, 1860; and his wife, Elizabeth, born March 7, 1806, died Feb. 17, 1881.

Isaac E. Pearson, born November, 1811, died March 18, 1877; and his wife, Maria, born May 12, 1821, died Feb. 19, 1873.

Emanuel Herr, born December, 1799, died July, 1866.

George R. Rhodes, born in Nottingham, England, Nov. 5, 1805, died March 8, 1859.

Rebecca Berry, wife of Rev. H. C. Cushing, born in Fauquier Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1826, died Sept. 7, 1874.

This cemetery corporation was organized June 17, 1864, under a charter passed by the Legislature of the previous winter. The first officers were:

President, George E. Wampler; Secretary, E. K. Gernand; Treasurer, H. L. Norris; Directors, William Reese, Dr. J.

L. Warfield, Joseph M. Parke, John K. Longwell, J. Henry Hoppe, Alfred Troxel.

After the Revolutionary war, John Longston gave four acres of ground in Westminster to the Catholic Church, and on it was erected the first church about 1785. It was a frame structure, which in 1805 made way for a neat brick edifice called "Christ Church." This stood until 1872, when it was taken down and part of the materials used in building that year St. John's Parochial School. The third, St. John's church, was dedicated on Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1866, according to the impressive and solemn rites of the Catholic Church. There were fifteen priests in attendance, among them Rev. John McCaffery, D.D., president of Mount St. Mary's College; Rev. John McClusky, D.D., vice-president of the same; and Rev. Thomas Foley, D.D., secretary to the archbishop. The dedicatory sermon, which was able and interesting, was delivered by the latter in a very chaste style. Solemn high mass was celebrated, Rev. John Dougherty being the celebrant, Rev. Henry McMurdle, deacon, Rev. Father Kronenberg, sub-deacon. The music was grand, there being present thirteen members of the Cathedral choir of Baltimore, under Prof. Leinhardt, who presided at the organ. It is estimated that eleven hundred people were present in the church. Rev. John Gloyd was then and is now the pastor in charge.

The first pastor was Father Nicholas Zacchi, who came to Taneytown in 1804. Through his efforts the second church edifice was erected in 1805. He had charge of the church until his death in 1845. His successor was Father Thomas O'Neill, from 1851 to 1862, there having been an interregnum of six years. The next pastor was Father John Gloyd, who came in November, 1862, and is the present able and beloved pastor. He removed here from Taneytown in 1869, and this then became the headquarters of the mission until its division in 1879. Father Gloyd has charge of this church, St. Bartholomew's, at Manchester, and attends St. Mary's chapel at Uniontown, at the residence of Mrs. William Shriver. St. John's school since its establishment, in 1872, has been under the charge of F. A. McGirr.

Many years ago Rajenia Grand Adams left thirty acres of land adjoining the town to the Catholic Church, which was leased, and its rents are applied, one-fourth to the church and the remainder to the priest in charge. John Orendorff, father of Francis H. and Josephus Orendorff, was mainly instrumental in rearing the present handsome church, having given five hundred thousand bricks, the quantity necessary for its construction. Father Gloyd's assistants on the

mission until its division, in 1879, were Richard Haseman, from 1871 to 1873; from 1873 to 1874, Casper Schmidt; and from 1874 to 1879, John T. Delaney.

The following persons are buried in the Catholic cemetery:

Francis Anderson, died Oct. 28, 1842, aged 44.
 Thomas Adenapary, died Nov. 28, 1822, aged 71; Eleanor, his wife, died Aug. 1, 1846, aged 87.
 Mary A., wife of John H. Leger, died June 2, 1868, aged 58.
 G. W. Fowler, died Dec. 21, 1858, aged 75; Rachel, his wife, died Jan. 8, 1864, aged 81.
 Mary Fowler, died Jan. 30, 1861, aged 77.
 Richard Fowler, died Dec. 4, 1860, aged 87; Mary M., his wife, died June 18, 1866, aged 68.
 John A. Hirsch, died Sept. 1, 1847, aged 83 years, 4 months, 22 days; Anna M., his wife, born Sept. 10, 1790, died May 15, 1868.
 Lydia C., wife of John Cole, died June 7, 1851, aged 34.
 Elias Weaver, born Feb. 27, 1806, died Oct. 3, 1828.
 John Jenner, died Jan. 2, 1815, aged 56.
 Frances Conly, died Nov. 16, 1811, aged 79.
 Robina M. Anderson, died Jan. 2, 1869, aged 72 years, 3 months, 12 days.
 Ellen Weaver, born 1778, died April 28, 1851.
 Christian Grendorf, died Jan. 21, 1816, aged 55.
 Polly, wife of John W. Coker, died April 20, 1861, aged 70.
 Kate Grendorf, died Aug. 13, 1863, aged 31.
 Elizabeth Well, died Sept. 7, 1870, aged 58.
 Wm. Grendorf, born July 6, 1824, died Aug. 9, 1847.
 John Grendorf, died Feb. 18, 1849, aged 74.
 Joseph Grendorf, died April 7, 1821, aged 16 years, 7 months, 24 days.
 Hannah Williams, died Oct. 21, 1831, aged 62.
 Hannah Fowler, died 1824.
 John Fowler, died 1825.
 Catharine E., wife of Jeremiah Rockard, born May 8, 1824, died Dec. 25, 1898.
 John Feltz, died April 11, 1892, aged 1 year, 4 months.
 Joseph Arnold, died April 10, 1848, aged 70.
 Mary Arnold, died March 29, 1859, aged 71.
 Joseph Arnold, died Feb. 8, 1858, aged 76.
 Wm. Hayden, died June 4, 1892, aged 48.
 Honor Fowler, died May 7, 1862, aged 59 years, 1 month, 14 days.
 Rebecca Fowler, died Nov. 8, 1862, aged 75 years, 10 days.
 Comfort Durbin, died June 4, 1860, aged 83.
 Benjamin Durbin, died Aug. 6, 1811, aged 30 years, 1 month.
 Benjamin Durbin, born March 20, 1748, died Nov. 20, 1815.
 Susannah Durbin, died Dec. 24, 1836, aged 84.
 Catharine Durbin, died Dec. 9, 1849, aged 58.
 Dr. Wm. Matthias, born March 8, 1824, died April 17, 1864;
 Adelaide E., his wife, born May 10, 1832, died Nov. 10, 1868.
 Rebecca Grendorf, born Oct. 26, 1818, died Dec. 24, 1868.
 Eleanor Hayden, died April 19, 1841, aged 37.
 Catharine Hayden, died Oct. 16, 1857, aged 80.
 Anna, wife of Patrick Hamat, died May 3, 1847, aged 50.
 Wm. Hayden, Jr., died March 12, 1847, aged 33 years, 6 months, 24 days.
 Thomas Durbin, died April 3, 1849, aged 77 years, 9 months.
 Daniel Arter, born Aug. 4, 1742, died Feb. 13, 1813.
 Wm. Arnold, born Oct. 6, 1758, died Feb. 20, 1852.
 Henrietta Arnold, died April 1, 1868, aged 66.

Mary Legsdon, died April 17, 1829, aged —.
 Elizabeth A., consort of W. Loyd, died June 22, 1861, aged 74.
 Phillip Cleary, born Oct. 18, 1797, died Oct. 26, 1860.
 Dr. W. S. Shipley, died June 21, 1879, aged 27.
 John Matthias, died Aug. 6, 1817, aged 61.
 Catharine, his wife, died Nov. 7, 1818, aged 59.
 Regina Grendam, died May 25, 1817, aged 80.
 Francis Grendam, born Feb. 15, 1728, married to Regina Brechisel, 1734, died Feb. 18, 1806.
 Catharine Matthias, born Nov. 22, 1783, died Sept. 1, 1867.
 Margaret Matthias, born June 20, 1796, died Sept. 7, 1867.
 Anthony Arnold, died Aug. 10, 1824, aged 47 years, 4 months, 5 days.
 John Lockard, died May 8, 1844, aged 86 years, 5 months, 4 days; Elizabeth, his wife, died May 3, 1843, aged 55.
 Edward Fowler, died Nov. 24, 1864, aged 86 years, 4 months, 21 days.
 Catharine Corban, died Sept. 6, 1811, aged 47.
 Basil Hayden, died Feb. 2, 1863, aged 79; and Appollah, his wife, Feb. 6, 1861, aged 79.
 John Matthias, wife of Jacob, born Nov. 15, 1791, died June 8, 1872.
 Michael Lynch, died Nov. 20, 1860, aged 67.
 Mary Lynch, died Oct. 5, 1868, aged 63.
 Mary Ann Sailer, died Sept. 20, 1862, aged 32.
 Chrystone Burke, born Feb. 23, 1827, died Dec. 18, 1893.
 Mary E., wife of Wm. H. Grindone, born Feb. 10, 1829, died Sept. 14, 1893.
 Anna Doyle, died Nov. 28, 1859, aged 50.
 John A. Matthias, born June 18, 1821, died Dec. 20, 1860.
 Cornelius Buckley, died May 12, 1877, aged 56 years, 2 months, 2 days.
 Eliza J. Buckley, died Nov. 3, 1876, aged 44 years, 10 months, 6 days.
 Joseph Eckenrode, died Sept. 18, 1868, aged 54 years, 1 month.
 Regina Frankhouser, died August, 1855, aged 74.
 Christina Obold, died Feb. 6, 1851, aged 89.
 John Wise, died July 27, 1860, aged 68 years, 7 months, 1 day.
 Susan, his wife, died April 19, 1861, aged 68.
 Benjamin Fowler, died Jan. 7, 1862, aged 59 years, 9 months.
 Charlotte, wife of Bernard Kean, born Oct. 21, 1801, died July 17, 1845.
 Saphro N. Awald, died Jan. 31, 1855, aged 59.
 Geo. Strayheffer, died April 2, 1855, aged 43.
 Catharine Rieck, died Feb. 16, 1858, aged 62.
 Eve Awald, died April 1, 1860, aged 70.
 Henry Hitzkamp, died Jan. 5, 1853, aged 54.
 John Ore, died June 17, 1867, aged 63.
 Anthony McConnell, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, died July 11, 1865, aged 50.
 Adam Bowers, died Nov. 2, 1861, aged 72 years, 11 months, 23 days; Catharine, his wife, died Jan. 3, 1874, aged 84 years, 11 months, 8 days.
 Annette A., wife of John Ore, died March 4, 1876, aged 77.
 Catharine, wife of Aquilla Bowers, died June 26, 1863, aged 70 years, 11 months, 14 days.
 John Yingling, died Jan. 15, 1880, aged 90.
 Eliza Lovell, died Jan. 10, 1870, aged 57 years, 6 months, 10 days.
 Theresa, wife of J. W. Zentgraf, born in Larkoch, Scotland, Aug. 7, 1767, died in Westminster, Dec. 6, 1848.
 John Powers, died Aug. 7, 1846, aged 49.
 Thos. Lynch, died March 2, 1879, aged 81.

Patrick O'Brien, "a native of the parish of Castletown, County Cork, Ireland," died Oct. 7, 1872, aged 80.
 Margaret, his wife, born in Ireland, died Oct. 1, 1868, aged 72.
 Helen M., wife of William J. Case, died Feb. 22, 1878, aged years, 10 months, 15 days.
 Sarah Haase, died June 27, 1876, aged 70.
 John Roberts, born Aug. 12, 1804, died Oct. 23, 1870.
 Ann, wife of William Roberts, died June 21, 1860, aged 85.
 Daniel H. Roberts, born Sept. 18, 1840, died July 19, 1871.
 Catherine G. Roberts, died April 26, 1855, aged 52.
 Catherine Hook, died Oct. 27, 1873, aged 74.
 John Sinnott, died May 12, 1880, aged 75.
 Andrew J. Beaver, died May 8, 1879, aged 55 years, 5 months, 15 days.
 Paul Case, born May 8, 1806, died Sept. 5, 1879; Helen, his wife, born Sept. 5, 1810, died Nov. 1, 1875.
 Rose E. Neal, born July 8, 1807, died March 4, 1875.
 Elizabeth Manydier, wife of John Brook Boyle, died Feb. 6, 1876, aged 61 years, 6 months.
 Mary A., wife of Joshua Corbin, died April 6, 1880, aged 70.
 Michael O'Brien, a native of Cork County, Ireland, died Dec. 12, 1862, aged 40; Rebecca, his wife, died March 9, 1881, aged 60 years.
 John Everheart, died Dec. 7, 1876, aged 84 years, 11 months, 21 days.
 Anne Smith, born March, 1829, died February, 1877.
 Mary Myers, died Nov. 8, 1878, aged 76 years.
 Philip Keller, died July 15, 1867, aged 70 years, 9 months, 20 days.
 John Koontz, died Sept. 27, 1872, aged 70 years, 6 months, 17 days.
 Thomas Hurley, died April 22, 1869, aged 67 years.
 Morris Hurley, died Oct. 21, 1878, aged 32 years, 9 months, 2 days.
 Christopher Rooney, died Oct. 23, 1865, aged 46. "Served in the U. S. Navy for fifteen years. When the Rebellion broke out enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixth Regiment Md. Vol. U. S. Army, and served as chief musician of the regiment until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge Oct. 3, 1863."
 Elizabeth Buchman, a native of France, born March 16, 1877, died March 24, 1865.
 Elizabeth Koons, died March 26, 1851, aged 46.
 Matthew Denning, died Feb. 4, 1865, aged 93; and Hannah, his wife, born 14, 1808, aged 78.
 "Jim," "as a recognition of his services and fidelity to the family," J. T. Matthias.
 Martin Whiteclatter, died Nov. 29, 1876, aged 63 years, 1 month, 16 days.
 Joseph Hawn, died Feb. 16, 1875, aged 51 years, 1 month, 27 days; Catherine, his wife, died March 23, 1864, aged 66 years, 5 months, 2 days.
 Nikolaus Zentgraf, born in Larbach, Germany, Jan. 10, 1810, died Oct. 12, 1872.
 Joseph Shamborough, died June 2, 1872, aged 75 years, 5 months; Patience, his wife, born Oct. 26, 1797, died July 26, 1873.
 William Coghan, born Dec. 31, 1774, died March 27, 1854.

Grace Lutheran Church was organized in 1846, and on August 5th of that year the cornerstone of its church edifice was laid with imposing ceremonies. Before that time the members of this new congregation had worshiped at St. Benjamin's church (Kreiger's), about a mile and a half from town. Occasion-

ally Lutheran services were held in the "Old Union Meeting-house." The first preaching in this section of the country was by Lutheran and German Reformed preachers and missionaries, as far back as 1747 and 1748. Its pastors have been:

1842-53, Rev. Philip Willard (preaching before the building of the church at Kreiger's); 1853-60, Rev. Samuel Henry; 1860-63, Rev. J. Martin; 1863-67, Rev. H. C. Holloway; 1867-69, Rev. P. A. Strobel; 1869-78, Rev. John A. Earnest; Aug. 28, 1878, to the present time, Rev. Henry W. Kuhns.

It has a flourishing Sunday school, of which Henry B. Grammer is superintendent, and William Seabrook, assistant. This church, an outgrowth of St. Benjamin's, forms with it and St. John's (Leister's), near Mexico, a charge under Rev. Mr. Kuhns. From 1846 to about 1857 Borst and Winters' churches were united with these three in one charge.

Adjoining the fine church is a neat parsonage owned by the congregation.

St. Paul's Reformed Church is a child of the old mother-church, St. Benjamin's (or Kreiger's), a mile and a half distant in the country. Its separate church organization was formed in 1868, when was laid the corner-stone of its elegant edifice, which was completed in 1869. Before that time its members worshiped at Kreiger's, though occasional Reformed preaching was heard in the "Old Union Meeting-house" from 1790 to 1840. The church was organized and its building erected under the auspices of Rev. W. C. Cremer, who continued as pastor until 1876. His successor was Rev. J. G. Noss, who is the present incumbent, and was installed in December, 1876. The Consistory is composed of Peter B. Mikesell, John H. Bowers, John L. Reifsnider, Andrew N. Stephan, elders; and J. Brinkerhoff, J. T. Orndorff, Theodore A. Evans, William H. H. Zepp, deacons. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is William B. Thomas. The elegant parsonage adjoining the church was built after the latter's erection. The site of this church, on the corner of Green and Broad Streets, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in the city. The main building is forty-six by seventy feet on the flank wall, with a pulpit recess of six by eighteen feet, making the entire length of the building, from the outside wall of the tower to that of the pulpit-recess, eighty-three feet. The building has a basement ten feet high, and an audience-chamber eighteen feet deep on the flank wall and thirty-one and a half in the centre. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, with traces of a composite nature. The front and tower are supported by pilasters, capped with the Gettysburg granite. The brick-work is adorned with pin-

nacles, and a spire sixty feet in height, making the entire height of tower and spire one hundred and twenty-six feet. The windows are Gothic, with stained and frosted glass. The audience-chamber has a chancel, with a beautifully-designed pulpit, reading-desk, and baptismal font. The pews are scroll, front and back, and the ceiling is ornamented with panel, stucco, and fresco-work. The building committee were David H. Shriver, Augustus Shriver, S. L. Myers, A. Long, Jesse Crowl, Josiah Crowl, and Rev. W. C. Creamer. The architects were Sharb & Leister; master-carpenter, George Lease; master-mason and bricklayer, Christian Awalt.

The Westminster Society of the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829. It was originally included in the association of churches constituting Pipe Creek Circuit. In 1837 it was made a separate charge, and so continued until 1840, when it became a part of Baltimore Circuit. In 1844 it was again united with Pipe Creek Circuit, and continued to hold that relation until 1871, at which time it became again a district church under the title of Westminster Station.

Its pastors have been:

1829, D. E. Reese, Sr.; 1830, F. Stier, J. Hanson; 1831, F. Stier, J. Haberton; 1832, Isaac Webster, C. Jacobs; 1833, Isaac Webster, W. Sexsmith; 1834, Josiah Varden, H. Doyle; 1835, J. W. Everett, H. Doyle, A. A. Lipscomb; 1836, John S. Reese, J. W. Porter; 1837, T. G. Clayton; 1838, Josiah Varden; 1839, J. W. Porter; 1840, J. H. Henkle, James Elledge; 1841, J. Keller, J. Hise; 1842, J. Whitworth, J. Hise; 1843, Eli Henkle; 1844, W. Colner, T. L. McLean, J. D. Brooks; 1845-46, W. Collier, P. L. Brooks, J. K. Nichols; 1847, J. Morgan, T. D. Valiant; 1848, J. Morgan, W. Roby; 1849, D. E. Reese, W. Roby; 1850, D. E. Reese, T. L. McLean; 1851, H. P. Jordan, J. Roberts; 1852, H. P. Jordan, H. J. Day; 1853, T. M. Wilson, H. J. Day; 1854, T. M. Wilson, J. A. McFadden; 1855, F. Swentzell, J. A. McFadden; 1856, F. Swentzell, N. S. Greenaway; 1857-59, J. T. Wood, J. T. Murray; 1860, D. E. Reese, J. B. Jones; 1861, D. E. Reese; 1862-64, P. L. Wilson; 1865-68, R. S. Norris; 1868-71, D. Wilson; 1871-74, W. S. Hammond; 1874-77, H. C. Cushing; 1877-81, S. B. Southland; 1881, March, J. T. Murray, present incumbent.

The present church edifice was built upon the site of the former, and was dedicated August, 1868, Rev. Daniel Wilson being the pastor, when the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D.

The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Dr. Charles Billingslea. The church trustees are E. O. Grimes, Joshua Yingling, Dr. J. W. Hering, and the stewards, Dr. C. Billingslea, R. S. Narmont, Isaac Baile, Jesse Shreeve, Elias Yingling, Dr. W. H. Ripard, and M. L. Lantz.

The church edifice owned and occupied by the

German Baptists, or Brethren (Dunkers), is situated on Bond Street, fronting Belle Park. It was erected by the Baptists, assisted by friends of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Cole. The congregation was small, and the sale of the building became advisable. It was purchased by the Brethren, they paying therefor the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars. They were materially assisted therein by the citizens of Westminster, not connected with their denomination. The building is a handsome brick structure. The congregation is a part of that very considerable body known as the "Pipe Creek Congregation." Its bishop or elder is Solomon Stoner, who resides at Uniontown. The associate ministers are William H. Franklin, Ephraim W. Stoner, Joel Reop, Amos Caylor, and Ulrich Bixler.

The original trustees were Henry Warner, John Englar, D. D. Bonsack, Uriah Bixler, and Dr. Lewis Woodward. To these, in trust for the use of the Brethren, were conveyed the buildings by Rev. Isaac Cole, Julia J. Cole, George W. Matthews, Charles L. Morgan, Isabella M. Matthews, trustees of the Westminster Baptist Church, by deed dated May 9, 1879.

In November, 1880, a Sunday-school was organized, numbering at present about one hundred and fifty scholars. Its superintendent is Dr. Lewis Woodward.

The Protestant Episcopal Church (Ascension) was organized in 1842 by Revs. David Hillhouse Buell and C. C. Austin, but Episcopal services had been held at various times previously. The cornerstone of the church edifice was laid Aug. 27, 1844, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, assisted by other clergymen. It was erected on one of the court-house lots. It was built of stone, under the superintendence of R. Carey Long, an eminent architect of Baltimore. It was consecrated by Bishop Whittingham, May 19, 1846. The first record of baptism is that of Fannie C. Shelham, now the wife of Isaac E. Pearson, Oct. 16, 1842, by Rev. Charles C. Austin. Its rectors have been:

1842 or '43 to 1847 or '48, David Hillhouse Buell; 1848-51, Samuel Chalmers Davis; 1851-53, Thomas James Wyatt; Feb. 26, 1851, to 1857, Oliver Sherman Prescott; 1857 to Sept. 27, 1861, Edward H. C. Goodwin; April 29, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1864, James Chrystal; Jan. 20, 1864, to March 8, 1870, James W. Reese, A.M.; April 10, 1870, to July 19, 1871, John B. Converse, A.M.; Aug. 1, 1871, to April 1, 1875, Julian E. Ingie; Oct. 1, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1879, Isaac Lee Nicholson, Jr., A.M.; Jan. 7, 1880, James Stuart Smith, B.D.

The church officers in 1881 were: Wardens, Henry Vanderford, Charles T. Reifsnider; Vestrymen, Dr. George Fonke, Hugo E. Fiddis, George Shaver,

Chapman Johnson, Dr. Columbus M. Brown. Rev. Mr. Smith, the rector, is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has also a colored congregation in connection with his parish. "The Guild of the Holy Child" has been in successful operation for several years. The new chapel was begun June, 1876, and completed in September of that year, and was opened September 29th, on the festival of St. Michael's. The new communion plate was procured at Easter, 1876, and consecrated in August succeeding. The communications personage was commenced in October, 1879, and completed the ensuing year, and occupied on St. Barnabas' day, June 11th. An English ivy covers the entire façade of the church, which is a pure model of Gothic architecture. In the rear is the parish burying-ground, where lie at rest many who were prominently connected with the church. An interesting tomb in this cemetery is that of Leigh Master, the inscription on which is as follows:

"Leigh Master, Esquire,
Late of New Hall, in
Lancashire, England.

Died the 21st day of March, 1796,
Aged 79 years."

In the corner of the yard lies the body of Capt. William Murray, who fell in a skirmish at Westminster, June 29, 1863, during the civil war, between a company of Delaware Federal cavalry and the advance-guard of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate command, where six or seven others were killed. The names of all other persons in this cemetery to whom stones are erected are here given:

Betty G. Van Bibber, born May 18, 1816, died Oct. 24, 1853.
Sally F. Van Bibber, died Sept. 21, 1852, aged 16.

Isaac Van Bibber, born Jan. 27, 1810, died Sept. 28, 1847.

Washington Van Bibber, born Feb. 15, 1778, died April 8, 1818; and Lucretia Van Bibber, died May 10, 1867, aged 80.

Abraham Van Bibber, died Feb. 12, 1861, aged 39. George L. Van Bibber.

Isaac Van Bibber, Ann Neilson (both on one stone). Marcher, son of G. L. and H. C. Van Bibber. Mary Emory, died June 7, 1874, aged 82.

Elizabeth S. Perry, born March 31, 1817, died Oct. 7, 1861.
James M. Shellman, born in Louisville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1801, died Jan. 14, 1851.

Jacob Reese, born Jan. 31, 1798, died April 19, 1872; and his wife, Eleanor, born Oct. 5, 1798, died Nov. 20, 1871.

John F. Reese, born Feb. 17, 1808, died April 15, 1859.

Catherine F., wife of Edwin F. Reese, born Jan. 28, 1834, and Sept. 7, 1860; Fannie, her daughter, aged 12 months; and Edna, another daughter, died July 11, 1862, aged nearly 5.

Dr. Elsha D. Payne, born Nov. 11, 1796, died Jan. 19, 1865.
Vereine, daughter of Joseph M. and Margaret Newson, died July 21, 1872, aged 16.

Anna Mary, daughter of D. W. and Mary A. Hunter, died Sept. 3, 1870, aged 8 months. Samuel Leutz.

Samuel Butler, of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, U. S. C. T., died April 28, 1868, aged 45.

George Ann Buyer, aged 13.

Dr. Bernard Mills, died May 19, 1869, aged 58.

Eliza, wife of Francis Dorsey, born April 16, 1801, died March 14, 1865.

Clara V., daughter of George S. and Mary J. Fouke, died May 29, 1863, nearly 3 years of age.

Fannie, daughter of William and Mary A. Moore, aged 1 year.

R. T. D. Rosan, died Feb. 25, 1852, aged 1 year.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1869. Methodist preaching was held at private dwellings in Westminster as early as 1769, and among the local or traveling preachers who held services were Ezekiah Benham and his son Robert, Robert Strawbridge, Paul Hagarty, John Hagarty, Robert Walker, and Freeborn Garrettson, who came at irregular intervals and preached in this new settlement. After the building of the "Old Union Meeting-house" service was occasionally held until 1839, when the regular church organization took place. In this year was erected the first Methodist Episcopal church, a brick structure, on the site of the present edifice. In 1865 the parsonage was built. The present church building was begun in April, 1868. Its cornerstone was laid in August following, and the edifice was completed and occupied in March, 1869. It is a Gothic structure, twenty-nine feet high in the clear on the inside, and is thirty by eighty feet in size. It has an audience-room and basement, the latter one of the finest in the State outside of Baltimore. The building, with its furnishings, cost nearly sixteen thousand dollars. It has three organs. Its site was formerly owned by John Fisher. When erected its pastor was Rev. J. Edwin Amos, who was admitted to the Conference in 1859. Since it was made a station, in 1869, its pastors, with dates of their admission into the Conference, have been:

1869, John W. Hedges, adm. 1843; 1870-72, C. P. Baldwin, adm. 1866; 1872-74, C. H. Richardson, adm. 1869; 1874-76, George V. Leech, adm. 1856; 1876-78, E. E. Shipley, adm. 1862; 1878-81, J. D. Still, adm. 1859; 1881, John Edwards, adm. 1871.

Its Sunday-school superintendent is H. L. Norris, and the assistant is Miss Sue Castle. The number of scholars is 100.

The Union National Bank of Westminster (usually styled the "Old Bank") was removed in April, 1863, from the building it had occupied as a banking institution for more than half a century to the fine building erected by Dr. Hering in the central part of the town, which was fitted up in handsome style with all the necessary appurtenances for banking. This is one of the oldest institutions in the State.

The Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore

established a branch in Westminster in 1814. At that time the cities on the Chesapeake were threatened by the British army. It was located in the building then owned by Jacob Krouse, where the vaults were prepared and the specie and the other funds of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank were removed for greater security. The branch was under the management of Mr. Thomas, one of the clerks of the parent bank.

As this was intended merely as a temporary arrangement, after the war was over the branch was withdrawn.

An act of incorporation was obtained for the Bank of Westminster in 1816, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The books of subscription for stock were opened in Westminster and Middleburg by commissioners, one of whom was Joshua C. Gist. The first election for directors was held in March, 1816, when the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.: James McHaffie, John Fisher, Jesse Slingluff, Isaac Shriver, Joshua Delaplane, Jacob Shriver, John Wampler, Dr. George Colegate, Joshua Cockey, and Francis Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth declined serving, when Wm. Durbin, Sr., was chosen.

At the first meeting of the board, in April, 1816, James McHaffie was elected president, and at a subsequent meeting John Walsh (a clerk in the Union Bank of Baltimore) was elected cashier, and John Wampler appointed clerk.

A considerable amount of the stock of the bank having been subscribed at "Frederick Town," the stockholders then asked for a branch, styled the "Office of Pay and Receipt," which was granted in 1817, under control of a board of managers, with the venerable Dr. William Tyler at its head.

This was the origin of what afterwards became and is now known as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County.

In 1818, Jesse Slingluff was elected president in place of James McHaffie, deceased.

In 1819 the directors elected were as follows: Jesse Slingluff, president; William Durbin, Ludwick Wampler, Henry Kuhn, George Colegate, Benjamin Rutherford, John C. Cockey, Gideon Bantz, Thomas Boyer, John Fisher, Joseph Swearingen.

In 1820, John Wampler was chosen cashier in place of Mr. Walsh.

In 1821, Mr. Slingluff resigned the presidency and was succeeded by John C. Cockey; Mr. Slingluff continued as director until his death.

In 1828, Mr. Cockey died; Joshua Jones acted as president *pro tem.* until April, 1827, when Isaac

Shriver was elected president, and at the same time John Fisher was elected cashier in place of Mr. Wampler.

In 1827 the stockholders at Frederick demanded a change, and the Legislature granted their request by changing the title from the "Bank of Westminster" to that of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County," with the parent bank at Frederick and the branch at Westminster. Dr. William Tyler as president, and William M. Beale as cashier, were the officers at Frederick; and Isaac Shriver as president, and John Fisher as cashier, were continued at the branch.

In 1829 the Frederick stockholders attempted to abolish the branch, which was resisted, and finally resulted in a separation in 1830 of the two institutions, the bank here resuming its original title of "Bank of Westminster," with a capital of \$100,000, one-third of the original stock remaining here and two-thirds in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County.

In 1837, John K. Longwell was elected president in place of Isaac Shriver, deceased, who had served in that capacity for thirty years.

In 1863, John Fisher died, after having been cashier of the bank for thirty-six years, and having served as director or cashier from the creation of the bank in 1816 to the period of his death, and was succeeded by the election of John C. Frizzell as cashier.

On April 27, 1865, the bank was robbed, as the following account of the same will show:

"About two o'clock on Thursday evening the cry of fire was raised in the town. John Frizzell, the cashier, and the clerk were both in the bank at the time. Mr. Frizzell looked through the door of the landing, leaving the vault open, and perceived the scene of the conflagration, which proved to be the barn of Mr. Frizzell, which had been set on fire, and which the citizens succeeded in extinguishing. On returning to the bank it was discovered that the front door had been forced, and the institution robbed of eleven thousand dollars in greenbacks and ten thousand dollars in the issues of the bank, consisting of twenty and fifty-dollar notes. A large package of ten-dollar notes was dropped on the floor of the vault in the hurry of the thieves to get away. The whole affair was executed in a few minutes, and was remarkably well planned."

In 1866 the institution was changed from the State Bank of Westminster to that of the Union National Bank of Westminster, when John J. Baumgartner was elected cashier in place of Mr. Frizzell, resigned.

In 1867, Mr. Baumgartner resigned, and Dr. J. W. Hering was elected cashier.

In 1869 the officers of the bank were as follows:

Directors, John K. Longwell, president; Jacob P. ... J. Geiman, Abraham Shedd, William ... John Roberts, J. Henry Hoppe, Lawrence Zepp, David ... David Geiman; Cashier, J. W. Hering; Teller, Hops ...

In 1881 the directors were:

Ed K. Longwell, president; Daniel J. Gieman, William Reese, David Gieman, Lawrence Zepp, Charles B. Roberts, Francis H. Orenloff, William P. Maulsby, Dr. Frank T. Shaw, Dr. J. Howard Billingslea; Cashier, Dr. J. W. Hering.

The committee of directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank appointed to secure an eligible location for the erection of a banking-house reported, Oct. 25, 1850, that they had purchased the house and lot of ground then in the occupancy of Capt. John McCodium. This property was situated in the central part of the town, and was bought for \$2300. The stockholders connected a banking-house with the main building, eighteen feet front, and running back thirty feet, on the side next to A. W. Dorsey's drug-store. This building was erected by Wampler & Evans, and completed in January, 1851. In November, 1850, the president, Jacob Matthias, selected the plates for printing notes of the denominations of 1's, 5's, 10's, 20's, and 50's. The third installment of five dollars on each share of subscribed stock was called for to be paid in by Jan. 4, 1851.

This bank has from the beginning done a large amount of business, and is under judicious management. The office of president has been filled by Jacob Matthias, John Smith, Dr. J. L. Warfield, Joseph Schaeffer, and that of cashier by Jacob Reese and A. D. Schaeffer. In 1876 the directors were William Bachman, Andrew K. Shriver, John Babylon, Benjamin W. Bennett, George Schaeffer, William A. McKellip. In 1881 they were Joseph Schaeffer, Benjamin W. Bennett, George Schaeffer, William Bachman, William A. McKellip.

The First National Bank of Westminster was established in 1860, under the new national system of banking, and the result of its operations is considered a decided success by its stockholders and customers. Up to 1881 its officers have been: Presidents, Alfred Troxel, Augustus Shriver, Granville S. Haines; Cashiers, William A. Cunningham, George R. Gehl; Directors, Joshua Yingling, David Englar, William Lawyer, David Cassel, Samuel McKinstry, Philip H. L. Myers, David J. Boop, Henry Baile.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County was chartered and began business in 1869. Its first directors were Augustus Shriver (president), Richard Manning (secretary and treasurer), John Roberts, Alfred Zollickoffer, Dr. Henry E. Beltz, Edward Lynch, Dr. J. W. Hering, Dr. Samuel Swope, Granville S. Haines, David Prugh. The directors in 1881 were:

Dr. J. W. Hering (president), Richard Manning (secretary and treasurer), Granville S. Haines, Edward Lynch, David Fowble, Dr. Samuel Swope, Charles B. Roberts, David Prugh, Granville T. Hering, Alfred Zollickoffer.

The above comprises all who have been directors from its organization save Daniel H. Roberts, deceased.

The Westminster Savings Institution was organized in 1869. In 1876 its officers were:

President, Jesse Reifsnider; Treasurer, B. W. Bennett; Secretary, J. T. Dittenbaugh; Directors, Dr. Charles Billingslea, Luther H. Norris, Nathan I. Gorsuch, James W. Becham, Ezra S. Stouder, Charles T. Reifsnider.

Its officers in 1881 were:

President, B. W. Bennett; Secretary, John T. Dittenbaugh; Treasurer, Jesse Reifsnider; Directors, H. L. Norris, Dr. Charles Billingslea, E. L. Lawyer, E. O. Grimes, McDaniel McKinstry, Charles T. Reifsnider.

It was incorporated Oct. 4, 1869. Its incorporators and first officers were:

President, Jesse Reifsnider; Secretary, John T. Dittenbaugh; Treasurer, Nathan I. Gorsuch; Directors, Benjamin W. Bennett, John Englar, Josephus H. Hoppe, H. L. Norris, James W. Becham, Chas. T. Reifsnider, Wm. L. Beggs.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Westminster was held April 27, 1876, to consider the advisability of an additional water supply for the municipality. An act of Assembly had been passed authorizing the levy of a tax for this purpose, coupled with a proviso that it should not be levied unless approved by a vote of the next city council of the town. The meeting was enthusiastically in favor of the improvement. Mayor David Fowble presided, and Dr. William H. Riggard and W. H. Vanderford acted as secretaries. A ticket ignoring politics and in favor of the water-works was chosen, as follows: for mayor, P. H. Irwin; for councilmen, Jesse Yingling, Nathan Y. Gorsuch, and M. B. Grammer. The ticket was elected at the subsequent election, to carry out the necessary measures to furnish the city with a supply of pure water.

There was a meeting March 24, 1870, of the stockholders of the Westminster Gaslight Company, and the following officers were chosen to direct the affairs of the company: President, John L. Reifsnider; Directors, C. Oliver O'Donnell, C. Hart Smith, George C. Hicks, Joshua Yingling, Charles B. Roberts, and Edward Lynch. Dr. James L. Billingslea was chairman of the meetings, and W. A. Cunningham, secretary. The progress of the company from this time was rapid. The necessary buildings were begun and hurried to completion, and in September the city was lighted with gas. The work of construction was superintended by R. A. Holmes.

of Baltimore. The officers of the company in 1876 were: President, John L. Reifsnider; Directors, Charles B. Roberts, Edward Lynch, Joshua Yingling, C. Hart Smith, George C. Hicks, Charles E. Savage; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Cunningham.

Joseph M. Parke, one of the most estimable citizens of Westminster, and the subject of this sketch, was born Feb. 6, 1810, in Sadsbury township, Chester Co., Pa., about one mile north of Parkesburg. His



Jos. M. Parke

father, George W. Parke, was born Oct. 18, 1780, and died Feb. 25, 1860. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Fleming, of the neighborhood of Coatesville. She died in February, 1817. His maternal grandmother was a Slaymaker, of Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., and his paternal grandfather was Joseph Parke, who was born in Chester County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1737, and died near Parkesburg, July 2, 1823. His paternal grandmother was Ann Maxwell, of Lancaster County, Pa. His great-grandfather was John Parke, who died July 28, 1787, and his great-grandfather was Arthur Parke, who came to this country with his family from Donegal County, Ireland, some time prior to 1724, and settled in West Fallowfield township, Chester Co., Pa., and died there in February, 1740, as stated in Everts' "History of Chester County, Pa.," published in July, 1881. The

Parke family is of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and went to North Ireland at an early period from Scotland or England. Joseph Maxwell Parke has several brothers and a sister still surviving, viz.: Samuel S., George W., Jr., and Dr. Charles R. Parke, all of Bloomington, Ill.—the latter a half-brother by his father's second marriage,—and Caroline, wife of Evan Jones, now residing near Winchester, Va. In 1823, at the age of thirteen years, he left home to attend a classical school started by his uncle, Rev. Samuel Parke, a Presbyterian clergyman, at Slate Ridge, now the town of Delta, York Co., Pa., near the Maryland line. After a few years spent in studying the Latin and Greek languages and other studies, preparatory to entering college, he was employed by his uncle as a teacher in the same academy. He had a number of pupils of about his own age, some from Harford County, Md., and among them was Dr. F. Butler, now of Westminster. In 1829 he left Slate Ridge to attend college at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., then in considerable repute, under the management of Rev. Matthew Brown, and graduated in 1831, at the age of twenty-one, in a class of thirty-one students. Having his mind fixed on the profession of the law, and with a view of assisting himself thereto, as well as improving his education, he determined to engage for a time in teaching. Seeing an advertisement in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* that a classical teacher was wanted at Manchester (then Baltimore), Carroll Co., he visited that place, and became the first principal of Manchester Academy, about Dec. 1, 1831. He continued as such until 1839, with an intermission of a year. In April, 1835, he was married to Amanda, second daughter of George Motter, of Manchester. They have had a large family of children, of whom five survive, viz.: Frances H., wife of Edwin K. Gernand, merchant; George Motter Parke, the present deputy register of wills; Mary Letitia, widow of the late Prof. J. Mortimer Hurley; Josephine Amanda, wife of J. Edwin Taylor, of the Taylor Manufacturing Company; and John Fleming, in the employ of said company,—all now of Westminster, Md.

As we have stated, in 1837 the new county of Carroll was established and embraced Manchester within its limits. Dr. Jacob Shower, of that town, was one of the representatives of the new county for the first two sessions of 1837 and 1838, and having declined a reelection, Mr. Parke was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and elected in 1839 to the House of Delegates of Maryland. For some years he had devoted his spare time to the study of law under the direction of the late Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore, and after the

adjournment of the Legislature in the spring of 1840 he was admitted to the bar in Baltimore City by the Baltimore County Court. In April, 1840, he removed to Westminster, Md., the new county-seat, where he has ever since resided. About the same time he purchased the *Democrat and Carroll County Republican*, which had been started at Westminster by William Shipley in February, 1838, and had been conducted by him for about six weeks more than two years. The editing of that paper, with some practice of the law, occupied his attention for about eight years, until 1848, when he disposed of his interest in it to J. T. H. Bringman, who had purchased a half-interest in it two years before.

During the eight years of his editorial control there were three memorable Presidential campaigns: in 1840, between Harrison and Van Buren; in 1844, between Clay and Polk; and in 1848, between Taylor and Cass. Though an ardent politician and devoted to his party, his course was always fair and honorable, and commanded the respect of his political opponents. With him patriotism was superior to party, and there were occasions on which he did not hesitate to rise above mere party influences when he conceived its objects did not correspond with the public good. For many years he strenuously supported the cause of reform in Maryland. The present generation has but little idea of the difficulties encountered by Reformers in breaking the hold of the minority upon the legislative power of the State. The constitution was the mere creature of the Legislature, and as each county had four delegates and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore two each, without regard to size or population, the smaller counties had entire control of the government, and the minority was naturally inclined to hold to power with a firm grip. After the fight caused by the refusal of the "glorious nineteen" senatorial electors to enter the college and elect State senators, thus leaving the other twenty-one without a constitutional quorum, it was perceived that the State was on the verge of a revolution, and the Legislature undertook to make the changes of 1836 in the constitution, conceding the right of the people to elect their Governor and State senators by a direct vote, and a moderate increase to Baltimore City and the larger counties in legislative influence. Still it was far from satisfactory, and the Reformers continued to press the call of a convention. In the western counties, especially in Carroll and Frederick, very many Reformers, both of the Democratic and Whig parties, perceiving that party feeling tended to defeat reform measures, agreed to combine without distinction of party, and accordingly, when the call for the conven-

tion of 1851 was obtained from the Legislature, a ticket was made up for the convention and triumphantly elected in Carroll County composed of three Democrats—Dr. Jacob Shower, Hon. Elias Brown, and Joseph M. Parke—and two Whigs,—Mordecai G. Cockey and Andrew G. Ege. In Frederick County three of each party were elected. In the convention Mr. Parke supported the most advanced measures of reform, including representation strictly according to population and the election of nearly all officers by the people.

John Baumgartner, the first register of wills of Carroll County, and the first elected under the constitution of 1851, died early in 1853, and Mr. Parke was appointed by the Orphans' Court to fill that vacancy. He held the office from Jan. 31, 1853, until the next election in the fall, when he was nominated by his party and elected for six years. In 1859 he was re-elected and served another term of six years. In 1865 he declined to be a candidate for that office, because, as he conceived, the Union party, with which he had acted during the civil war, had become merged into the Republican party, and he had supported Gen. McClellan, the Democratic nominee for President in 1864. In 1866 he purchased the *Democratic Advocate*, a newspaper started in November, 1865, by William H. Davis in the place of the old *Carroll County Democrat*, destroyed by a mob in April, 1865, and by its aid contributed to the success of the Democratic and Conservative party in the county and State. Under the constitution adopted by the convention of 1867, a new election of register of wills became necessary, and he was again nominated and elected to that office for another term of six years. On his election he sold the *Democratic Advocate* to W. H. Davis, who soon afterwards sold it to Henry Vanderford and his son, William H. Vanderford. He held the office of register of wills for nearly nineteen years, retiring therefrom in December, 1873, since which time he has not aspired to political station, but has quietly devoted himself to the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was a strenuous supporter of the late Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and of the compromises introduced into Congress to heal the breach between the North and South. When the war broke out he adhered to the Northern Democracy, and warmly supported the cause of the Union, carefully discriminating between the government and the party conducting it; believing, in fact, that the South, by its factious rejection of Senator Douglas, one of its truest friends, and its secession from the Northern Democrats, had caused Mr. Lincoln's election.

When the war was over, Mr. Parke favored the policy of President Andrew Johnson, to restore the era of good feeling between the sections, and to admit the Southern States at once to their rights in the Union. He believed that there were mutual errors, and that the North was not so clear of blame as to entitle her to demand humiliating terms of the South. He has always maintained and expressed an exalted idea of the future of our great republic, and of its providential mission, and predicts that as soon as the sore places caused by the late war shall have been healed our entire people will combine to make the country what Providence designed it to be,—an illustration of the ability of the people to govern themselves, allowing the maximum amount of freedom, and securing the greatest prosperity to all.

The Farmers' and Planters' Live-Stock Mutual Aid Association of Carroll County was incorporated May 9, 1881, with the home-office in Westminster, for the sole insurance of live-stock. Its officers are Samuel Roop, president; Theodore F. Englar, vice-president; Charles H. Baughman, secretary; Charles Schaeffer, treasurer; B. F. Crouse, attorney. Board of Trustees, Samuel Roop, Theodore F. Englar, Milton Schaeffer, Charles H. Baughman, Dr. George S. Yingling, Charles Schaeffer, B. F. Crouse.

The State Mutual Benefit Association of Carroll County was incorporated in 1879. Its officers are: President, Jesse Reifsnider; Vice-President, Granville S. Haines; Secretary, Dr. George S. Yingling; Treasurer, George R. Gehr; Counselor, Charles T. Reifsnider; Medical Director, J. G. Keller, M.D. The board of trustees are Jesse Reifsnider, Granville S. Haines, Joshua Yingling, Philip H. L. Myers, Andrew N. Stephan, George R. Gehr, Charles T. Reifsnider, Josiah G. Keller, George S. Yingling, M.D.

The corner-stone of the engine house of the Westminster Fire Department was laid Monday, April 14, 1879, in the presence of a large number of people. Members of Door to Virtue Lodge and George Washington Masonic Lodge met at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and preceded by the Silver Run Band marched to the lot opposite the Catholic church, formed a square, and at once performed the ceremonies. Dr. William H. Rippard, W. M., called the brethren to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. D. Still, pastor of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. The Master of the lodge, assisted by I. H. Miller, S. W., and Edward Ziegler, J. W., then laid the corner-stone, the members making the necessary responses. Hon. John E. Smith, the orator of the occasion, was absent, owing to indisposition. Dr. Rippard, president of the fire company, made a statement giving in brief a his-

tory of the fire department, what they had accomplished, and what they had every reason to expect from the citizens. The customary box was placed in the stone. It contains two copies each of the *Democratic Advocate* and *American Sentinel*, fractional currency, constitution, by-laws, and names of the members of the fire company, letters from Charles T. Holloway, fire inspector, and from the fire commissioners of Baltimore, and an autograph album containing the names of the business men of Westminster and others to the number of about one hundred and fifty, and an account of the "Walking Match." The stone was made by A. J. Beaver, marble-cutter, of Westminster, and is seven by twelve inches. It has inscribed on it, A.D. 1879. The officers for 1881 were:

President, Dr. William H. Rippard; First Vice-President, Chas. V. Mantz; Second Vice-President, E. J. Lawyer; Secretary and Treasurer, Denton S. Gehr; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Frank W. Shriver; Chief Foreman, Frank K. Herr; Assistant Chief Foreman, J. C. Mobley; Foreman of Truck, Wm. H. Schaeffer; Assistant Foreman of Truck, A. M. Warner; Foreman of Engine, J. Frank Brinkerhoff; Assistant Foreman of Engine, Edward L. Smith; Marshal, John H. Mitten; Librarian, W. L. Seabrook; Janitor, Charles Hill.

At a very early date in the history of Carroll County a decided interest was manifested in the organization and development of branches of the noted secret societies for the encouragement of brotherhood and benevolence among the people, and especially was this noticeable among the Masons, and doubtless much of the vigorous growth of sound principles and reciprocity of feelings and sentiments which characterize the people of that county in a marked degree are due to the benign influences of these orders.

Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered Nov. 4, 1811, to hold its meetings at Pipe Creek, where it had held its first meeting on Sunday, June 23, 1811, under a dispensation from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Maryland. Its last meeting at Pipe Creek was held Sept. 25, 1813, when it was removed to Uniontown, where, Nov. 7, 1813, the first meeting at that place was held. The question of the removal of the lodge from Uniontown to Westminster had occupied the attention of the brethren for several months, and it was finally resolved, on the 11th of July, 1824, "that Door to Virtue Lodge, No. 46, be removed, so that the lodge may be opened and held at Westminster on the fourth Sunday in this month (the 25th inst.), at ten o'clock A.M., and thereafter forever." A committee, previously appointed (June 20th) for that purpose, had entered into an agreement with Jacob Ponder, whereby the use of suitable rooms in

his house was obtained for the meetings of the lodge at the rent of thirty dollars per annum. The first communication of the lodge at Westminster was accordingly held on the 25th of July, 1824, and the record shows it to have been a very busy one indeed. First the honorary degree of Past Master was conferred upon Jacob Ponder and John C. Cockey, the latter of whom was then duly installed senior warden, after which John Gilbert and Joseph Arthur were raised to the degree of Master Mason. Petitions for initiation also were received from George Warner and Henry Geatty. The officers from December, 1824, to December, 1825, were John C. Cockey, W. M.; Benjamin Yingling, S. W.; Jacob Ponder, J. W.; W. H. McCannon, Sec.; and M. Barnitz, Treas. On the 19th June, 1825, a resolution was adopted, changing the time of meeting to the third Saturday of each month "at early candlelight." The officers for December, 1825, to June, 1826, were J. C. Cockey, W. M.; B. Yingling, S. W.; Joshua Sundergill, J. W.; A. McIlhenny, Sec.; and Jacob Ponder, Treas. For the term ending December, 1826, no election appears to have been held, but on the 19th of November the following officers were selected to serve from St. John the Evangelist's day until June, 1827, viz.: J. C. Cockey, W. M.; Dr. William Zollicoffer, S. W.; J. Sundergill, J. W.; A. McIlhenny, Sec.; and J. Ponder, Treas. Mr. Cockey died, however, before the new term began, and his funeral, Dec. 12, 1826, was long remembered, not only for the unusually imposing Masonic solemnities with which it was attended, but also for the expressions of respectful sorrow which it elicited from the entire community. At the election held June 17, 1827, the officers chosen were Dr. William Zollicoffer, W. M.; J. Sundergill, S. W.; John S. Murray, J. W.; Dr. James Fisher, Sec.; and Joseph Arthur, Treas. The lodge, however, seems at this time to have lost much of its original vigor, and to have succumbed to adverse influences, many of which are to-day merely conjectural.

Prominent among them was doubtless the anti-Masonic excitement growing out of the alleged abduction of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., in the autumn of 1826, for his alleged exposure of the secrets of the craft, and the organization in the following year of a political party avowedly hostile to Freemasonry. At all events, at the meeting held Oct. 21, 1827, it was resolved, "that Brothers Ponder and Murray settle and close the account of rent for the lodge," and the record of that date closes as follows: "No further business appearing to claim the attention of this lodge, it was, in accordance with a previous resolution, in

harmony and love, *closed forever*. Signed, James Fisher, Sec."

Door to Virtue Lodge, it will be remembered, started with nine original or charter members, and held its first meeting on the 23d of June, 1811. In the course of the sixteen years and four months from that date till the surrender of its charter on the 21st of October, 1827, the number initiated was ninety-four, passed eighty, raised seventy-two, affiliated ten, while the honorary degree of Past Master was conferred upon forty-three members.

For more than thirty-eight years Door to Virtue's surrendered charter reposed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and it seemed as if the old entry in the record was true, and that the lodge was in reality *closed forever*. But it was not so. As the result of a petition presented to the Grand Lodge at the November communication, 1865, and signed by twenty-five Master Masons, among whom were a due number of the old members of the lodge, the original charter was restored by Grand Master John Coates, Jan. 29, 1866, to Hon. John E. Smith as W. M., Rev. James W. Reese, S. W., and William H. H. Geatty as J. W., on behalf of the petitioners. The first meeting under the restored charter was held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the city of Westminster, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, 1866, when the officers just named, as well as A. D. Schaeffer and William A. McKellip, who had been elected respectively secretary and treasurer, were duly installed by Daniel A. Piper, P. M., Concordia, No. 13, Grand Tyler, proxy for the M. W. Grand Master; Bro. E. T. Shultz, W. M., Concordia, No. 13, and Grand Inspector for Baltimore City, as Senior Grand Warden; Bro. William D. Jones, P. M., Warren, No. 51, as Junior Grand Warden; John Van Troup, W. M., Mystic Circle, No. 109, and Grand Inspector for Baltimore City, as Senior Grand Deacon; and David Martin, of Concordia, No. 13, as Junior Grand Deacon. On this occasion five petitions for initiation were received, and the first degree was conferred on William Hammett, Jr. Thus happily resuscitated, Door to Virtue Lodge became at once the centre of a vigorous and healthy Masonic activity, and applications from the best citizens were so numerous that for several years weekly communications were necessary in order to keep abreast of the "work" which came crowding in on the busy craft. On the 7th of April the lodge accompanied to the grave the remains of their veteran brother, Henry Geatty, who was "entered" Aug. 8, 1824, "passed" September 26th, and raised Jan. 9, 1825, and who died April 5, 1866, aged seventy-three years.

The officers from June to December, 1866, were Rev. James W. Reese, W. M.; William H. H. Geatty, S. W.; William A. McKellip, J. W.; A. D. Schaeffer, Sec.; and William A. Cunningham, Treas.

On the afternoon of September 6th the Master, assisted by his wardens, and surrounded by seventy-five of the brethren, laid the corner-stone of "Western Maryland College."

On Tuesday, November 20th, the lodge formed part of the immense procession which celebrated the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in the city of Baltimore. From December, 1866, to June, 1867, the officers were James W. Reese, W. M.; Wm. A. McKellip, S. W.; A. D. Schaeffer, J. W.; E. K. Gernand, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. The festival of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1866, was appropriately observed by a banquet, a reunion of all the Masons of the county, and an oration by the Worshipful Master. On the 6th of June, 1867, the "Committee of Southern Relief" reported that they had collected and forwarded to the Masonic authorities of Georgia the sum of one hundred dollars, "to relieve the distress of our suffering brethren in that State." The officers from June to December, 1867, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; A. D. Schaeffer, S. W.; J. E. Pierson, Jr., J. W.; Joseph A. McKellip, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. The lodge, August 22d, participated in a most enjoyable picnic, given by Freedom Lodge, No. 112, during which, at the request of the latter, the Master of Door to Virtue delivered an oration on the "characteristics of Freemasonry." From December, 1867, to June, 1868, the officers were J. W. Reese, W. M.; J. E. Pierson, Jr., S. W.; Michael W. Sullivan, J. W.; Henry B. Grammer, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868, the remains of Jacob D. Hoppe, an esteemed brother, ex-sheriff of the county, were consigned to the earth with Masonic ceremonies. On the occasion of the marriage of Worshipful Master Reese to Miss Mary Pauline Perry, of Westminster, on the 12th of February, the members of the lodge had prepared a beautiful present for him, consisting of an ice-pitcher, a pair of goblets, and a waiter, all of silver and suitably inscribed. On the evening of the 27th, says the record, "the Tyler was sent to summon the Master, who was unavoidably absent. The Worshipful Master, on his entrance into the lodge, was received with the grand honors, and was at once presented by P. M. John E. Smith, in the name of the lodge, with the gift above-named. The Worshipful Master, as well as his surprise would permit, responded with much feeling and

cordial thanks." On the 6th of May a special communication was held at Union Bridge for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place. The officers from June to December, 1868, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; C. N. Kuhn, S. W.; David H. Zepp, J. W.; H. B. Grammer, Sec.; and Michael Baughman, Treas. From December, 1868, to June, 1869, J. W. Reese, W. M., J. W.; S. A. Leister, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. The festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1870, was observed in the afternoon by a procession and the solemn consecration of the burial lot belonging to the lodge in the Westminster Cemetery, and, at night, by the public installation of officers and an eloquent address by P. M. John E. Smith on the principles and tenets of Freemasonry. From June to December, 1871, the officers were J. W. Reese, W. M.; Wm. Coon, S. W.; S. A. Leister, J. W.; Wm. Moore, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas., who were publicly installed June 22d, in the presence of a large assembly, including many ladies. The music, which was of a high order, was furnished by a volunteer choir and by the "Amphions," and the address, owing to the absence of Grand Master John H. B. Latrobe, who had been invited and expected to perform that duty, was delivered by the Worshipful Master of the lodge.

At a special meeting held October 14th the sum of eighty-five dollars was contributed by the members present for the relief of sufferers by the great fire at Chicago.

The officers from December, 1871, to June, 1872, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; S. A. Leister, S. W.; A. D. Schaeffer, J. W.; Wm. Moore, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas.; C. N. Kuhn, S. W.; George Leas, J. W.; Wm. A. McKellip, Sec.; and M. Baughman, Treas. The festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th, falling on Sunday in 1868, the lodge observed the day by proceeding in a body to Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) church, of which the W. M. was a rector, where they participated in divine service and listened to a sermon on the life and character of "that beloved Disciple."

On the 18th of February, 1869, by a unanimous vote, the lodge gave its recommendation to a petition of a number of Baltimore County brethren to the Grand Master for a dispensation to open the lodge at Reisterstown, now so well and favorably known as Ionic, No. 145. June 8th was devoted by the lodge to the laying of the corner-stone of the Centenary (M. E.) church in Westminster. From June to December, 1869, the officers were J. W. Reese, W. M.; George Leas, S. W.; William Coon, J. W.;

Francis D. Sanford, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. On September 27th the funeral of Michael W. Sullivan, a faithful and zealous brother, took place.

The officers from December, 1869, to June, 1870, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; George Leas, S. W.; William Coon, J. W.; S. A. Leister, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas. From June, 1870, to June, 1871, J. W. Reese, W. M.; William Moore, S. W.; William Coon.

On Sunday, April 14, 1872, Dr. Lewis Kelley was buried with the honors usually paid by the fraternity to the memory of a deceased brother.

The officers from June to December, 1872, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; S. A. Leister, S. W.; L. F. Beyers, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; W. A. Cunningham, Treas.

On the 3d of October the lodge received and accepted an invitation from Friendship Lodge, No. 84, Hagerstown, to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of the new court-house in that city.

From December, 1872, to June, 1873, the officers were J. W. Reese, W. M.; S. A. Leister, S. W.; F. D. Sanford, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and W. A. Cunningham, Treas.

At a special communication, June 18th, on the eve of the departure of the Master for Europe, the members of the lodge presented to him, through Brother John E. Smith, an envelope containing one hundred dollars, "as a tribute of love and respect." An elegant repast then followed, attended by toasts and speeches, and many expressions of good wishes for a happy termination to the European tour on which the Worthy Master and Brother William A. McKellip were to sail on the 21st.

The officers from June to December, 1873, were J. W. Reese, W. M.; W. A. Cunningham, S. W.; George R. Gehr, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and James Rippard, Treas. From December, 1873, to December, 1874, J. W. Reese, W. M.; George R. Gehr, S. W.; Wm. O. Liggett, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and James Rippard, Treas. On St. John's (the Baptist) day, June 24, 1874, the officers-elect were installed by Jacob H. Medairy, R. W. G. S. of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, after which a banquet was served in the Town-Hall, all the lodges of the county being present as guests. On September 2d the Master, assisted by the wardens and brethren, laid the cornerstone of the Baptist church in Westminster.

From December, 1874, to December, 1876, the officers were J. W. Reese, W. M.; G. R. Gehr, S. W.; E. J. Lawyer, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and James Rippard, Treas. On Jan. 4, 1876, the

body of Brother Michael Baughman, ex-treasurer, and on the 26th of the following month a special communication was held at New Windsor for the purpose of performing the same sad service for Brother Washington W. Nail.

At the meeting of Dec. 21, 1876, J. W. Reese, after expressing his high appreciation of the honor so repeatedly conferred upon him, respectfully but positively declined to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Worshipful Master. From that date to December, 1877, the officers were George R. Gehr, W. M.; E. J. Lawyer, S. W.; Dr. W. H. Rippard, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and James Rippard, Treas. At a special communication, Jan. 11, 1877, Past Master Rev. James W. Reese was presented by his successor, Worshipful Master George R. Gehr, on behalf of the members of the lodge, with a beautiful Past Master's jewel as a slight token of their appreciation of his continuous and valuable services as Master from June 21, 1866, to Dec. 21, 1876.

On Nov. 26, 1877, Brother James Rippard, the treasurer of the lodge, was buried with the customary Masonic solemnities. The officers from December, 1877, to June, 1878, were George R. Gehr, W. M.; E. J. Lawyer, S. W.; W. H. Rippard, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and J. W. Reese, Treas. From June to December, 1878, George R. Gehr, W. M.; W. H. Rippard, S. W.; I. A. Miller, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and J. W. Reese, Treas.

Aug. 23, 1878, a venerable brother, Joseph Hesson, was buried by the lodge. From December, 1878, to June, 1880, the officers were Dr. William H. Rippard, W. M.; I. Amos Miller, S. W.; H. E. Ziegler, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; and J. W. Reese, Treas.

On April 17, 1879, Worshipful Master Dr. William H. Rippard officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the new engine-house belonging to the Westminster Fire Department; and on December 26th following he read the solemn Masonic burial service for the burial of the dead at the grave of Brother Jeremiah Robertson.

Door to Virtue Lodge held its first meeting under the restored charter Feb. 6, 1866, with twenty-four members on its roll. From that date to June 1, 1880, fourteen were admitted to membership by affiliation, eighty-two candidates were initiated, seventy-two "passed" to the degree of Fellow Craft, and seventy-one "raised" to the degree of Master Mason; the number of deaths were eighteen, and of applicants rejected, eighteen. The lodge now (July, 1881) has on its register: Master Masons, sixty. From June to December, 1880, its officers were Dr. W. H. Rippard, W. M.; J. A. Miller, S. W.; George

Lease, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; E. J. Lawyer, S. D.; C. V. Wantz, J. D. From January to July, 1881, the officers were Dr. W. H. Rippard, W. M.; J. A. Miller, S. W.; George Lease, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; J. W. Reese, Treas.; E. J. Lawyer, S. D.; C. V. Wantz, J. D. From July to January, 1882, the officers were J. Amos Miller, W. M.; George Lease, S. W.; E. J. Lawyer, J. W.; William Moore, Sec.; J. W. Reese, Treas. Of those members of the lodge when its charter was surrendered in 1827, Dr. James Fisher was the last survivor, and he died at Springfield, Mo., in the spring of 1881.

George Washington Lodge, No. 94, A. F. and A. M., was instituted some thirty years ago, but is not now in working order. From 1866 to 1881, Dr. Winfield K. Fringer was Worshipful Master, and J. W. Perkins was the last secretary.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, a much younger association, has in many instances made up in zeal and works for the lack of antiquity. The attention of the order was directed to Carroll County soon after its formation, and some of its most active and flourishing branches are to be found there.

Salem Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., was instituted in May, 1848, by a charter bearing date of May 12th of that year, and signed by E. P. Holden, M. W. Grand Master; N. T. Durbin, R. W. Deputy Master; G. D. Tewsbury, R. W. G. Sec.; Wm. Bayley, R. W. G. Treas.; and W. Fitzsimmons, Grand Warden. The charter members were C. W. Webster, Richard Manning, C. A. Smeltzer, Charles A. Poole, John W. Durbin, J. Q. Baugher, Joshua Yingling, D. Mitten. Its first officers were: N. G., J. L. Baugher; V. G., Joshua Yingling; Sec., J. W. Durbin; Treas., Richard Manning. In the first term of 1849, C. W. Webster was N. G.; William Wolf, V. G.; and George E. Wampler, Sec. The officers for the second term of 1849 were: N. G., William Wolf; V. G., John Matthias; Sec., George E. Wampler; Treas., Richard Manning; Per. Sec., Joseph Schaeffer. Its fine hall was dedicated on the second Thursday of November, 1858, the interesting ceremonies being performed by Hon. Joshua Vansant, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. William H. Young, Esq., Deputy Grand Master, delivered the address on the occasion.

The officers for the second term of 1881 were:

N. G., Samuel Hughes; V. G., W. L. Brown; Rec. Sec., H. J. Norris (for 14 years); Per. Sec., E. K. Gernand; Treas., F. A. Sharer; Marshal, John Bernstein; R. S. to N. G., E. C. Sharer; L. S. to N. G., John J. Reese; Warden, John Bernstein; Conductor, W. H. Rippard; R. S. to V. G., S. P. Everhart; L. S. to V. G., S. B. Fowler; R. S. S., W. J.

Beaver; L. S. S., A. F. Fowler; O. G., E. L. Zahn; I. G., Geo. A. Zahn.

Number of members, 145; value of real estate, \$10,000.

The charter of Columbia Encampment, No. 14 was granted Dec. 6, 1850, and signed by James P. Merritt, Grand Patriarch. The charter members were D. Evans Reese, J. L. Baugher, James Brewster, William Shreev, Joshua Yingling, John Matthias, Joseph Schaeffer, Levi Shreev.

The officers for 1881 were:

C. P., George P. Albaugh; H. P., H. L. Norris; S. W., Lewis A. Koontz; J. W., Charles H. Hennesman; Sec., Joshua Yingling; Treas., H. B. Grammer; Trustees, H. L. Norris, John Bernstein, G. P. Albaugh.

The Independent Order of Red Men appears to have been a favorite association with the inhabitants of Carroll, as some of its lodges were instituted in the county at an early period, and have steadily grown in strength and influence.

Conowaga Tribe, No. 71, I. O. R. M., was instituted in Westminster, Jan. 11, 1881, with twenty-four members.

The officers are:

P., Milton Schaeffer; S., Charles H. Baughman; S. S., E. F. Crouser; J. S., James Humphreys; C. of R., F. W. Shultz; Asst. to C., George Batson; K. of W., J. Frank Brinkhoff; Sannaps, F. S. Wright, John Keene; Warriors, James Thomson, John A. Little, John Warner, Henry Heams; Braves, O. D. Gilbert, Milton Sault, John Mitten, Joe Cassell; G. of W., J. B. Barnes, C. of P., James Sholt; Rep. to Grand Council, Milton Schaeffer.

The tribe meets every Tuesday night in I. O. O. F. Hall.

The dispensation for organizing Charity Lodge, No. 58, Knights of Pythias, was granted June 11, 1870, by Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor, and J. M. Butler, Supreme Secretary and Corresponding Scribe. The charter members were John W. Yingling, J. Wesley Perkins, William Moore, Jacob Leister, J. M. Weber, John T. Oursler, Charles J. Yingling, Edward L. Bachman, Francis K. Herr, Michael Baughman. The regular charter was dated Nov. 14, 1871, and signed by M. A. Steiner, V. G. P.; M. Schmidt, G. P.; G. N. Dickinson, G. C.; John P. Hudson, G. G.; J. F. Lewis, V. G. C.; Robert Sullapsey, G. I. S.; O. H. Vaughan, G. O. S.; Thomas S. Upperrei, G. R. S.

The lodge officers for 1881 were:

C. C., John H. Keene; V. C., Milton Schaeffer; Pres., E. J. Matthews; K. of R., Clinton S. Spurr; M. of I., J. G. Shank; M. of E., Edwin J. Lawyer; M. at A., J. Mitten; Trustees, E. J. Lawyer, John H. Hilton, John Shultz, J. Wesley Pool, John M. Black; Representatives, Grand Lodge, J. H. Mitten. Number of members, 60.

The officers of the lodge of Independent Order of Mechanics were in 1881:

W. M. Milton Shaeffer; J. M. James Humphreys; F. S., George Batson; R. S., C. H. Baughman; Chaplain, Benj. Franklin; Treas., Joseph Hunter; Conductor, Wm. J. Sheets; O. S., Fletcher A. Baile; I. S., Jesse Mitten; R. G. to W. M., F. A. Knight; L. G. to W. M., Harry Harman; R. G. to J. M., Philip Hunter; I. G. to J. M., Curtis A. Brown; Representative to Grand Lodge, Abraham Long.

J. Henry Hoppe was born near Bowers' church, now called Bachman's, in Bachman's Valley, Feb. 17, 1801. His father was Ferdinand Frederick Hoppe, and was born in Stuttgart, Germany. His mother was Catharine Snouffer, of Frederick County. Mr. Hoppe received a common-school education, after which he taught school for five years, studying surveying in the meanwhile, in which he became very proficient. On attaining his majority he united with the Democratic party, and always remained a staunch follower of "Old Hickory."

In 1825 he was appointed a magistrate, and, with the exception of a few years, he held the position until twelve months before his death. He became so thoroughly versed in testamentary law that he was frequently appointed to settle the estates of deceased persons, several of which were very large. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of this county, at which time there were fifteen candidates in the field. He received one hundred and forty-six votes more than Lewis Trumbo, Whig, who was the next highest. The incidents of that campaign he was fond of repeating.

Mr. Hoppe was a charter member of the Western Maryland Railroad, was elected secretary and treasurer, and was also a director in the road. He was for a number of years director of the Union National Bank of Westminster, and was also a charter member of George Washington Lodge, A. F. A. M., of that city. He was elected county surveyor for four consecutive terms. Mr. Hoppe always resided in Carroll County, though the place of his birth was then in Baltimore County. In 1829 he was united in marriage to Rachel Myerly, daughter of Jacob Myerly and Eve Bishop. They had only one child, Joseph H., who died Dec. 27, 1877. Squire Hoppe was a member of the Lutheran Church for over sixty years. No man in Carroll County was more generally and more favorably known. He died Jan. 5, 1881, after an active and busy career of nearly eighty years.

Carroll Division, No. 42, of the Sons of Temperance, was instituted Feb. 12, 1847, and has been in continuous and successful operation to the present time. Its charter was signed by the State grand officers, William Young, Grand Worthly Patriarch, and W. H.

Gobright, Grand Scribe. Its charter members were Isaac Shriver, Thomas W. Durbin, Rev. Theodore Gallaudet, Joshua Saudergill, Horatio Price, John Malchorn, Francis Shriver, William Zepp, Alfred Troxel, John Miller, James Keefer, Emanuel L. Kuus, Henry H. Wampler. It first met at Isaac Shriver's residence, and afterwards held its meetings over the *Sentinel* office, and later over Joshua Yingling's East End store. Since 1852 the society has met in its own elegant hall, completed in that year. Its officers for 1881 were:

W. P., F. K. Herr; W. A., George Lease; R. S., H. L. Norris (held this office for twenty-six years); A. R. S., C. H. Baughman; F. S., Dr. Charles Billingslea; Treas., Jesse P. Shreev; C. J. W. Pool; A. C., Thomas Bankert; I. S., George Arbaugh; O. S., George Litsinger.

Its motto is "Love, Purity, and Fidelity," which are the respective names of its three degrees, subsequently founded on this motto, adopted in 1847. It is a beneficiary association, and pays sixty dollars to the family of each deceased member. It also pays sick benefits of three and a half or four dollars per week. Its membership is forty-five. The cornerstone of the hall was laid July 4, 1850, and it was built by L. Evans and H. H. Wampler, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Westminster.—The property of a city is aptly illustrated by the number of its public buildings and its manufacturing establishments. "The Union Agricultural Works" of Westminster were opened in the summer of 1852, and were carried on under the management of William H. Harman & Co. The buildings, which had been from time to time enlarged and improved, consisted of a large two-story machine-shop, moulding-shop, blacksmith's shop, saw-mill, and sheds. They occupied nearly an acre and a half of ground. Their new mould-shop, which was finished in 1868, was one hundred feet long by fifty wide, and gave employment to fourteen hands. The machine-shop employed five iron and ten wood workers, and the blacksmith's shop and saw-mill four; a total force of thirty-three. These works turn out every season about three hundred plows, three hundred spring-tooth rakes, and sixty horse-powers, besides numerous other agricultural machines in less numbers. In 1872, in its place, was formed "The Taylor Manufacturing Company of Westminster," by J. A. Taylor, who was then president of the company. It was an incorporated company, composed of J. A. Taylor, G. A. Taylor, Edward Lynch, David Fowble, and O. B. Baile. It was a repair foundry, and manufactured agricultural implements.

In January, 1879, it was reorganized under the name of "The Taylor Manufacturing Company of Westminster, Md." It is still a stock company, distributed among a few stockholders, with a capital stock paid in of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its members are

J. A. Taylor, president; G. A. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; R. N. Beck, superintendent; Directors, Michael Shaw, York, Pa.; Thomas F. Shephard, Union Bridge; and W. N. Wise, Baltimore.

It is largely engaged in the manufacture of engines and other machinery, and employs one hundred and fifty hands.

The people of Westminster have from the creation of the county manifested an enterprising disposition and a desire to keep abreast of the great practical discoveries of the century. The question of railroad transportation engaged the attention of the inhabitants at an early date, and the extraordinary advantages to accrue to the county by rail and steam communication were thoroughly appreciated.

The citizens of Carroll County convened at the court-house, April 7, 1847, to take into consideration the propriety of extending the Westminster Branch Railroad through Carroll County. Mr. Evan McKinsty was called to the chair, assisted by Mr. Isaac Slingluff, and John Switzer and William Reese as secretaries. Col. James M. Shellman stated the object of the meeting, and introduced G. Gordon Belt, Esq., of Baltimore, who addressed the meeting in favor of the contemplated road. Cols. Shellman and James C. Atlee offered resolutions which were adopted, that a committee of ten be appointed to correspond with the president and directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and urge upon them the necessity of early action under the act of 1845, so that the speedy building of the proposed road would follow.

The committee selected were James C. Atlee, William C. Roberts, Samuel McKinsty, John Clemson, Isaac Slingluff, William N. Hayden, David W. Naille, Augustus Shriver, John K. Longwell, John B. Boyle, and John McCollum.

A town-meeting was held at Westminster on the 16th of November, 1850, for the purpose of devising ways and means for connecting the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad with some point in the interior of Carroll County. The meeting was addressed at some length by R. M. Magraw, Esq., president of that road, upon the advantages that might be expected to be derived from the road. He was followed by Mr. Taggart and Dr. Cole. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which appointed an executive committee of nine persons, whose duty it was to collect

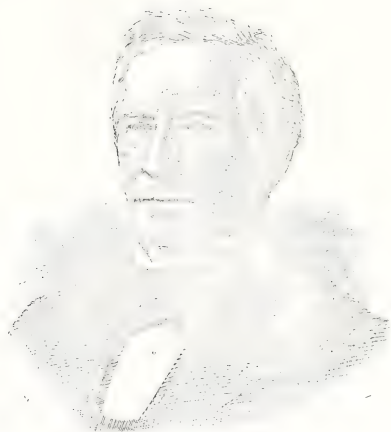
information in regard to the best probable route, cost of construction of said road, together with amount of revenue likely to accrue therefrom, and information was to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held in Westminster on December 1. There were two projects entertained,—one to continue the road from Owings' Mills, and extend it into the county, instead of stopping at Westminster, and the other was to branch off at Cockeysville by way of Reisterstown to Westminster.

On December 2d a large and enthusiastic meeting was held to further consider the project of building the proposed railroad. Mr. Magraw was again present and furnished abundant facts to prove the importance of the road, which he estimated would not cost more than two hundred and ten thousand dollars, pledging himself as one of two hundred to furnish the money to build it. Four routes were proposed,—one from Cockeysville to Ely's Mill, one from Love's Spring to Black Rock, one from Cockeysville to Hampstead, and another from Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, &c. Committees to examine and report as to right of way of each of these routes were appointed. A committee was also appointed to secure a survey of the different routes.

A convention was held for the same purpose at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1851, and was composed of citizens from Frederick, Carroll, Washington, and Baltimore Counties. The meeting was largely attended, but the surveys of the various routes not being complete but little was done. Resolutions were adopted to appoint committees and take up subscriptions to make the road from some point on the Susquehanna Railroad through Westminster to Hagerstown, which route was to be in the meanwhile surveyed. The subscriptions and surveys completed they were to be forwarded to the executive committee who would then call a general meeting and consider the same.

The engineers of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company deputed to survey the route of the contemplated railroad arrived at Westminster Feb. 22, 1851. Their course was *via* Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Ely's Mills, and up to the falls of Westminster.

A large meeting of those interested in the construction of the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad was held in the court-house in Westminster on Sept. 1, 1852. Delegates were in attendance from the whole line of the proposed road, as also from Washington and Frederick Counties, through which it was calculated to extend the road to Hagerstown, where it would connect with the Franklin Road leading to Chambersburg. The meeting was organized



915 Longwell

by the appointment of Col. Jacob Matthias, of Carroll, as president, Col. W. Fell Johnson, of Baltimore, vice-president, with Mr. Bradenbaugh, of Washington County, and Joseph M. Parker, as secretary. A resolution was offered by Jervis Spencer, looking to additional legislation in regard to the charter of the company. Among those in attendance at the meeting, and who participated in the discussion of the propositions submitted, were Jervis Spencer, Alexander Neill, and others, of Washington; Wm. P. Maulsby, A. G. Ege, W. Hayden, J. K. Longwell, and Jos. Raymond, of Carroll County. The citizens of Westminster seem to have been greatly elated on hearing that the mayor of Baltimore City had signed the ordinance passed by the City Council indorsing five hundred thousand dollars' worth of eight per cent. Western Maryland Railway bonds. On July 28th the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon, and at night a large meeting was held and speeches were made by John E. Smith, C. W. Webster, and Joseph M. Parker, attended with music by the Westminster Band. Another meeting of general rejoicing was held at New Windsor on July 31st.

Carroll County Lyceum was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 30, 1839. The incorporators were Jacob Matthias, John McCollum, A. H. Busby, John F. Reese, John K. Longwell, Dr. George Shriver, John Baumgartner, U. Crout, James M. Shellman, Nicholas Kelly, Dr. Wm. Willis, A. F. Shriver, Isaac Van Bibber, Thos. E. Van Bibber, N. H. Tinsley, Thomas Hook, C. W. Webster, James Raymond, Jacob Grove, Horatio Price, James Keefer, Samuel Orendorff, Jacob Reese, S. D. Lecompte, George Webster, John S. Baurgelt.

Maj. A. G. Euge, formerly of this county, died at his residence in Kansas in December, 1876. He represented Carroll in the House of Delegates in 1851, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1851. During his residence here in Carroll County he was frequently and prominently spoken of as a Whig candidate for Governor of the State. He was a brother-in-law of Col. John K. Longwell, and emigrated to Kansas about twenty years prior to his death.

James Raymond, who was a well-known member of the Carroll County bar, and who was admitted to practice at the first term of the court in April, 1837, died at his home in Westminster in January, 1858, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and for thirty-one years a citizen of Westminster. Several years prior to his decease he represented Carroll County in the Legislature, and was the author of a work known as "Raymond's Digest of Chancery Cases."

In the past half-century no man has been more closely identified with the financial, political, and material history of Carroll County than Col. John K. Longwell. He was born in the historic town of Gettysburg, Pa., in October, 1810, and was the son of Matthew and Jane (Klinehoff) Longwell. His father, a reputable merchant in that town, was of Scotch-Irish descent, whose ancestors at a very early period emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother was of Hollandish extraction, and from a race noted for their thrift and rare domestic qualities. Col. Longwell was educated in the academy of his native town, and learned the printing business in the office of the *Adams Sentinel*, now the *Star and Sentinel*, of Gettysburg. In 1832 he removed to Taneytown, of this county, and established *The Recorder*, which paper was the successor of *The Regulator* and *Taneytown Herald*, a journal published for a year or two. He printed this paper about a year, and in the spring of 1833 came to Westminster and established *The Carrollonian*. This journal was chiefly devoted to the interests of the formation of a new county with the county-seat at Westminster. Its first issue appeared June 25, 1833, and even the opponents of the measure acknowledged the zeal, ability, and fidelity with which it was conducted, until in four years afterwards the efforts of its editor and friends were crowned with success. He edited, published, and was connected with this paper for about eighteen years, and it was finally merged into the *American Sentinel*. He was married in 1840 to the youngest daughter of Maj. John McCaleb, of Taneytown, who came when only nine years of age with his father, Joseph McCaleb, from the north of Ireland. The McCalebs were early settlers around Taneytown and large landed proprietors. By this union Col. Longwell has one surviving daughter. Originally a Whig in politics, he has acted with the Democratic party for over twenty years. He was elected a State senator in 1850, and served four years in the Senate. In 1867 he was elected one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and assisted in the framing of the present organic law of Maryland. In 1871 he was again chosen State senator for a term of four years. In 1879 he was prevailed upon to accept a nomination for the office of county commissioner,—the most important office in the State to the farmers, business men, and tax-payers,—and was triumphantly elected and made president of the board. He was the author of the charter of the Western Maryland Railroad, and secured its passage by the Legislature, and when this railroad was put under contract he was one of its board of directors,

and is now a member of the board. He became a director in the Westminster Bank (now Union National), and has been its president for twenty-five years. Since 1858 he has been president of the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike, a road built in 1805, and for many years the great national thoroughfare from Baltimore to Pittsburgh for travel and freight. At the centennial celebration of July 4, 1876, in Westminster, he prepared and read a history of the county, with which no person in its limits is more familiar. He is a member of the Piney Creek Presbyterian Church, organized in 1763. His home, "Emerald Hill," at Westminster, is one of the most elegant private residences in the county. Col. Longwell contributed more than any single individual to the organization of Carroll County, and since its erection has been constantly associated with its progress, and the many public and fiduciary positions conferred upon him show the esteem in which he is held by the community.

The Carroll Rifle Association, for recreation and improvement in marksmanship, was organized June 28, 1879, by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. W. H. Kippard; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Weavers; Captain of Team, John T. Beard; Committee on Grounds, J. A. Miller, Joseph Polis, and C. W. Knight. The following is a list of members: Col. McKellip, William B. Thomas, Dr. Swarnstedt, Frank Shriver, Ed. W. Shriver, Ed. H. Shriver, Denton Gehr, Henry Troutfelter, Michael Shady, James Humphreys, Milton Wagoner, E. J. Lawyer, Samuel Reep, Willis R. Zumburn, John C. Weaver, A. H. Wentz, B. F. Crouse, William Myerly, Jesse Smith, J. E. Crouse, J. Shunk, P. Callaghan, J. Winfield Snoder, J. J. Baumgartner, Peter Woods, John T. Anders.

At the celebration of Easter Monday in 1879 the most prominent event of the day was the eight-hour go-as-you-please pedestrian contest on the grounds of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, which was nearly an all-day affair. Large representations from every section of the county were present.

The contest was for a purse of \$50: \$25 to the first, \$15 to the second, and \$10 to the third. Half of the gate-money was also to be added in the same proportion. The entrance fee was two dollars, and the following entered, drawing positions in the order named: William Copenhaver, John Groff, G. H. Walter, William H. Bell, Benjamin Gist, R. Palmer, Jacob Reinaman, Samuel Groff, Henry Hinder, S. H. Blakesly,—all residents of this city and vicinity, except Copenhaver, who was from Silver Run, and Blakesly, from Mexico.

Below we give the distance made by each contestant, in each of the eight hours:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
John Groff.....	7½	6½	6	5½	6	6	4½	5	47
Copenhaver.....	6	6	4½	5	off	...	...	...	22½
Walter.....	5	4½	4½	off	...	...	...	...	15
Bell.....	6	6½	6	5½	5½	5½	5	5	45
Gist.....	6	7½	6	5	5	6	4½	4	44
Palmer.....	5½	5½	5	5½	4½	4½	5	4	39
Samuel Groff.....	6½	6	4	3½	off	...	...	...	24
Hinder.....	6	5½	6	5½	6	5½	off	...	33
Blakesly.....	6	6	4½	4	off	...	...	...	21½
Reinaman.....	5½	6	5	5	4½	off	...	...	26

John Groff, the winner, was a native of Westminster, and for nine years previous was engaged in a brickyard. He was seventeen years of age, five feet four inches high, of slender build, and weighed one hundred and ten pounds.

W. H. Bell was also a native of the city of Westminster, twenty-one years old, and weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Benjamin Gist was a son of Samuel Gist, residing near this city, nineteen years old, and accustomed to farm-labor.

The Fourth of July, 1876, the centenary of American independence, was universally and enthusiastically celebrated in the United States, and Westminster was no exception in this respect. There were doubtless more imposing demonstrations at other points, but few that were more sensible and useful, or that exhibited a profounder appreciation of the benefits derived from a hundred years of self-government, or a more grateful sense of the value of the inheritance bequeathed to their successors by the founders of the republic. At an early hour the streets were thronged by an immense concourse of people, who were speedily formed into line by the chief marshal of the day, Hon. Wm. P. Maulsby, and his aides.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Chief Marshal and Aides.

Hanover Drum Corps.

Capt. A. D. Kohler, George Crumline, G. K. Metzger, Kester Smith, Lewis I. Benant, Jacob Bonge, John A. Cremer, M. D. Naill, Robert Stolt, Zachary Taylor Bonge, Franklin Kahle.

Surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; among them were Col. Joshua C. Gist, Michael Myers, Sterling Galt, and John Ubler. These were followed by the survivors of the first assault of the county, invited guests, the reverend clergy, the historians of the day, the readers of the Declaration, Washington's Farewell Address, and of the poem, all in carriages.

Thirteen young ladies, in appropriate costumes, on horseback, each bearing a banner, representing one of the original thirteen States; each horse led by a colored groom, dressed in white jacket and flowing pantaloons, with red cap of Nubian pattern, each lady with an attendant page of honor. The names of the young ladies on horseback were: Hattie Gist, Maryland; Kate Fringer, Pennsylvania; Alice Miller, New Jersey; Almeta Zepf, North Carolina; Mary Spellman, Georgia; Katie Miller, Massachusetts; Virginia Reese, Virginia; Ella Beachman, Dela-

were: Mollie Wheeler, South Carolina; Jennie Wilson, New Hampshire; Ella Shreve, Connecticut; Jennie Golden, Rhode Island; Cordelia Miller, New York. The place of honor was given to Miss Hattie Gist, the young lady who represented Maryland, who is a great-granddaughter of Col. Mordecai Gist, of the old Maryland Line.

Mount Pleasant Band.

Platoon of four Mounted Guards.

Thirty-seven young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, all dressed in white, with crimson caps, with the name of the State in gilt letters on the sash in a corner, appropriately festooned with flags and banners, and decorated with a crest of Washington in front. The car was drawn by six black horses: each horse was led by a colored groom in Nubian costume. The car was driven by Mr. John Tracy. The names of the young ladies were Hattie Bollinger, Louisa Zahn, Fannie Bloom, Flora Buell, Sallie Germand, Jennie Malchorn, Emma Fowble, Carrie McElroy, Estelle Marsh, Ida Fringer, Mollie Shawer, Ella Miller, Katie Baumgartner, Nannie Miller, Fannie Ebaugh, Mattie Ebaugh, Maggie Horner, Jennie Gist, Mary C. Wheeler, Lizzie Buckingham, Estelle White, Laura Smith, Ada Zepp, Ida Keontz, Ida Tracy, Amanda Poole, Rosa Wagoner, Mattie Hull, Nicy Hull, Grace Bowers, Hannah Bowers, Annie Eames, Jennie Fowler, Mollie Hoppe, Emma Georgy, Anna Hanner, Emma Wright.

There was a Guard of Honor, composed of one hundred young men in rich and appropriate costumes, mounted upon fine horses, and commanded by F. J. Wheeler. Some of these flanked the representatives of the States, and the remainder rode in solid column in the rear of the car. Each guard had an eight-foot spear, with streamer on the point.

National Grays' Band.

Representatives of Chili and Cuba, Arturo Lake and P. M. Kestner, mounted and bearing their national ensigns. The first named was dressed in a rich Chilean uniform, prepared expressly for the occasion.

Frinzelburg Band.

Eden Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., of Westminster. Sons of Temperance Locomphant. Charity Lodge, No. 58, Knights of Cyclones, of Westminster, in full uniform—very handsome display. United Order of American Mechanics, Trades, Granges, and Industries.

Fairview Brass Band (Colored).

Scintel Job Printing Press, on a wagon, driven by steam. Horseless Portable Engine from the Taylor Manufacturing Company, Westminster. Reaping Machines in motion, from the shops of Mr. Elijah Wagoner, Westminster. Then followed a long line of visitors and citizens in carriages and on horseback, which brought up the rear.

The procession moved from the West End through Main Street to the Carroll County Agricultural Society's Fair Grounds, where a vast assemblage had already gathered. The number present was variously estimated from three to five thousand. The multitude were called to order by Col. William A. McKelip, chairman of the committee on exercises, who announced the following officers: President, Col. William P. Maulsby; Honorary Presidents, Hon. William N. Hayden, Nimrod Gardner, J. H. Hoppe, Hon. C. B. Roberts, Col. Joshua C. Gist, Col. John Lamart, Hon. John E. Smith, and Stirling Galt; Vice-Presidents, John Thompson, Rogers Birnie, A. K. Shriver,

Daniel Stull, David Prugh, Hon. J. Shower, David Englar, Talbot Hammond, Henry Bussard, J. H. Winemiller, Thomas Smith, Granville S. Haines; Secretaries, William H. Vanderford and William H. Rippard. The order of exercises at the stand was as follows:

Singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the choir of Westminster, led by Mr. Buell; Miss Fanny Buell, organist.

Prayer by Rev. J. T. Ward, president of Western Maryland College.

Music by the Mount Pleasant Band.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. F. T. Shaw.

Music by Fairview Band.

Reading of Washington's "Farewell Address," by Dr. Charles Billingslea.

Singing, "Hail Columbia," Choir.

History of the County, prepared and read by Col. John K. Longwell.

Music by the National Grays' Band.

Ode, by Emma Alice Browne (Mrs. Capt. J. L. Beaver), read by A. H. Huber, Esq.

Singing, "America," by choir.

Prayer, by Rev. William C. Cremer.

Doxology, by choir and audience; and benediction, by Rev. Dr. Ward.

The procession reformed and marched into the city, and was dismissed by the marshal.

At the intersection of Main and Centre Streets, Messrs. John Faber and J. W. Perkins erected an arch over Main Street, which was decorated with the national colors, Chinese lanterns, and a number of small flags. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal in the morning, and again in the evening. The "Centennial Bell," erected by Messrs. Schentzell and Frank King, was rung almost incessantly through the night of the 3d, and also on the 4th.

Salutes were fired at morning, noon, and night by a detachment of artillery from Fort McHenry, under the charge of a sergeant and seven men. As the evening salute was being fired a thunder-storm prevailed, and the booming of artillery upon terra firma was answered by the electric batteries of the skies with peal on peal, which seemed to mock the impotence of man. At night there was a grand illumination throughout the city, which closed the observance of Centennial Day.

Judge William Nicholas Hayden, one of the presidents on this memorable occasion, is a lined descendant of the Hayden family that came over with Lord Baltimore and settled in St. Mary's County. The family faithfully represented the Irish Catholic country, and took an active part in the first settlement of the province. On March 17, 1768, John Hayden removed from St. Mary's County to within a mile of Westminster, where he purchased a tract of land of

one hundred and sixty-four acres, called "Friendship Completed," from Isaac Dehaven for one hundred pounds. The land was all in woods, but Mr. Hayden cleared it up, together with other tracts he subse-



Wm. N. Hayden

quently bought. He had eight daughters and one son. The latter, William, married Catherine Ensey. He died in 1802, and his wife in 1838. They had three daughters and seven sons, most of whom emigrated West and South and settled in the new countries. Of the sons, Basil married Appanilla Buckingham, daughter of Obadiah Buckingham, of a well-known Baltimore County family, by whom he had seven daughters and one son. He removed from his father's farm to Westminster in 1807, about the year of his marriage. He had learned the trade of hat-making with Mr. Kuhn, and carried on this business many years. He was a public-spirited citizen, and held several positions of honor and trust, from constable up to the judgeship of the Orphans' Court, having occupied the latter from 1848 to 1851. He died in 1863, and his wife two years later, both aged seventy-nine years.

Judge William N. Hayden was born Sept. 23, 1817, in Westminster, in the house his father had purchased ten years previously, on his removal to this city, and in part of which his father had his hat manufactory. His early education was obtained in the subscription schools of the city. In 1835 his

father removed to Frederick County and engaged in farming for several years. While there William N. attended for a few months the school near Johnsville, after which he went to the Reisterstown (Baltimore County) Academy, then under the charge of his brother-in-law, Prof. N. H. Thayer, at present (1881) librarian of Baltimore City College. Here he pursued for a while his academic studies, and imbibed a great passion for historical literature, the reading of which induced him to turn his attention to the law. As a preparatory measure to the study of the legal profession, and to obtain means for the prosecution of his studies, he taught school. His first school was near McKinstry's Mills for three successive winters of six months each. He then attended Prof. Lauer's academy for four months at Uniontown, after which he taught school another winter.

In 1842 he came to Westminster and began reading law with Hon. James Raymond, then an eminent practitioner at the Carroll County bar. He was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law Sept. 2, 1844, and on Dec. 8, 1846, was appointed by Hon. George R. Richardson, attorney-general of Maryland, deputy attorney-general for the county, to conduct the criminal prosecutions. He held this position for two years, until his increasing practice forced him to resign, to give his sole attention to other parts of his profession more congenial to his tastes. He then formed a law partnership with John J. Baumgardner, which continued until 1865, when the latter became connected with the old Westminster Bank (Union National).

In the spring of 1867, Judge Hayden was elected one of the members from Carroll County to the Constitutional Convention, in which he served on the judiciary and legislative committees, the most important in that body. In the fall of the same year he was elected for the term of fifteen years as an associate judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial District, composed of Carroll, Howard, and Anne Arundel Counties. His term on the bench will expire Jan. 1, 1883.

He was married, May 31, 1859, to Eugenia Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Hon. Upton Scott. Her grandfather, John Scott, came from the north of Ireland at an early day and married a daughter of Norman Bruce, one of the first settlers near Bruceville, and sheriff of Frederick County before the Revolution. Upton Scott was born in 1810, in Annapolis. He represented Carroll County in the House of Delegates in 1846, and died in 1881 in Baltimore.

Judge Hayden has one son and two daughters. On his father's side he is of Irish extraction, and on

his mother's of English, while his wife is of Scotch-Irish descent. The Hayden homestead, where his great-grandfather, John Hayden, settled in 1768, remained in the family until 1838, when it was sold and subsequently divided.

Judge Hayden is a member of the Catholic Church, with which his ancestors were connected from time immemorial. Originally a Whig in politics, on the dissolution of that party in 1853 he attached himself to the Democratic organization, with which he has ever since affiliated. When engaged in a large and lucrative practice at the bar, he was noted for the ability and fidelity with which he conducted his causes, in which he won distinction and enjoyed the esteem of the court and community. On the bench he has made an able and upright judge, enjoying the respect of the bar and court officers and the confidence of the people, he being fearless in the discharge of his duties, but genial and affable in social life.

Jacob Marker, another prominent citizen of Westminster District, died Dec. 8, 1879, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His father was a Hessian, and came over to this country during the Revolutionary war. He is believed to have been one of the fifteen hundred men stationed at Trenton, N. J., under the British Col. Rawle, when Washington crossed the Delaware amid floating ice to attack them, on the night of Dec. 25, 1776, nine hundred of whom were captured by him next day. Some of these Hessians, at the close of the war, returned to Europe with the British army, while others remained and settled in this country. The father of Mr. Marker was of the latter number. He settled at Littlestown, Pa., and married a Miss Reigel, of Myers District. Jacob Marker was born in Uniontown District, and was married when he was twenty-eight years of age. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church when about fourteen years of age, and lived a consistent member of it for nearly eighty years. When a boy he helped to haul the stone to build the foundation of Kreider's church. His house was always open to ministers, and he was well known for his kindly disposition and charitable deeds.

The *Republican Citizen*, now published in Frederick City by the Baughman Brothers, was established in Westminster in March, 1821, under the auspices of the late Judge Abraham Shriver. A few years subsequently it was removed to Frederick. George W. Sharp was its first editor.

The *American Trumpet*, devoted to the promulgation of sentiments and news in the interest of the then called "Know-Nothing," or American, party, was established Nov. 16, 1854, by Hon. John E. Smith. After the May election in Virginia in 1855

it was sold to the Democrats. When sold its outside had been put to press, and the paper appeared with the outside zealous, as before, in its advocacy and support of the Know-Nothings, while the inside was a vigorous and uncompromising champion of the Democrats.

The *Carrolltonian*, a paper established and edited by Col. John K. Longwell, made its first appearance June 28, 1833. It was mainly devoted to the creation and organization of the new county, which followed in four years, and was largely due to its potent voice and influence. Before this paper was started three others had been published here by George Keating, a Mr. Burke, and George W. Sharp. The *Carrolltonian* was published up to Jan. 1, 1850, its last editor and publisher being George D. Miller. It was then merged into the *American Sentinel*, with William H. Grammer as editor, publisher, and proprietor. He conducted it several years and sold it to F. H. Kerr. The latter afterwards sold it to George H. Miller, who in turn sold it to William H. Grammer. After the latter's death, Jan. 11, 1862, it was edited by Harry J. Shellman, and published by Thomas J. Lockwood, for Mr. Grammer's estate. It was then, from Sept. 10, 1868, to 1874, owned, edited, and published by W. L. W. Seabrook & Co., who sold out the office to E. J. Rippard & Co., the present publishers and proprietors, under whom Dr. William H. Rippard is editor. Both the editorial and business management of this paper have been characterized by great ability and energy. It has a very large circulation, and enjoys a lucrative advertising business.

It is the organ of the Republican party of the county, and has great influence in the councils of that party in the State, of which it is a fearless exponent.

William L. W. Seabrook, who edited this paper from 1868 to 1874, during the two important Presidential campaigns of 1868 and 1872, was born near Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1833. The death of his father when he was four years of age left his mother in rather straitened circumstances with three children, of whom the eldest was nine years of age. Six years afterwards she returned with her children to her native place, in Frederick County, Md., at which time Mr. Seabrook was ten years of age. During the succeeding ten years he resided with a maternal uncle, and was employed alternately in tilling the soil and selling miscellaneous merchandise in his uncle's store, varied by attendance at the village primary school during the winter months, where he obtained a fair education in the English branches, American history, geography, and the rudiments of mathematics. At the age of seventeen he entered

the office of the *Adams Sentinel*, at Gettysburg, Pa., where he continued about eighteen months and became a practical printer. On account of failing health he then abandoned the case for a period of six months, but at the age of nineteen resumed the occupation and became assistant foreman of the *Frederick Herald*, a newspaper published in Frederick City. At the age of twenty-one years he became one of the proprietors and leading editor of the paper referred to, a connection which continued about three years.

During this time, and subsequently, he has taken an active part in political movements, and has frequently discussed political issues on the public rostrum. In 1857, at the age of twenty-four, he was elected commissioner of the Land Office of the State of Maryland for the term of six years, having been a candidate on the American State ticket with Thomas Holliday Hicks, who was elected Governor at the same election. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected without opposition, having received the unanimous nomination of both radical and Conservative Union State conventions of that year, 1863. The adoption of the State constitution of 1867 cut short the tenure and vacated all the offices in the State except that of Governor. At the election of that year Mr. Seabrook was the Republican candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, but, with the other candidates on the ticket for State offices, was defeated. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1864, at which Mr. Lincoln was renominated for the Presidency, and was a member of the committee which conveyed the action of the convention to the nominees. He was also elected a delegate to the National Convention of this party which renominated President Grant in 1872, but was unable to attend its sessions. Upon retiring from the Land Office in 1868 he became connected with the *American Sentinel* newspaper at Westminster, Md., as one of its proprietors, and as sole editor and manager, and so continued until Jan. 1, 1874.

In 1873 he was appointed superintendent of public stores in the Baltimore custom-house, and filled that position until Dec. 1, 1876, when he became chief United States weigher at that port. He has been prominently connected with the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having been Senior Grand Warden from 1861 to 1862, and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland from 1862 to 1864. He was married Sept. 4, 1855, in Frederick, Md., to Miss Harriet P. Thomas, a native of that city. He has been a

member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church since 1851, and later has been actively identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The *Democrat and Carroll County Republican* was published by Joseph M. Parke, Jan. 1, 1844, at the rate of two dollars per annum. The first page was devoted to political and miscellaneous matter, and the fourth page had twelve insolvent debtors' notices, while Hance's patent medicines occupied nearly the remainder of the page. Michael Sullivan, Benjamin Yingling, Lewis Trumbo, Jesse Manning, and Samuel Moffet announced themselves as candidates for the sheriffalty. The inside pages were filled with editorial, foreign news, and advertisements. The paper contained the following information:

The semi-annual meeting of the Carroll County Temperance Convention was held on the 26th of December. Rev. Daniel Zollickhoffer was president, and Jacob H. Christ, secretary; Rev. Hezekiah Crout opened the convention with prayer. Reports were read from the societies of Uniontown, Warfieldsburg, Westminster, Franklin, Bethesda, and Salem. Resolutions were offered by C. Birnie, Jr., asking that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the commissioners of tax and solicit their aid in forwarding the temperance cause. Messrs. Birnie, Willard, and McCollum were appointed. Capt. McCollum offered a resolution asking that petitions be sent to the Legislature asking that each election district be allowed to say, by ballot, whether or not it would have a license issued to taverns or grogshops. At the afternoon session the resolution was adopted. Rev. W. Harden offered a resolution inquiring into the absence of the Freedom societies and why they were not present. He was appointed to inquire into the causes. On motion of Rev. E. Henkle, the following persons were appointed to address the several societies, viz.: Revs. W. Harden, T. Gallaudet, P. Willard, J. P. Carter, E. Henkle, and Jacob Holmes, and J. McCollum, Isaac Cox, J. H. Christ, C. Birnie, Jr., J. J. Baumgardner, O. Cox, J. Lindsay, A. Gorsuch, C. W. Webster, E. T. Curry, E. F. Crout, Jere Malchorn, S. Murray, W. H. Graumer, F. H. Zollickhoffer, W. Zollickhoffer, I. N. Storr, and W. Holmes. The convention adjourned to meet at Westminster on Whit-Monday, May 12th. The members of the Westminster choir attended and "gave conclusive demonstration of their proficiency in sacred music."

Mrs. Susanna Morelock, wife of Jacob Morelock, died on the 19th ultimo, in Uniontown District; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Beam, died in Baltimore on the 25th ultimo.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office at Westminster, Md., Jan. 1, 1844.—Thomas Ashton, John Abbot, John Buckenham, George Cox, J. G. Capito, J. B. Chenoweth, Daniel Poman, James Davis, Maria Frickling, John G. Frick, Hamer Green, John Gross, Samuel Harding, Richard Harris, Francis Keiser, Licourse, Mr. Michael Ludwig, John Mile, Adams, David Pugh, Mrs. Rachel Poulson, Mr. Stanifer, Michael Zauber, Noah Stansbury, Miss Mary Stevenson, Diana Smith, William Stonebraker, Elzira Sherfy, Samuel Shade, John or Jacob Seel, Peter Woods, Mr. Wimpier, Nimrod Woolery, Peter Zeutr, Henry Zimmerman, Christiana Zimmerman.—Joshua Yingling, Postmaster.

Basil Rook was clerk to the county commissioners.

Dr. William A. Mathias gave notice that he had located himself in Westminster, opposite the store of Samuel Orendorff.

Charles Rix advertised stoves and tinware.

Samuel Bennett, trustee of the late William Beam, advertised two farms for sale, situated near Marriottsville.

Elijah Wagner advertised cabinet-making and machine-shops.

Henry Saltzgeber advertised a price-list of hats, which he said were the best and cheapest in the State.

Joshua Smith, trustee, advertised a lot of ground and a brick brewery, occupied by Solomon Zepp, situated on the alley running from Court Street to Stone Alley.

Basil Root offered at private sale a farm on the Washington road, adjoining lands of Jacob Groves and others; also two unimproved lots situated at the Forks, in Westminster, fronting on the Littlestown road.

Joseph Stout advertised lime at nine cents per bushel. His kiln was on the Joseph Orendorff farm, now occupied by S. Meyerly, one and one-fourth mile from Westminster.

Jesse Manning offered for sale or rent his tavern-stand, situated on the turnpike six miles below Westminster; also forty acres of land.

The *Carroll County Democrat* of Oct. 2, 1851, contained the valedictory of Josiah T. H. Bringman, who retired from the editorship, and also the salutatory of Augustus C. Appler, who assumed control of the paper.

At that time a warm political contest was going on, the Democratic ticket being:

For Judicial District: For Judge of the Court of Appeals, William P. Maulsby; for Commissioner of Public Works, John Matthews. *Democratic State Nominees:* For Comptroller of the Treasury, Philip Francis Thumstorf; for Commissioner of the Land Office, James Murray; for Lottery Commissioner, Thomas B. Stewart. *Democratic County Ticket:* For House of Delegates, Daniel Scott, John L. H. Liggett, Elijah F. Crout; for Judges of Orphans' Court, Michael Sullivan, George W. Monte, Geo. Buffington; for Clerk of Circuit Court, John B. Boyle;

for Register of Wills, Joseph M. Parke; for State's Attorney, Daniel L. Houser; for County Surveyor, J. Henry Hoppe; for Commissioners of Tax, James Crouse, Thomas Smith, George L. Little, Jacob Wickert, Julius B. Berrett, George Crouse, Jacob Grove, George Richards, Jr., Bennett Spurrier.

On the Thursday night previous a large meeting of voters of Hampstead was held at Scarff's tavern, and was addressed by Dr. Liggett and Maj. Ege. Mr. Crouse was absent, owing to ill health. In behalf of the Whigs, Drs. Booth and Cox spoke.

On Saturday there was a large meeting at Union Bridge, which was addressed principally by Daniel L. Hoover and Charles W. Webster, candidates for prosecuting attorney; also by Messrs. Hook, Crout, Booth, Liggett, Cox, and Ege. The Union Bridge Brass Band, under Prof. Burke, enlivened the occasion.

On the 1st of October an election for Congressmen and school commissioner was held. The returns from only Westminster and Myers Districts were given: For Congress, Edward Hammond received 60 majority in Westminster District over Dr. A. A. Lynch. In Myers District he received 131 over the doctor. For school commissioner, John B. Summers received 67 majority over William Baughman in Westminster District, and in Myers District, J. William Earhart received 85 majority over Peter B. Mikesell.

The marriage of James W. Lantz and Eleanor Hyde, of Uniontown District, by Rev. J. Winter, was announced.

A political meeting was advertised to be held in Middleburg, October 11th, at which time all the candidates for the various offices were requested to attend.

Robinson & Eldred's circus was advertised to exhibit on October 6th.

Kettlewell & Cox advertised the Clover Hill farm, in Finksburg District, at public sale, October 25th.

William P. Maulsby and W. C. Van Bibber advertised the farm of George L. Van Bibber, part of the Avondale estate, two and one-half miles from Westminster, for sale on the 10th of November.

A statement of the expenditures of the county for the fiscal year ending July 6, 1851, is given, viz.: Outdoor pensioners, \$3202.60; public roads, \$3111.25; bridges and repairs to bridges, \$553.16; judges and clerks of election for September and October, 1850, and June, 1851, \$320; county commissioners, \$625.50; colonization fund, \$439.52; tax collector, \$340; printing, \$101.75; public buildings, \$1090; clerk to commissioners, \$200; preparing book for collector of State taxes, \$50; counsel to commissioners, \$50; judges of the Orphans' Court, \$379.50; janitor, \$25; inquests, \$18.25; register of wills, \$5;

stationery and postage, \$18.50; wood for jail and commissioners' room, \$56.50; grand and petit jurors for September, 1851, and April, 1852, \$867.62; bailiffs and talesmen for same terms, \$103.50; prosecuting attorney, \$146.66; crier of the court, \$59.95; clerk of the court, \$395.50; sheriff, for fees and board, \$431; State witnesses, \$300; costs in removed cases, \$56; constables, \$65.55; miscellaneous, \$255.34. Total amount of expenditures, \$13,555.27. The assessment was \$6,777,636, on which there was a levy of 20 cents on the \$100.

Candidates were plentiful, as will be seen by the announcements:

For Judge of the Circuit Court, Madison Nelson, William M. Merrick, Richard H. Marshall, and Joseph M. Palmer; House of Delegates, Richard K. Booth, E. G. Cox, Abraham Lammot, and Thomas Hook; John McCollum as a candidate for clerk of the court; Register of Wills, John Baumgartner and John M. Yingling; State's Attorney, Charles W. Webster; Judges of the Orphans' Court, Jacob Mathias, Horatio Price, David B. Earhart, and Basil Hayden; County Commissioners, William Reese and James Smith; County Surveyor, J. Henry Hoppe and James Keely; Sheriff, Wm. S. Brown, Samuel J. Jordan, and Otho Shipley.

The issue of Oct. 16, 1851, is lively and exciting. The editorials are full of personal allusions, and the communications spicy. It also contains a long article from Col. William P. Mauley. Political meetings are called for Uniontown District, at Crumrine's Hotel, four miles above Manchester, Finksburg, Franklinville, and at Little's Tavern, Freedom District.

The issue dated Nov. 6, 1851, was put in circulation on the 4th, two days before the election. Some of the articles are more forcible than polite.

The marriages of William Cornell and Elizabeth Kregelo, Emanuel Sell and Elizabeth Dotzour, George Gerhart and Lydia Black, William H. Angel and Geronda C. E. Everhart, and Samuel Messinger and Miss Frownfeller are published.

The issue of Jan. 1, 1852, contains very little of interest. It announces itself in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for President. By the census of 1850, Carroll takes rank as the fifth county in the State for the production of wheat.

The *Democratic Advocate*, now owned and published by William H. and Charles H. Vanderford, under the firm-name of Vanderford Bros., is the regular successor or continuation of *The Democrat and Carroll County Republican*, which was established by William Shipley, in February, 1838. Mr. Shipley continued its publication until April, 1840, when he sold out to Joseph M. Parke. Josiah T. H. Bringman bought a half-interest in it on March 12,

1846. The name was then changed to *The Carroll County Democrat*, and in 1848 Mr. Bringman purchased the remaining half-interest from Mr. Parke. Mr. Bringman published the paper until Oct. 2, 1851, when Augustus C. Appler became its owner, and he sold it to George H. Randall, on May 15, 1855. In July, 1856, Joseph Shaw became its publisher and editor. It was merged into a new paper called the *Western Maryland Democrat*, in May, 1861, of which W. Scott Roberts was editor. Joseph Shaw shortly afterwards again owned and controlled the paper. On April 15, 1865, on the reception of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, the most intense excitement prevailed in Westminster. A large mass-meeting of its Republican citizens was held at the court-house in the evening, at which resolutions were adopted to notify Mr. Shaw, of the *Democrat*, "that the publication of his paper would no longer be permitted," on account (as alleged) of its containing articles abusive of the late President and Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President. At midnight, long after the meeting adjourned, the office of the *Democrat* was visited, and the type, cases, printing paper, and in fact all the material, were taken into the street and burned, and the presses, etc., in the building broken with axes, crowbars, and other means. On Nov. 22, 1865, *The Democratic Advocate* was established by W. H. Davis, who sold it to Joseph M. Parke in 1866, and on Nov. 28, 1867, Mr. Parke sold it to Mr. Davis again. In March, 1868, W. H. Vanderford, one of its present proprietors, purchased the establishment. He assumed control on March 12th following, and in connection with his father, H. Vanderford, published it until November, 1878, when he disposed of a half-interest to his brother, Charles H. Vanderford, Jr. Vanderford then retiring almost entirely from editorial duties.

In November, 1868, at the beginning of the fourth volume, W. H. Vanderford enlarged and otherwise improved the paper, and increased its subscription price from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year. Under the management of himself and father the *Advocate* began to prosper rapidly. Its circulation increased, its advertising and job patronage expanded, and new material was added from time to time as necessity required.

At the beginning of the eighth volume, in November, 1872, when Charles H. Vanderford, who remained with the paper six months, became half owner, the paper was enlarged to its present size, a Cottrell & Babcock power-press and an entire outfit of new type was put in the office, including a large amount of job type.

The *Advocate* continued to prosper, and its patronage necessitated constant additions to its stock of material. The need of additional room became apparent, and its energetic proprietor purchased the lot on the corner of Main and Centre Streets, and erected the present *Advocate* building. It was finished in October, 1877, and the part occupied by the printing establishment is twenty by eighty feet, two stories high. The other part, twenty by forty feet, is occupied by James M. Shellman as a stationery store and news depot.

The building is of a very substantial character, well lighted and admirably adapted for the printing business. The first floor front is occupied as a business office, and the back room, fifty-six by eighteen feet, as a press and job room. In the second story is the editorial room, nicely carpeted and furnished and containing a library. It is connected with the office below by a dumb-waiter and speaking-tube. Back of the editorial room is the composing room, the same size as the press and job room. Under the latter room is a large cistern, from which, by means of a pump running up into the printing-office, water is obtained for the uses of the establishment.

The four presses—two new Universals, a Washington, and a Cottrell & Babcock—are run by steam, and the four rooms of the office are heated by steam.

The *Advocate* office in its appointments and equipments, and all the appurtenances necessary to a first-class establishment, is unequaled in Maryland outside of Baltimore, and the labors and enterprise of its proprietors have been generously appreciated by the people of Westminster and the county.

Henry Vanderford, editor and journalist, the father of the present editors and proprietors of the *Advocate*, was born at Hillsborough, Caroline Co., Md., Dec. 23, 1811. He is of Welsh descent, and was educated at Hillsborough Academy. He acquired a knowledge of the printing business in the office of the *Easton Star*, which he continued to publish after the death of Mr. Smith, the proprietor. He was subsequently employed on the *Easton Whig*. From 1835 to 1837 he published the *Caroline Advertiser*, Denton, Md. The press and type he transferred in 1837 to Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Md., and founded the *Sentinel*, which, though independent in politics, took a very decided part in the reform movement of 1836 and '37. He removed to Baltimore in 1842, and published *The Ray*, a weekly paper, and also the *Daily News* and the *Weekly Statesman*. In February, 1848, he bought the *Civil Democrat*, enlarged the paper, quadrupled its circulation, and refitted it with new material. In 1868 he founded the *Middletown*

Transcript, which was transferred in 1873 to his youngest son, Charles H. Vanderford. From 1870 to 1878 he was associated with his eldest son, William H. Vanderford, in the publication of the *Democratic Advocate* of Westminster. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Delegates from Carroll County, and re-elected in 1875, and in 1879 was elected a member of the State Senate, which office he still holds.

Mr. Vanderford married, June 6, 1839, Angelina Vanderford, a distant relative of his father. She is still living, being the mother of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters. Only three of the sons are living, the eldest and youngest of whom are journalists, the former being William H. and the latter Charles H., late publisher of the *Old Commonwealth*, at Harrisonburg, Va. They are now the publishers of the *Advocate*. The second son, Dr. Julian J. Vanderford, is a dentist, and at present pursuing the practice of his profession in Stuttgart, Germany. Henry Vanderford and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F.

The following is a list of persons living in Westminster in 1879, and within a radius of five miles thereof, who had attained to the age of seventy years and upwards. The list comprises one hundred and twenty-one persons, ranging from seventy to ninety-five years of age. There are omitted from the list the names of twenty-six persons above seventy years of age whose exact ages could not be obtained. The oldest inhabitant died at the almshouse, aged one hundred and twelve years.¹

Jacob Stone, 95; Ruth Frizzell, 95; John Yingling, 91; Jacob Marker, 90; Joanna Biggs, 92; Henry Stonelifer, 90; Mrs. John Biggs, 89; James C. Graham, 89; William Crouse, 87; Miss Snider, 86; Mrs. D. Baumgartner, 85; Mary Weaver, 85; John Abbott, 84; James Williams, 84; Mrs. Jacob Snider, 84; John Crouse, 84; Mary Burke, 83; Mary Grauman, 83; Betsey Adelsperger, 83; James Hook, 82; Mrs. Wm. B. Crouse, 81;

¹ Beeky McCormick, colored, familiarly known as "Old Beeky," died on Sunday, March 9, 1879. It is impossible to give her exact age, but as far as can be ascertained, she was about one hundred and twelve years old. She had been an inmate of the almshouse for twelve or fourteen years prior to her death, and was a religious monomaniac. The most of her time was spent in singing and praying, intermingled with pleadings that her Good Master would take her home. She had been anxious to die for some years, saying that she wanted to go home to her people, and would sometimes get in paroxysms of excitement when any one would tell her that she would not die soon.

The "Beek" McCormick who was hanged in 1859, and who was the first to suffer death upon the gallows in this county, was a granddaughter of this old woman. She was hanged for the murder of a colored boy belonging to William Goodrich, residing about one mile and a half from Westminster.

M. Baumgartner, 80; Samuel Young, 80; Joshua Sellman, 80; Joseph Keller, 79; Daniel Stultz, 79; Andrew Reese, 79; Wm. Stansbury, 79; Julia Gallandette, 79; Rev. T. Gallandette, 78; J. Henry Hoppo, 78; Isaac Meyers, 78; Mrs. Mary Beaver, 77; George Baubert, 77; Thomas Monahan, 77; Mrs. Andrew Reese, 77; Samuel Smider, 76; James Blizard, 76; Sarah Kuhns, 76; Rebecca Roop, 76; Nancy Blizard, 76; Henry Dell, 76; H. H. Harbaugh, 76; Jacob Babylon, 75; David Wentz, 75; Dr. J. L. Billingslea, 75; Thomas Williams, 75; Mr. Brown, 75; Elizabeth Shaeffer, 75; Mrs. Isaac Meyers, 75; Susan Gist, 75; John Babylon, 74; Sarah Leekin, 74; Henry Shreeve, 74; George Blizard, 74; John Smith, 73; Catharine Stonerifer, 73; Mary Williams, 73; Mrs. Sarah Fringer, 73; Peggy Adelsperger, 73; David Wentz, 72; David Zepp, 72; Samuel Unger, 72; Mary Royer, 72; Catharine Meyers, 72; Daniel J. Geiman, 72; Polly Shaeffer, 72; Margaret E. Gerke, 72; Charles Meyers, 72; Joseph Newson, 72; Thomas Goodwin, 72; David H. Shriver, 72; Mrs. Horatio Price, 71; Daniel Shaeffer, 71; J. W. Swartzbaugh, 71; Henry Weiman, 71; Dr. Francis Butler, 70; B. W. Bennett, 70; Mrs. Mary Shriver, 70; Harry Bailie, 70; Jesse Yingling, 70; Elizabeth Price, 70. *Colored People*.—Samuel Robinson, 90; Philip Briscoe, 88; Philip Leman, 87; Robert Bell, 83; Henry Anthony, 82; Serena Parker, 82; Samuel Thompson, 79; Wm. Parler, 79; Rev. J. B. Snowden, 77; Grace Paraway, 76; Elizabeth Harden, 72; Charlotte Troupe, 71; Ellen Robinson, 70.

John L. Reifsnider, a prominent merchant in Westminster, Carroll Co., Md., was born in Taneytown, Oct. 19, 1836. He has been twice married,—Dec. 10, 1861, to the eldest daughter of Dr. J. L. Billingslea, and Jan. 12, 1871, to the eldest daughter of Augustus Shriver. Mr. Reifsnider began business at a very early age, and at the age of eighteen was a member of the well-known firm of Reifsnider & Son, of Westminster. He is the president of the Westminster Gas Company, the success of which is due more to him than any other man. He has accumulated large wealth by his own industry, intelligence, and business judgment, and has retired from business, and lives in an elegant mansion in Westminster.

The traveler along the Westminster and Meadow Branch turnpike will find his attention pleasantly invited, at a point about two miles from Westminster, to "Meadow Brook," the comfortable-looking and attractive home of Samuel Roop. The house (a semi-Gothic structure) stands upon a gently-sloping eminence close to the highway, and is approached by a sweeping drive from either side. A prettily kept lawn makes a charming foreground to the picture. Mr. Roop's great-grandfather, Christian Roop, came from Switzerland to Lancaster County, Pa., during the eighteenth century. Four of his sons (Joseph, Christian, David, and John) removed to Carroll County at different periods soon after the Revolution to find new homes. John located upon the present Samuel Roop place, on which stood a small frame house when he purchased the property. About 1805 he built a brick

house,—the one now occupied by Samuel Roop, who has by material improvements and tastefully-contrived embellishments made it a bright, cheerful-looking abode. Of the large land tract owned by his grandfather John, Mr. Roop is now the possessor of two hundred and fifty acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the county. The barns, outbuildings, and general equipments are well constructed, and are kept with an eye to their appearance. Since 1878, Mr. Roop has devoted considerable attention to the breeding of short-horned cattle, with highly encouraging results. The Westminster and Meadow Branch pike, which passes his place, was built largely through his efforts. Mr. Roop's farm is one of the best managed and most inviting estates in this section of the county, and he is justly regarded as one of Carroll's most useful and substantial citizens. He is an energetic and progressive agriculturist, and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to his occupation.

Stonersville is three and a half miles from Westminster, thirty-two from Baltimore, and near the Patuxent Falls. It takes its name from the Stoner family. George W. Stoner is postmaster. The store-keepers are Noah Stansbury and D. H. Cronce.

Cranberry is on the Sullivan road, five miles from Manchester, and six from Westminster. Samuel Snyder is postmaster, and Snyder & Gummell, store-keepers.

Avondale is on the Western Maryland Railroad, three miles from Westminster, and thirty-four from Baltimore. James W. Beacham is postmaster.

Tannery is on the Western Maryland Railroad, one mile from Westminster, and takes its name from the leather manufactory of A. P. Baer & Co., of Baltimore, which is here located. James S. Baer is postmaster. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a neat chapel.

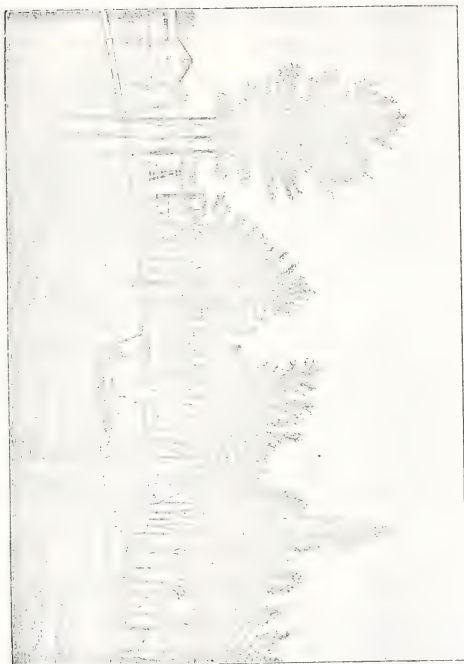
Warfieldsburg is three miles from Avondale, and four from Westminster, and near Morgan's Run. The merchants are J. W. Sellman and J. B. Allison; the latter is postmaster. The resident physician is Dr. J. P. Somers. Of the Church of God located here, Rev. Lewis Selby is pastor. David Baile and Washington Nicodemus are millers. The village takes its name from the Warfield family, one of the first to settle in the county.

The following is the vote for local officers from 1851 to 1861 inclusive:

1851.—Vote for Primary School Commissioner: Jas. J. Matthias 225, Francis Shriver 137, William Bachman 122, John B. Summers 189.

1855.—For Justices: Jesse Manning 317, J. H. Hoppo 287, James Keeler 217, F. C. Franklin 216, Ordo Shipley 217, Wm. Sullivan 211, Washington Barnes 163, Wm. A. Wam-

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL ROOP, WESTMINSTER, CARROLL CO., MD.



- pler 320; Constables: Wm. Oursler 240, J. T. Diffebaugh 244, Emanuel Gernand 255, Wm. H. Mourer 254; Road Supervisor: Michael Lynch 266, Geo. Shade 199, William Koontz 174.
- 1855.—For Justices: H. B. Grammer 269, E. Gernand 289, Jesse Manning 278, W. A. Wampler 295, Wm. Crouse 326, J. H. Hoppe 312, Joseph Matthias 318, F. O. Franklin 291; Constables: J. Diffebaugh 302, Geo. Webster 287, Thos. B. Gist 299, John Blizzard 303; Road Supervisor: Wm. Miller 312, Wm. Koontz 299.
- 1857.—For Justices: W. A. Crouse 382, Joseph Matthias 371, F. O. Franklin 350, J. H. Hoppe 317, W. A. Wampler 289; Constables: S. M. Gist 286, John Blizzard 330, J. T. Diffebaugh 280, G. Sheets 195; Road Supervisor: M. Lynch 344, Noah Mitten 249.
- 1859.—For Justices: Joseph Matthias 428, Wm. Crouse 369, Chas. Denning 286, Jesse Manning 193, W. A. Wampler 350, James Keefer 178, Emanuel Tuni 187, J. Henry Hoppe 400; Constables: J. M. Yingling 335, Levi Evans 278, R. W. Stem 366, David Kuhn 354; Road Supervisor: Jacob Beaver 356, J. Shanenbruch, Jr., 308.
- 1861.—For Justices: J. Matthias 467, J. H. Hoppe 415, E. Gernand 424, W. A. Wampler 455, W. J. Mitten 53, William Crouse 256, Daniel Byers 259, Jesse Manning 224, J. B. Summers 243; Constables: G. W. Plowman 416, R. W. Stem 459, Ira E. Crouse 296, J. M. Yingling 219, David Kuhn 76; Road Supervisor: J. L. Wampler 456, Philip Turffe 264.

The public school trustees for 1881 and 1882 are given, together with the names of teachers and number of pupils:

1. Grammar School.—Elias Yingling, F. A. Sharer, Geo. W. Miller.
2. Primary, No. 1.—David Fowble, Wm. B. Thomas, A. H. Huber.
3. Primary, No. 2.—Elias Yingling, F. A. Sharer, George W. Miller.
4. Primary, No. 3.—Same as Primary, No. 2.
5. Primary, No. 4.—David Fowble, Wm. B. Thomas, A. H. Huber.
6. West End, No. 1.—B. F. Crouse, E. J. Lawyer, Milton Schaeffer.
7. West End, No. 2.—Same as No. 1.
8. West End, No. 3.—Same as No. 1.
9. Warfieldsburg, No. 1.—Joshua Sellman, David Owings, Albina Poole.
10. Warfieldsburg, No. 2.—Same as No. 1.
11. Shades.—Jesse Sullivan, A. Gieman, Charles Schaeffer.
12. Mexico.—No trustees.
13. Mountain View.—David Warchine, Uriah Bixler, John Baust.
14. Meadow Branch.—John D. Roop, David Reese, Ezra Bisch.
15. Cranberry.—Noah Schaeffer, William H. Reese, Lewis Schaeffer.
16. Friendship.—William Feuby, Frederick N. Hook, Joshua Stevenson.
17. Wm. Baehman's.—E. Bixler, Wm. Leas, William J. Biggs.
18. West End (African).—Alfred Bruce, J. M. Snowden, Reuben Woodyard (all colored).

The teachers for the term ending April 15, 1881, were:

1. C. H. Baughman, 32 pupils; 2. C. H. Spurrier, 31 pupils; 3. Belle M. Matthews, 29 pupils; 4. F. W. Shriver, 26 pupils; 5. Maria Pearson, 27 pupils; 6. George Patson, 51 pupils; 7. Mattie W. Beaver, 34 pupils; 8. Laura K. Matthews, 37 pupils; 9. Stanley K. Still, 36 pupils; 10. C. Belle Poole, 26 pupils; 11. Henry L. Shriver, 29 pupils; 12. Geo. H. Gist, 19 pupils; 13. G. W. Sullivan, 45 pupils; 14. D. L. Meswinney, 52 pupils; 15. Laura A. Everhart, 24 pupils; 16. F. A. Diffebaugh, 55 pupils; 17. H. B. Burgoon, 42 pupils; 4 (African school), Fannie E. Balls, 58 pupils.

UNION BRIDGE DISTRICT, No. 12.

The Twelfth District of Carroll County, generally known as Union Bridge, is bounded on the north by Middleburg District, on the east by the districts of Uniontown and New Windsor, on the south by the latter and Frederick County, and on the west by Frederick County. It is the youngest district in the county, having been created by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 14, 1872, out of portions of the territory embraced by the districts of Middleburg, New Windsor, and Uniontown. In area it is also smaller than the other districts, but it is by no means the least important. It is magnificently watered by Sam's Creek, which forms the western boundary line between the district and Frederick County, and by Little Pipe Creek, which flows directly through the centre of the district from east to west, and by a number of smaller streams which are tributary to those just mentioned. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and the Western Maryland Railroad, within easy reach from all parts of the district, furnishes ample facilities for the disposal of produce and communication with trade centres. The population in 1880 was 1235. It contains within its limits one of the largest and most prosperous towns in the county, and a large share of the manufacturing establishments of this portion of Maryland. The metes and bounds of the district, as prescribed by the act of Assembly which created it, are as follows:

Beginning at Sam's Creek, the boundary line between Carroll and Frederick Counties, and at the point in said Sam's Creek where the tail-race from McKinstry's mills empties therein, and running thence by a straight line to intersect the middle of the public road from McKinstry's mills to Linwood, and at a point in said public road opposite the stone house now occupied by D. F. Abaugh and brother; thence by and with the centre of said public road to the bridge over Little Pipe Creek, near Linwood, being a corner of Election District No. 2; thence through said district by a straight line to Reuben Haines' dwelling-house, excluding said premises; thence by a straight line to intersect the public road from Union Bridge to Union Town, at a point in said road opposite the centre of a lane leading off therefrom towards the public school-house, being between the house and premises of Abraham Harris and the premises of Abraham Stover; thence by a straight line to the spring at the head of Log Cabin Branch, being at a corner of Election District No. 10; thence down Log Cabin Branch to the centre of the road leading from Union Town to Middleburg; thence along

the middle of said public road towards Middle until opposite a lane known as Haines' lane, being now but the lands of Abraham Shirk and Joseph Roop; thence down said lane to the south end thereof; thence by a straight line running by Lewis Haines' dwelling-house, and including said premises, to Pipe Creek, the boundary line between Carroll and Frederick Counties; thence up said creek and Sam's Creek to the place of beginning."

The first survey was that of "Kilfadda," for a large tract of land patented in 1729 to John Tredane, and afterwards to Allen Farquhar, being then in Prince George's County. This land embraces a part of "Union Bridge" and the farm of E. J. Penrose.

E. G. Penrose was born in the township of Washington, York Co., Pa., the 10th of the 9th month, 1817, the second in a family of four children of Josiah and Rachel (Garretson) Penrose. The family in this country spring from two brothers, who emigrated from England with Wm. Penn at his second voyage. They settled in Pennsylvania, and have scattered to different States, mainly Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. The only one who settled in Maryland is the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Penrose, his grandfather, born 4th day of the 1st month (old style), 1749, married Abigail Cadwalader; the latter was born the 18th of the 1st month, 1752. To this worthy couple were born seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—viz.: Amos, Thomas, William, Hannah, Ann, Josiah, and Cyrus.

Thomas moved to Illinois, and died there; William lived and died in Bedford County at the homestead; he raised a large family; Hannah married Jesse Kenworthy, a farmer near Brownsville, Washington Co., Pa.; she died there, leaving two daughters; Ann and Cyrus did not marry; lived and died at the homestead; Amos married and raised a family of eight children, he resided at the homestead and died there; Josiah, father of E. G., was born in York County, Pa., 28th of 3d month, 1790; married Rachel, daughter of John and Mary Garretson, 18th of 5th month, 1815. Her father was born 5th of 4th month, 1741; his wife, Mary, 16th of 10th month, 1745. They were married 9th of 6th month, 1763, at a public meeting of Friends at Huntington. He died 15th of 12th month, 1810; his wife, 3d of 7th month, 1827.

Rachel G. Penrose was born 8th of 12th month, 1788. When E. G. Penrose was seventeen years of age his father moved with his family to Menallen township, Adams Co., Pa., and settled on a farm; both himself and wife died in Adams County, the latter 25th of 12th month, 1824, the former 7th of 1st month, 1860.

Eliakim Garretson Penrose lived at home until he was nineteen years of age. His education was limited

to an attendance at a private school. In 1836 he went to Baltimore, where he was employed as clerk in the grocery-store of Isaiah B. Price, with whom he remained four years. He then engaged on his own account in the meat business on Hillen Street, near the Belair Market, and continued in it four years, making it a success.

For the next three years he was engaged in the coal trade, in company with James Johnson; firm, Johnson & Penrose. In 1847, in company with Jonathan Shoemaker,—firm, Penrose & Co.,—he carried on a grocery on Pennsylvania Avenue, corner of St. Mary Street. At the end of three years the firm was dissolved. He then engaged in his own name in the grocery and produce business corner of Franklin and Eutaw Streets, first renting and subsequently purchasing the store; remained there from 1850 to 1855. In the latter year he entered into partnership with Thomas Russell, and for three years, under the firm-name of Penrose & Russell, carried on a store at 153 North Howard Street. At the end of that time he purchased Russell's interest, and took into partnership Wm. A. Simpson, under the firm of E. G. Penrose & Co., which partnership continued for twelve years. Upon its dissolution he took as partner John Russell, brother of former partner, the firm-name continuing as before. In 1873, Russell withdrew, and a partnership, under the firm-name of Penrose, Nelker & Co., was formed; his associates in this partnership are J. F. Nelker and A. H. Nelker, which partnership still exists, the business being carried on in the old place. From all his business transactions intoxicating liquors have been excluded.

In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and although living in a slave State, has always been opposed to slavery. During the late war he was a staunch friend of the Union cause. He married, 24th of 2d month, 1853, Susan, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth (Roberts) Russell. Mrs. Penrose was born in Frederick County, Md., 7th of 1st month, 1828. They have had three children, viz.: Lizzie, born 5th of 10th month, 1860, died 25th of 3d month, 1866; William, born 16th of 6th month, 1862; now engaged with the firm at Baltimore; Mary, born 22d of 1st month, 1869.

In 1868, Mr. Penrose purchased the well-known Shepherd farm, one hundred and eighty-one acres, near Union Bridge, Carroll Co., Md., and moved there in 1869. Up to 1879 few men enjoyed better health or possessed a more vigorous constitution, and none who gave closer application to business. At that time he withdrew from active participation in the

business of his house in Baltimore, retaining, however, as a general partner, his interest in the same.

During the time he has been engaged in business in Baltimore his house has passed successfully through three severe panics, which sufficiently attests his prudence and excellent judgment as a business man.

Many members of the Society of Friends settled in Union Bridge District prior to the war of the Revolution, and formed a "particular meeting," but the society never gained a strong foothold. Some of the descendants of the first Friends who settled here are yet living in this region.

Among the early settlers were the Farquhars, Wrights, Rineharts, Wolfes, Shepherds, Thomases, Husseys, and Benedums. These pioneers were men of unusual energy and intelligence, and they gave an impetus to this section which it has ever since maintained. Their experiences, some of which will be found in the introductory chapter of the history of this county, were very interesting. They evidently appreciated the natural advantages which the country offered, and availed themselves of them without loss of time. Mills, factories, and other necessary improvements were speedily erected, and many older settlements in Maryland might have profitably imitated their example. The first mill-factory in the State, probably, was established in this district, and the first reaping-machine was invented by John B. Thomas, in Union Bridge, the machine which Hussey used as his model, and from which all others generally in use on this side of the Rocky Mountains derived their origin.

The first Farmers' Club in Carroll County of which there is any knowledge was formed in 1817, in the vicinity of Union Bridge, at that time a portion of Frederick County, by Thomas Shepherd, Daniel Haines, Ulrich Switzer, Samuel Haines, David Englar, Philip Englar, Henry Rial, and Israel Rinehart (whose son, Israel C., is still a member of the organization). It was a society of producers for their mutual benefit and protection against the middlemen, and was the germ of the organization now known as the Patrons of Husbandry, which has recently reached out with its Briarean arms and embraced the whole United States. The plan of the club, or, as it was more generally styled, "the company," was to produce a first-rate article and deliver it directly to the consumer. They made "gilt-edged" butter, and got fancy prices for it. A person who did not make a good article could not be a member of the club, and they established a first-class reputation.

The club ran a wagon, which conveyed the produce to the Baltimore market every week. The members

took turns in going: the one accompanying the wagon furnished a horse his week, and acted as agent for the association in selling their produce and buying goods for them. At their annual meetings they settled their financial business, and had no commissions to pay to agents at a distance.

The club is still in existence, and is sending produce to Baltimore every week. The excellent character established for its members enables them to command the highest prices for their produce.

A second, or Junior Club, was established in or about 1853, similar to the older company of 1817. It has been in successful operation ever since.

In 1861 there was an association organized at Union Bridge, under the name and title of "The Union Bridge Agricultural and Scientific Club." The first permanent officers were elected Feb. 20, 1861, as follows: President, Granville S. Haines; Recording Secretary, Joshua Switzer; Treasurer, Daniel Wolf; Librarian, Thomas W. Russell; Executive Committee, Warrington Gillingham, Solomon Shepherd, and Penberton Wood. The meetings were held on the first and third Saturday of every month, at seven o'clock P.M. In 1868 there were other features introduced which materially enhanced the usefulness of the society. The club now meets at a member's house every month, and half the membership are ladies. The farmer's wife is as much a member of the club as he himself, with the same rights and privileges.

The first duty after organization is usually to examine the farm, buildings, fencing, work, etc.; criticising and answering questions, after which they return to the house, where essays are read and questions discussed, after which they repair to the table bountifully supplied with the products of the farm, nicely prepared to suit the palate. The company having partaken of the feast, select the subject for their next meeting, and adjourn to meet again next month at the house of some other member. The plan of holding circular meetings has been adopted by all the wide-awake neighborhoods in the country.

The town of Union Bridge has a population of 576, and in both a commercial and social sense is the focal point of the district. It was to this spot that the early settlers flocked, a hardy, energetic, and remarkably intelligent race of people, who have given a distinct character to the community. The country in the vicinity of the town was very fertile, but in many places it was swampy, the woods and undergrowth were almost impenetrable, and ravenous wolves, made dangerous by hunger, were constantly prowling about the clearings to pick up the ungaurded produce of the

stock, and even to attack the unwary passer-by. The remarkable fertility of the soil had evidently attracted the notice of man long before the settlement of the whites. Upon the site of the present town large quantities of stone arrows, hatchets, and other implements referable to the stone age have been picked up, as well as numerous skulls and other human bones, indicating that sanguinary conflicts had taken place for the possession of this favored spot. William Farquhar and his wife Ann, with their children, an interesting account of whose settlement in the district has already been given, were probably the pioneers of Union Bridge. They settled upon a tract of land given them by Allen Farquhar, upon which much of the town now stands. On Aug. 7, 1747, a tract of land called "Forest in Need," containing one hundred and twenty acres, was granted to William Farquhar, in which is included all that part of the town south of Elgar Street. That portion of the town west of Main Street and north of a line struck from the intersection of Elgar Street with Main Street to the intersection of Broadway and Canary Streets was Moses Farquhar's. All that part south of the above line belonged to Samuel Farquhar. The portion east of Main Street and north of Elgar Street was Allen Farquhar's. The dividing line between the property of Samuel and William Farquhar became a road, which was subsequently placed on the county, and eventually became "Main" Street in the town of Union Bridge. During the Revolution and for some time afterwards the neighborhood was known as the "Pipe Creek Settlement," the word Pipe Creek being a translation into English of the Indian name "Apnoekken." The inhabitants at that time were mainly Quakers, whose tenets were opposed to war; but their enthusiasm in many cases prevailed over their peaceful principles, and they contributed largely of their means in aid of the patriot cause, and not a few officers and soldiers were recruited from their number.

Benjamin Farquhar, a grandson of William, at the close of the last century, was the first to make use of the abundant water-power of the town by building a saw-mill and an oil-mill to utilize the seed of the flax which was grown in the neighborhood. This was on the site of what is now the Union Bridge Hotel, and is the same water-power used by the Western Maryland Railroad Company in operating its machine-shops. Peter Benedam, an enterprising German from Lancaster County, Pa., came to Union Bridge at the beginning of the present century and purchased five hundred acres of land, which included all of the town site north of Elgar Street and west

of Main Street, a large portion of which he cleared, drained, and brought under cultivation. He appeared to have been, from all accounts, a thoroughly useful man in the community, and gave a healthy impetus to farming and other industries. He constructed at his own cost an elaborate, costly, and durable ferry across the creek, which remained as a monument to his judgment and skill and proof against the ravages of time and floods for more than half a century. His residence was the premises now owned by George S. Haines. Joseph Elgar was the first merchant and manufacturer by machinery on the site of the town. He also built the first brick house in the town in which Joseph Wilson now lives. The pioneers did not pass away without leaving their "footprints on the sands of time." A well-paved wagon-road was made across the swampy ground northward from the town and a substantial bridge was built across the creek, done by the united labor of those who lived on this side of the stream. After its completion, while the builders were still assembled, it was proposed that the bridge be called by some name to distinguish it from other similar structures. "Union Bridge" was suggested, and its peculiar appropriateness secured by unanimous adoption. The bridge gave the name both the town and the district. Peter Benedam died out in 1814 and removed to the Valley of Virginia, and Jacob Switzer, the father of Joshua Switzer, a very able centennial historian of the district, to whom the author of this work is indebted for valuable material, purchased one hundred and thirty-eight acres of his land, embracing that part of Union Bridge west of Main Street and north of Elgar Street. The war with Great Britain created a demand for agricultural products, and Union Bridge and its vicinity enjoyed a season of great prosperity. All that part of the town west of Main Street was a clover-field, which was plowed up and put in a crop of wheat and clover, with a crop of rye, would produce enough to pay for the first cost of the land. At this period the town contained but four houses,—one upon the site of Hartsock's Hotel, which was taken down to make room for the hotel in 1870; one near the site of Capt. Isaiah Lightner's dwelling-house, which was removed in 1814, and is now the central part of the dwelling-house of William Stultz; one on the present site of William Wilson's store, afterwards for a time used as a shop, and taken away about thirty years ago; and the brick house built by Joseph Elgar. All save the last were built of oak lumber, though not strictly ornamental, were comfortable and durable. The brick cabinet-maker's shop, in which the first reaper was constructed by Jacob R. Tice,



JOS. MOORE.

was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house. George Cox succeeded Elgar as a merchant, and took butter, eggs, and other produce in exchange for goods. He started a huckster-wagon and created a local market, and from the quality or quantity of butter sold here the town was called "Buttersburg," a name which has clung to it and by which it is sometimes known to-day. There was no post-office nearer than Taneytown. The growing condition of the "settlement" required better postal facilities, and in or about the year 1820 a post-office, with a weekly mail, was established between this point and Frederick City. In the selection of a name that might also designate its locality, the name of Union Bridge was chosen, after which time the village began to be called "Union Bridge Post-office," and then only "Union Bridge," and the name of Buttersburg was disused. In 1821, Jacob Switzer removed the old oil-mill, and built upon its site a brick four-story grist and merchant-mill, forty by forty-two feet, the stone basement of which is now the basement of the "Union Bridge Hotel." A part of the brick dwelling-house now the residence of Joseph Wolfe had also been built. But very little progress was then made in buildings for the two succeeding decades. In 1846, Joseph Moore, having become the owner by purchase of all that part of the town site west of Main Street, laid out a series of lots along the whole length of said street, fronting thereon and running about fourteen and a quarter perches, which he afterwards sold from time to time, and building then first began on the west side of Main Street, the first dwelling-house being that now owned and inhabited by Reuben Saylor.

Joseph Moore was born in Taneytown District (now New Windsor), Frederick Co. (now Carroll), Md., Sept. 26, 1802. His grandfather, John Moore, was a native of West Cahn township, Chester Co., Pa. He married Hannah Hollingsworth, of Birmingham township, same county, April 13, 1749. Their children were David, Joanna, Enoch, John, Jehu, Mary, and Abigail. David married and settled and died in Petersburg, Va. Enoch and John were neither married; both were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Enoch died at his father's residence, at Union Bridge. John died at his father's residence, near Westminster. Mary married a Mr. Stephenson, moved to Illinois, and died there. Soon after his marriage John Moore moved to Baltimore, where he carried on milling. About the time of the Revolution he moved to Westminster, and subsequently purchased a farm about two miles from that place; he died there. Jehu Moore, fourth son of John, and father of Joseph, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1757, married Hannah, daughter of

Joseph and Jane Hibbard, of Pipe Creek, March 23, 1796. Mrs. Moore was born in Willets township, Chester Co., Pa., March 3, 1768. Their children were Ann, born Feb. 3, 1801; Joseph; and Mary, born Aug. 9, 1804. Ann died June 22, 1822. Mary, widow of Isaac Dixon, is a resident of Baltimore.

Jehu Moore settled in Union Bridge District (then Taneytown) in 1794, and engaged for several years in merchandising in company with Solomon Shepherd. Selling out his interest in the store about 1808, he purchased a farm east of the village, which he carried on to the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 11, 1841. His wife lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and died May 3, 1863. Both are buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Pipe Creek.

Joseph Moore lived on the home-farm from his birth to 1865. His education was limited to an attendance in summers at the common school of his neighborhood. In 1837 he purchased of David Switzer the tract of land known as the "Rich Indian Garden," consisting of forty-one acres, a portion of which he allotted, and upon which all that portion of the village of Union Bridge lying west of Main Street has been built up. The home-farm, which came into his possession by will, he sold in 1865, taking up his residence in the village of Union Bridge, where, with the exception of two years spent in Baltimore, he has since resided. He built his present residence, a fine brick mansion, on a site commanding a fine view of the village and surrounding country, in 1879 and 1880. In religion Mr. Moore belongs to the Society of Friends; in politics, first a Whig, then a Republican, and took an active interest in securing the construction of the Western Maryland Railroad, which has been the means mainly of building up the village of Union Bridge. He married, June 8, 1871, at Troy, N. Y., Hannah P., daughter of Elias and Mary (Bryant) Lord. Mrs. Moore was born Oct. 3, 1837, in Colchester, Chittenden Co., Vt. She received her education at Burlington Female Seminary and Mrs. Wooster's Ladies' School, Burlington, Vt. They have had two children,—Mary Hannah, born July 3, 1873, and Archer Joseph, born July 20, 1876, died May 23, 1877.

About this time the railroad which is now called the Western Maryland Railroad first began to be talked of (previous to which a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been supposed to be the most feasible after the unsuccessful attempt to secure the passage of its main stem through the place), but it was not until ten years afterwards, or in 1855-56, that work was actually begun on it, and in the month of May, 1862, the first passenger-trains came

to Union Bridge. During this period but little additional building had been done in the town, other than the brick depot and warehouse built by Moses Shaw and David Hiltabiddle, and some buildings by the railroad company preparatory to the opening of the road. On the completion of the railroad to this point, which remained its western terminus for six years, and the erection of the company's machine-shops here, an active demand sprang up for dwelling-houses for its employes and their families. That part of the town nearest and most convenient to the depot and machine-shops, being east of Main Street and bounding on Elgar Street, could not be obtained either by purchase or lease for the purpose of building thereon by reason of the occupants having a life estate therein. On Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the Second and Fifth Army Corps, forming the central column of the Army of the Potomac, passed through the town on their march towards Gettysburg, being about the only local incident to recall the memories of the great civil war, and in this the town did not suffer, but rather prospered. In 1864 a telegraph company located an office here, which has since been maintained. In the same year Moses Shaw and Joseph Moore opened that part of the street since known as Broadway Street from Main Street westward, and this gave access to the remaining portion of Joseph Moore's premises, a great part of which he has since sold by the acre or fractions of an acre, in such quantities as were desired by the purchaser. About the same time the first public primary school-house was built. In 1865 all that part of the town south of Elgar Street and east of Main Street which could not heretofore be procured was brought into market, and it was laid out into lots and sold by the executor at public sale, Feb. 3, 1866, and purchased by Jesse Anders, Jasper C. Shriner, and Thomas T. Norris, who have from time to time sold the lots upon which the dwelling-houses are built. The town now made a more decided progress in improvement. In 1868 the Methodist Episcopal church was built, and also Anders & Lightner's store and public hall. On the 3d day of December, 1868, at eight o'clock P.M., the machine-shop, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, and all the other buildings and local improvements (except the engine-house) of the Western Maryland Railroad Company took fire and were burned. The fire originated in the oil-house, and so rapid was the conflagration that the tools of the workmen, the books of the railroad company, and all the finished and unfinished work, including a new locomotive engine in process of construction, therein were destroyed and lost, but by extraordinary labor and vigilance all

other contiguous buildings in the town were saved. This was the first experience of a loss by fire in the town, and was severely felt by the railroad company, then in its infancy, and was also felt as a public local calamity by the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, the mutual character of which being manifested by the local and substantial pecuniary aid contributed, and the energy and enterprise of the railroad company, which being combined, all of the said shops and other buildings were forthwith rebuilt in a better and more substantial manner. In the same year the railroad began to run its trains westward from Union Bridge, and about that time much of the building on Benedam and Parquhar Streets was done. A "Building Association" was formed, by the aid of which twelve of the dwelling-houses in the town were erected.

An act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed in 1872, to incorporate the town of Union Bridge, in Carroll County. An election was held on the first Monday in April ensuing for a mayor and Common Council, and Reuben Saylor was elected the first mayor of the town, and John Hartsock, Philip B. Meyers, Joseph Wolf, and J. Calvin Wentz were the first elected councilmen, and John B. Eppley was its first bailiff, and Joshua Switzer its first clerk, and also treasurer; and what had been prior to that time a "settlement," a "burg," and a "village," at once rose to the dignity of a town, clothed with a municipal government.

At a session of the mayor and Common Council, held March 31, 1874, the same mayor and Council mentioned above, except that John M. Furney had been chosen in place of Joseph Wolf (who declined to serve), the following preamble and resolution were passed:

"Whereas, The streets in the town of Union Bridge have heretofore had no legal name, and some of the said streets have been called by different names, causing much ambiguity and misunderstanding in their location and description.

"Therefore Resolved, That the principal thoroughfare through the said town, being the Liberty and Pipe Creek turn-pike road, be called Main Street; and that the street next westward thereof and running parallel therewith from the county road No. 80, at the southwest corner of the school-house ground, past the premises of William H. Rinehart (the American sculptor) and Thomas Russell, Philip B. Meyers, and others, be called Whyte Street; and that the street next eastward from Main Street, and running nearly parallel therewith from the ground for the track of the Western Maryland Railroad, past the premises of G. T. Grumbine, Margaret Spurrier, Joshua Switzer, and others, to intersect the said county road No. 80 (the southern boundary of the town), be called Benedam Street; and that the street near the eastern boundary of the said town, and running parallel with the said eastern boundary from the ground for the track of the Western Maryland Railroad, along past the premises of Capt. Isaiah Lightner, J. Calvin Wentz,

Edward Kelly, and others, to intersect the said county road No. 80, be called Farquhar Street; and that the street running east Main Street eastward at the corners of the premises of John W. Diehl and Howard D. Hartsock, crossing Benedam Street at the corner of G. T. Graubline and others, and crossing Farquhar Street at the corner of J. Calvin Wentz, Isaiah Lightner, and others, to the eastern boundary of the town, be called Elgar Street; and that the wide street crossing Main Street at the residence and stores of Jesse Anders, Anders & Lightner, William Wilson, and John N. Weaver, and running through the town from east to west, be called Broadway; and that the street next southward from Broadway Street, and running parallel therewith from Main Street at the corner of the premises of Jesse Anders and L. O. Mannakee (now M. C. McKinstry), and crossing Benedam Street to Farquhar Street, be called Thomas Street; and that the short street next westward from Whyte, and running parallel therewith and connecting the west end of Broadway Street with the aforesaid county road No. 80, as the same is marked and laid down on the plat, but not yet opened, be called Canary Street. And that the clerk do and he is hereby directed and authorized to write, mark, and designate the names of the said streets on the plat of the said town, and also cause the same to be written on the records of the said plat in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Liber J. B. B. No. 42, folio 241; and the aforesaid names shall be the established names by which the aforesaid streets shall be respectively known, called, and designated; and the clerk is hereby directed and ordered to enter upon the records of the proceedings of the mayor and Council a brief synopsis of the meaning of the said names, on the reasons why the said local names were given or chosen and applied to the streets of the said town."

All of which has been duly done, and the general answer is, because they are historic and intended to perpetuate the local history of the town. "Main" Street, because it is the oldest, and is the principal traveled thoroughfare through the town; "Broadway," fifty feet wide, although not wider than Benedam and Whyte Streets, because it was the first wide street opened through the town; "Farquhar," "Benedam," "Elgar," and "Thomas," for the obvious reasons given in the preceding pages; "Whyte," so called for the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte, who was Governor of the State, and who approved of and signed the charter at the time of the incorporation of the town, whilst His Excellency vetoed all other town charters except one passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the same session; "Canary," so called for the first railroad locomotive that came into the town of Union Bridge. It was a small engine with only two driving-wheels, but did all the work in the construction of the railroad to this place. It was called the "Canary" because of its diminutive size and its restless and constant activity; and while the town of Union Bridge is largely indebted to the railroad for her growth and prosperity, the railroad is also indebted to the town and country immediately surrounding it for the very large and liberal stock subscriptions which were made and paid up, thus making

the construction of the road at that time a possibility.

In 1875 a separate passenger-house and depot was built by the railroad company, the town contributing \$100 as a corporation, and private individuals \$500 additional. In the same year another produce and freight depot was built by William Zimmerman and H. D. Hartsock, on the west side of Main Street.

In September, 1875, Messrs. Nock & Snyder introduced a printing-press and materials, and began the publication of the first newspaper in the town, called the *People's Voice*, which supplied a very important link in the chain connecting the town with the more advanced civilization of the age. On the 4th of July, 1876, the centennial year of independence was celebrated with imposing ceremonies in the town of Union Bridge. Hon. Joshua Switzer delivered an address which embodied the history of the town. It was admirably prepared, replete with valuable information, much of which has been utilized by the author of this history, and exceedingly interesting.

In April, 1875, John Hartsock was elected mayor, and John W. Furney, J. C. Wentz, P. B. Meyers, and Jesse Anders, members of the Council; J. Switzer, secretary and treasurer. In 1876, D. Rinehart was elected mayor, and M. C. McKinstry, Jesse Anders, P. B. Meyers, and Peter Hollenberger were chosen members of the Common Council; J. Switzer, secretary; John Hartsock, treasurer. In 1877, John Hartsock was elected mayor, and Moses Shaw, Jos. Wilson, D. R. Fogle, and William Kelley, councilmen; and John B. Eppley, secretary and treasurer. In 1878, John Hartsock was elected mayor, and Moses Shaw, Joseph Wilson, William Kelley, and D. R. Fogle, common councilmen; John B. Eppley, secretary and treasurer. In 1879, John Hartsock was elected mayor, and Moses Shaw, Jesse Anders, William Kelley and John N. Weaver, Common Council; John B. Eppley, secretary and treasurer. In 1880, John Hartsock was elected mayor, and Moses Shaw, Jesse Anders, D. Rinehart, and J. C. Wentz to the Common Council; John B. Eppley, secretary and treasurer. In April, 1880, a new act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature, to take effect June 1, 1880, when under its provisions John N. Weaver was elected a member of the Common Council, making five in that body. In 1881, D. Rinehart was elected mayor, and Jesse Anders, P. B. Meyers, J. C. Wentz, and E. O. Mannakee were chosen as the Common Council; John B. Eppley, secretary and treasurer. Jesse Anders and P. B. Meyers refused to qualify, and a new election was called, resulting in the selection of C. F. Reek,

Thomas Grumbine, and E. W. Leeds, who compose the present Council.

Strawbridge Methodist Episcopal Church was formed under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Slicer. A few years prior to 1868 they held their services in the public school-house until the erection of their church, which occurred in 1868. The church was named in honor of Robert Strawbridge, one of the pioneer Methodists of the county, and is a very neat frame structure, capable of holding about four or five hundred people. Rev. Thomas Slicer was succeeded by Rev. Montgomery, who was followed by Rev. William Ferguson in the year 1870. Mr. Ferguson occupied the pulpit only for one year, when the Rev. C. D. Smith was chosen as pastor. He remained in charge of the congregation until 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. Reuben Kolb, whose pastorate expired in 1874. Rev. Edwin Koontz was the next pastor, and served in that position for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Sargent until 1881, when their present pastor, the Rev. Wright, took charge.

The present trustees of the church are Edward Kelly, A. L. Beard, Joseph F. Snively, F. Ingleman, Jesse T. Cleary, David Ogle, Dr. J. McK. Norris.

Steward, Edin Ingleman; Leader of Class and Exhorter, Jos. F. Snively.

The church numbers about thirty-eight members, and it formerly belonged to the New Windsor charge, but is now in the Linganore Circuit. A very prosperous Sunday-school, numbering about one hundred and sixty members, is under the control of the church.

Through the united efforts of Capt. Isaiah Lightner and James M. Hollenberger, a dispensation was granted to Plymouth Lodge, No. 143, A. F. A. M., on Jan. 12, 1869. On that date an organization was effected, the lodge working under the charge of A. T. Geatty, W. M.; Isaiah Lightner, S. W.; John J. Derr, J. W.; and D. E. Bucky, S. D. *pro tem.*; A. L. Beard, J. D. *pro tem.*; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec. *pro tem.*; J. T. Hedrick, Treas. *pro tem.*; John M. Furney, Tyler.

At a meeting held Feb. 12, 1869, the first application for membership was received, the applicant being Ephraim B. Repp.

February 10th, E. B. Repp was received in the lodge and initiated at this meeting.

March 23d, E. B. Repp was raised to the degree of Master Mason.

On May 10th the charter was granted, empowering Isaiah Lightner, W. M.; J. M. Hollenberger, S. W.; John J. Derr, J. W. D. E. Bucky was elected secretary, and J. T. Hedrick, treasurer. These officers were publicly installed June 30, 1869, by Brother

William H. Moore, of George Washington Lodge, Westminster.

The officers from December, 1869, to July, 1870, were Isaiah Lightner, W. M.; John J. Derr, S. W.; A. L. Beard, J. W.; D. E. Bucky, Sec.; Abraham Stoner, Treas. During this term Mr. Bucky removed from the town, and A. T. Geatty was appointed to fill the vacancy. From July to December, 1870, the officers were Isaiah Lightner, W. M.; John J. Derr, S. W.; John M. Furney, J. W.; A. Stoner, Treas.; A. Geatty, Sec. From December, 1870, to July, 1871, Isaac Lightner, W. M.; E. O. Mannakee, S. W.; J. M. Furney, J. W.; A. Stoner, Sec.; John D. Myers, Treas. From July to December, 1871, the officers were Isaiah Lightner, W. M.; E. O. Mannakee, S. W.; C. Kimball, J. W.; A. Stoner, Treas.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec. The officers from December, 1871, to July, 1872, E. O. Mannakee, W. M.; J. M. Furney, S. W.; J. D. Meyers, S. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec. From July to December, 1872, Isaiah Lightner, W. M.; E. O. Mannakee, S. W.; J. M. Furney, J. W.; A. Stoner, Treas.; A. T. Geatty, Sec. From December 1872, to July, 1873, J. M. Furney, W. M.; J. M. Hollenberger, S. W.; L. W. Partridge, J. W.; A. T. Geatty, Sec.; E. O. Mannakee, Treas. From July to December, 1873, the officers of the lodge were J. M. Hollenberger, W. M.; J. D. Meyers, S. W.; Isaiah Lightner, Sec.; L. W. Partridge, J. W.; and E. O. Mannakee, Treas. From December, 1873, to July, 1874, the officers were J. D. Meyers, W. M.; L. W. Partridge, S. W.; Wm. J. Crabbs, J. W.; A. L. Beard, Sec.; E. O. Mannakee, Treas. From July to December, 1874, John M. Furney, W. M.; A. L. Beard, S. W.; George W. Love, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; John D. Meyers, Treas. From December, 1874, to July, 1875, J. M. Furney, W. M.; A. L. Beard, S. W.; Wm. J. Crabbs, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. D. Meyers, Treas. From July to December, 1875, J. M. Furney, W. M.; J. D. Meyers, S. W.; W. J. Crabbs, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; A. L. Beard, Treas. From December, 1875, to July, 1876, the officers were J. M. Furney, W. M.; J. D. Meyers, S. W.; W. J. Crabbs, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; A. L. Beard, Treas. From July to December, 1876, J. D. Meyers, W. M.; W. J. Crabbs, J. W.; A. L. Beard, S. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. M. Furney, Treas. From December, 1876, to July, 1877, J. D. Meyers, W. M.; Wm. J. Crabbs, S. W.; W. T. Parnoss, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. M. Furney, Treas. From July to December, 1877, the officers were J. D. Meyers, W. M.; A. T. Beard, S. W.; Wm. J. Crabbs, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. M. Furney, Treas. From December, 1877, to July, 1878, J. D. Meyers, W. M.; Oscar Stiner, S. W.; Granville Crouse, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. M. Furney, Treas. From July to December, 1878, they were J. D. Meyers, W. M.; Oscar Stiner, S. W.; G. Crouse, J. W.; J. M. Hollenberger, Sec.; J. M. Furney, Treas. From December, 1879, to July, 1880, the officers were J. M. Hollenberger, W. M.; G. W. Love, S. W.; Henry Crook, J. W.; M. C. Stoner, Treas.; J. M. Furney, Sec.

The lodge holds its meetings in the Mechanics' Hall, and their members in good standing number sixteen. The present officers, for 1881, are John D. Meyers, W. M.; Harry Crook, S. W.; George W. Love, J. W.; John M. Hollenberger, Sec.; E. O. Mannakee, Treas.

Olive Council, No. 59, of United American Mechanics, was organized and received their charter on March 31, 1875.

The charter was issued to W. H. Monningstar, John M. Furney, H. Clay Davidson, J. M. Hollenberger, J. H. Hooker, J.

r. Wentz, P. B. Meyers, David G. Ogle, Clinton Maynard, Theodore Clay, Wm. Kelly, Basil Metz, John Delaplane, Eli H. Bidle, John D. Meyers, Edward Kelley, L. L. Wilk, James W. Ogle, S. J. Garber.

Their first officers were elected in July and served to December, 1875, and were:

Jr. Ex. C., P. B. Meyers; C., W. H. Morningstar; V. C., Eli H. Bidle; R. S., H. Clay Devilbiss; Treas., J. C. Wentz. From December, 1875, to July, 1876, Jr. Ex. C., W. H. Morningstar; C., R. C. Billmeyer; V. C., E. H. Hooker; R. S., H. Clay Devilbiss; Treas., J. C. Wentz. From 1876 to 1877, Jr. Ex. C., R. C. Billmeyer; C., E. H. Hooker; V. C., Basil Metz; R. S., H. C. Devilbiss. January, 1877, to July, Jr. Ex. C., E. H. Hooker; C., Basil Metz; V. C., D. E. Little; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. July, 1877, to January, 1878, Jr. Ex. C., Basil Metz; C., D. E. Little; V. C., M. C. Stoner; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. From January to July, 1878, Jr. Ex. C., D. E. Little; C., M. C. Stoner; V. C., Benjamin Phillips; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. July, 1878, to January, 1879, Jr. Ex. C., M. C. Stoner; C., Benj. Phillips; V. C., J. M. Farney; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. From January to July, 1879, Jr. Ex. C., Benj. Phillips; C., Basil Metz; V. C., John Delaplane; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. From July, 1879, to January, 1880, Jr. Ex. C., W. H. Morningstar; C., Basil Metz; V. C., J. M. Farney; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. From January to July, 1880, Jr. Ex. C., Benj. Phillips; C., Basil Metz; V. C., J. M. Farney; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. From July, 1880, to January, 1881, Jr. Ex. C., W. H. Morningstar; C., Basil Metz; V. C., M. C. Stoner; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger. January, 1881, Jr. Ex. C., W. H. Morningstar; C., Basil Metz; V. C., D. E. Little; R. S., J. M. Hollenberger, who are the present officers.

J. M. Hollenberger and W. H. Morningstar were two of the original members, and have been very active in its management since that time.

The Union Bridge Brass Band and Orchestra is under the leadership of S. R. Garver, musical director, and has sixteen pieces. It has a handsome band-wagon, and is one of the best-dressed organizations in that State.

In the year 1735 the Friends, William Farquhar and Anna, his wife, removed from Pennsylvania and settled at Pike Creek. In process of time other members of this denomination settled there, and held meetings for worship at the Farquhar residence by permission of Fairfax Monthly Meeting. They were allowed to build a house for worship by Chester Quarterly Meeting, held at Concord in the 5th month, 1757, and a preparative by the Western Quarterly Meeting, held at Loudon Grove on the 8th month, 1759, which continued and increased.

In the 9th month, 1746, came the Friends, Thomas and Joseph Plummer, from Patuxent, in Prince George's County; and in 1750 and 1751, Richard Holland and William Ballenger, with their wives, Ruth and Cassandra, who settled at Bush Creek, and for some time were members of Monocacy Meeting. In 1755 they were allowed to hold meetings on First days for the winter season in Thomas Plummer's

house, and in the year following week-day meetings, which continued until a house was built and a meeting for worship allowed by the Western Quarterly Meeting, held at Loudon Grove in the 11th month, 1764. This house was erected near the locality now called Muttontown, but has long ago been torn down. They were then members of the above Preparative Meeting, which was held Circular, answerable to Fairfax Monthly Meeting.

After considerable time, the number at each meeting increasing, they petitioned for a Monthly Meeting in the 7th month, 1767, which was again renewed in the 4th month, 1768, and being sent to the Quarterly Meeting in the 8th month, 1771, was granted accordingly at the 11th month Quarterly in the year following.

About this time the meeting-house was erected, which is situated close to the town of Union Bridge.

At a meeting on the 19th of the 12th month, 1772, the representatives present on behalf of the Preparative Meeting were William Farquhar, William Ballenger, Richard Holland, and William Farquhar. Allen Farquhar was chosen clerk.

On the 16th of the 1st month, 1773, Samuel Cookson, a widower, and Mary Haines, a widow of Daniel Haines, were united in marriage, being the first wedding in that old edifice. Joseph Wright was appointed overseer of Pipe Creek.

At Bush Creek, 20th of 2d month, 1773, Joseph Talbott (afterwards keeper of the "Washington Hotel" in Frederick) produced a certificate for himself and wife, Anna, from West River, Md., Meeting.

Ruth Holland was appointed a minister to the meeting of ministers and elders.

In 1774, Joel Wright was chosen clerk.

In 1777, William Matthews was chosen clerk, and Joseph Wright, Sarah Miller, elders for Pipe Creek Particular.

Friends' cemetery is situated immediately in the rear of the meeting-house, and contains the graves of the following persons:

Beulah, wife of Nathan Haines, died 6th of 11th month, 1869, aged 56 years.

William Hughes, died 7th of 11th month, 1866, aged 67 years. Eliza H. Moore, born in Peter-burg, Va., Sept. 25, 1787, died Oct. 10, 1866.

Susan S., wife of Granville S. Haines, died Aug. 3, 1873, aged 55 years.

Elisha Janey, died 1856, aged 82.

Lydia Hughes, died 14th of 7th month, 1867, aged 74.

Harriet, wife of Thomas P. Shepherd, died Feb. 15, 1869, aged 47 years, 1 month, 9 days.

Mary G. Plummer, born 11th of 1st month, 1815, died 22d of 2d month, 1880.

Rebecca Russell, born 9th of 3d month, 1817, died 22d of 12th month, 1879.

Mary Wood, born 29th of 1st month, 1791, died 7th of 10th month, 1875.

Edith P. Wood, born 12th of 1st month, 1853, died 17th of 5th month, 1870.

Susanna S. Russell, born 21st of 7th month, 1821, died 26th of 4th month, 1868.

William Russell, born 22d of 10th month, 1812, died 17th of 12th month, 1877.

Ephraim Haines, died 26th of 2d month, 1868, aged 71 years, 4 months, 10 days.

Ann, wife of Moses Shaw, died July 16, 1866, aged 53.

Stephen Haines, died Feb. 16, 1879, aged 79 years, 11 months, 14 days.

Samuel Haines, born 25th of 4th month, 1763, died 13th of 2d month, 1833.

Lydia Haines, born 29th of 6th month, 1768, died 22d of 11th month, 1850.

William Haines, died 1859, aged 67 years.

Joanna McKinsty, born 1788, died 1842.

Ester, wife of Stephen Haines, died Dec. 16, 1845, aged 23 years, 3 months, 6 days.

Job C. Haines, born 21st of 3d month, 1790, died 29th of 11th month, 1855.

Sarah Cox, wife of George C., died 26th of 1st month, 1878, aged 82 years, 3 months, 15 days.

George Cox, born in Harford County, 17th of 6th month, 1789, died 2d of 6th month, 1867.

Ann Shepherd, died 1858.

Samuel Haines, died 1856, aged 77.

Ruth Anne Hibbard, died 1855.

Evan McKinsty, died 24th of 11th month, 1852, aged 73.

Thomas Shepherd, died 12th of 11th month, 1875, aged 87.

Portia H., wife of W. J. Smith, died 10th of 9th month, 1861, aged 27 years, 11 months, 2 days.

Rachel K. Hibbard, and M. Hibbard.

Elias F. Hibbard, died 1850.

Ester Hibbard, died 1850.

Harrah Moore, died 2d of 5th month, 1863, aged 96.

John Moore, died 2d of 12th month, 1841, aged 86.

William Shepherd, died 14th of 2d month, 1862, aged 76.

Ruth Shepherd, died 31st of 1st month, 1854, aged 60.

Mary S., wife of Nathan Smith, died 22d of 9th month, 1879, aged 64 years.

John A. Shugh, born Oct. 5, 1814, died Aug. 9, 1877.

Mary, wife of Samuel Haines, died 1852, aged 67.

Ester Haines, died 1851, aged 84.

Nathan Haines, died 3d of 2d month, 1862, aged 73.

Sarah Haines, died 13th of 2d month, 1863, aged 51.

Elizabeth M. Fisher, died July 22, 1860, aged 51.

In the Union Bridge Cemetery the following persons are buried:

John Davis Clemenson, born Jan. 21, 1816, died July 10, 1880.

John B. Norris, died May 9, 1874, aged 34 years, 2 months, 24 days.

Ephraim H. Hooker, died April 6, 1850, aged 37 years, 7 months, 9 days.

Clementine, wife of George W. Crabbs, and daughter of B. and S. Hollenbeger, born Nov. 13, 1817, died June 25, 1863.

George W. Crabbs, born March 22, 1805, died Dec. 7, 1865.

Adam Willard, born Sept. 26, 1790, died March 26, 1877.

Catharine Anders, died April 11, 1866, aged 42 years, 9 months.

Johna Switzer, born Jan. 16, 1811, died Feb. 14, 1877.

Thomas T. Shepherd was born Oct. 10, 1815, near Union Bridge, Frederick Co. (now Carroll), Md., of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, William Farquhar, and his wife, Ann, moved from the province of Pennsylvania to the province of Maryland in 1735, and settled near the present town of Union Bridge, Carroll Co. He was the first white settler in that part of the State, and there being no roads, except the paths made by the Indians and wild beasts, he was obliged to move his family and goods on pack-horses. He was a tailor by trade, and made buckskin breeches and other clothing for the settlers when they came. His father, Allen Farquhar, gave him two hundred acres of land, and he took up and patented from time to time, as he acquired means, different tracts of land, until in January, 1868, he owned two thousand two hundred and fifty six acres, including all of the site of the town of Union Bridge, which he divided among his seven children, some of which is still owned by his descendants. His grandfather, Solomon Shepherd, was the oldest son of William and Richmonda Shepherd, of Menallion township, county of York, Pa. He married Susannah Farquhar, daughter of William Farquhar, October, 1749, and built a fulling-mill upon a part of his wife's land. He subsequently built a woolen-mill on the same site, which is still owned by some of his descendants. Solomon Shepherd had four daughters and two sons. His eldest son, William Shepherd, was born Feb. 2, 1786. He married Ruth Fisher, daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Baltimore. They had four sons and four daughters. Thomas F. Shepherd was the oldest son and second child. Solomon, one of the brothers, and Mary Stuliz, his sister, are living near Union Bridge. James, the oldest brother, lives in Iowa City. Thomas F., being the oldest son, in his youth was needed in the factory, and all the education he received was obtained at a district school and the business training he got by managing the factory and keeping its books. His brothers were more highly favored in this particular. William H. studied medicine, practiced in Maryland and Wisconsin, went to Australia in 1857, and thence to California, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1861. Solomon carried on the woolen factory for a few years after Thomas left it, then moved to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a few years, returned to Maryland, and is now farming near Union Bridge. James was farming in Iowa until his health failed; he then sold his farm and moved to Iowa City, where he now resides. In October, 1842, Thomas F. Shepherd married Miss Harriet Haines, born Jan. 6, 1822, near Union Bridge and daughter of Job C. Haines,

a farmer, and sister of G. S. Holmes, president of the First National Bank of Westminster. In 1846, Mr. Shepherd withdrew from the history on account of his health, and returned to his farm on which he now resides, containing about two hundred acres. In January, 1860, he was elected a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, Md., which position he still holds. In May 1861, he was appointed postmaster at Uniontown, and still holds that office, though never attending personally to its duties on account of the remoteness of his residence from the office. In November, 1861, he was elected county commissioner, and held the office six years, having been re-elected in 1866 and 1867, and was laid out of office by the constitution of 1867. He was president of the board most of the time.

The First National Bank of New Windsor was organized in 1865, and Mr. Shepherd was chosen president, to which position he has held without varying post since. His wife died in February, 1867, leaving two daughters. During the same month the bank was robbed by burglars of about one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, over one hundred thousand of which was recovered. The stockholders expressed their confidence in the integrity of the officers and the management of the bank, by immediately making good the entire loss, each one paying his proper proportion. Mr. Shepherd, with his whole family, were old Line Whigs. He joined the River Noddies but did not approve of some of their principles. During the civil war he was a strong Union man, yet was never in calling and conducting the war Union meeting held in the State. He was for many years a member of the State and County Republican Central Committees, also the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Union League of North America. At the first annual meeting of the State League, March, 1874, he was chosen chairman of the Executive Committee and re-elected at every election since. Mr. Shepherd's parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which he is also a member. Rev. Thomas Shepherd, of Boston, Moses Shepherd of Baltimore, founder of the Shepherd Insure Agency, and Col. Shepherd of the Revolutionary Army were all of the same family.

The following is a list of public school teachers in this district for 1881 and 1882, together with the names of the teachers and number of pupils.

First-land.—Peter Sauter, John F. Sauter, Joseph

and J. T. Sauter, Nov. 1 and 2.—Joseph White, George H. White, George H. White.

Second-land.—Joseph White, George H. White, Joseph H. White, Joseph H. White.

Third-land.—Joseph H. White, George H. White, Joseph H. White, Joseph H. White.

Fourth-land.—Joseph H. White, George H. White, Joseph H. White, Joseph H. White.

The teachers for the term ending April 30, 1881, were:

1. L. L. Boucher, 20 pupils, 1.00; S. H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00; George H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00; Joseph H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00.
2. Joseph H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00; George H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00; Joseph H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00; Joseph H. White, 10 pupils, 1.00.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER XL.

INTRODUCTION.

General Character.—Geography.—Climate.—Population.—County Council.—Schools and Churches.—Land Owners and Settlers.—Indian Reservations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, which is the most easterly point of settlement in Western Maryland, was created on the 8th of September 1776, by an act of the Provincial Convention of Maryland. Montgomery County was dissolved by the same act. Originally Washington was part of Frederick, and contained the present counties of Washington, St. Mary, and Charles. As now constituted it is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the South Mountain, which separates it from Frederick County, on the south and southwest by the Potomac River, dividing it from Virginia, and on the west by Siding Hill Creek, which separates it from Allegany. It is nearly triangular in shape, and its southern and south-western boundary, running with the course of the Potomac River, is extremely irregular. The eastern (the side of Frederick) is a straight line, and the western (the side of the Potomac) is a straight line, and the northern (the side of the Potomac) is a straight line. The eastern side extends to the South Mountain, with a spur at its eastern extremity known as Elk Ridge. In the northern portion is a high ridge, the Blue Spring District, and the Elk Ridge, North Mountain, and Blair's Valley Mountain. Further to the westward is Indian Spring, Indian or Bear Pond, Potomac Mountain and Round Stone Mountain. There are also several other small ridges in the same direction. In Harpers' District, west of Blue Spring, are the Siding Hill, and Siding Hill. Round Top, a part of the latter. The county is bounded on the north by the Potomac River, on the east by the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River, and on the west by the Potomac River. The county-seat is Hagerstown, located about 10 miles

thriving villages of Williamsport, Hancock, Clear Spring, Smithsburg, Leitersburg, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Keedysville, Sharpsburg, Cavetown, and others. Agriculturally, Washington ranks as one of the most flourishing counties of Maryland, and its population is remarkable for intelligence, prosperity, and thrift. Its area is five hundred and twenty-five square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1880, is as follows:

First Election District (Sharpsburg), including town of Sharpsburg.....	2311
Second Election District (Williamsport), including town of Williamsport.....	2625
Third Election District (Hagerstown), including part of the town of Hagerstown.....	4031
Fourth Election District (Clear Spring), including town of Clear Spring.....	2715
Fifth Election District (Hancock), including town of Hancock.....	2223
Sixth Election District (Boonsboro'), including the following places.....	2262
Boonsboro' town.....	850
Mount Pleasant Village.....	165
Seventh Election District (Cavetown), including the following places.....	1665
Cavetown Village.....	291
Smithsburg.....	433
Eighth Election District (Pleasant Valley), including the following villages.....	1304
Brownsville Village.....	68
Robinson's Village.....	166
Ninth Election District (Leitersburg), including village of Leitersburg.....	1516
Tenth Election District (Funkstown), including village of Funkstown.....	1534
Eleventh Election District (Sandy Hook), including village of Sandy Hook.....	660
Sandy Hook.....	573
Twelfth Election District (Tilghmanton), including village of Tilghmanton.....	1580
Tilghmanton.....	171
Thirteenth Election District (Conowingo), including village of Fairview.....	1620
Fairview Village.....	50
Fourteenth Election District (Ringgold), including village of Ringgold.....	823
Ringgold.....	199
Fifteenth Election District (Indian Spring), including hamlet of Millstone Point.....	1736
Millstone Point Hamlet.....	62
Sixteenth Election District (Beaver Creek).....	1199
Seventeenth Election District (Antietam), including part of the town of Hagerstown.....	4591
Hagerstown (part of).....	3459
Eighteenth Election District (Chewsville), including village of Chewsville.....	973
Chewsville Village.....	110
Nineteenth Election District (Keedysville), including the town of Keedysville.....	1205
Keedysville.....	389
Twentieth Election District (Downsville).....	1013

The population of Hagerstown, situated partly in the Third and partly in the Seventeenth Election Districts, is 6627.

The total population is 38,961, of whom 19,068 are males, 19,493 females, 27,942 native, 619 foreign, 35,49 white, 3004 colored.

The population of the county since and including the census of 1790 has been as follows:

		White.	Free Colored.
1870.....	31,871	1870.....	2,818
1860.....	28,305	1860.....	1,677
1850.....	26,940	1850.....	1,376
1840.....	24,721	1840.....	1,380
1830.....	21,277	1830.....	1,082
1820.....	19,217	1820.....	627
1810.....	15,591	1810.....	483
1800.....	16,108	1800.....	342
1790.....	14,472	1790.....	61
		Slave.	Aggregate.
1860.....	1,435	1870.....	34,712
1850.....	2,490	1860.....	31,417
1840.....	2,516	1850.....	30,818
1830.....	2,969	1840.....	28,856
1820.....	2,291	1830.....	25,265
1810.....	2,554	1820.....	23,075
1800.....	2,290	1810.....	18,771
1790.....	1,286	1800.....	18,650
		1790.....	15,822

The agricultural products of the county, as reported in 1880, were: Buckwheat, 183 acres in cultivation, yielding 1506 bushels; Indian corn, 31,910 acres, 1,090,372 bushels; oats, 2874 acres, 52,497 bushels; rye, 1818 acres, 21,750 bushels; wheat, 56,923 acres, 1,024,769 bushels; tobacco, 5 acres, 7050 pounds.

The following interesting statistics give the figures of the yield of corn and wheat per acre in Maryland in 1879. It will be seen that Harford takes the lead in raising corn, the yield being 38½ bushels per acre. Frederick follows with 34½, Washington 31, Baltimore 33½, Cecil 33, the lowest being Worcester, 83 bushels.

In the production of wheat, however, Washington is far above any of her sister counties, the average yield per acre being 25½ bushels. Montgomery, next in order, with 17½ bushels, is followed closely by Frederick with 17. Harford is fourth in the list, with 16½ bushels, Howard being the same. The average yield in Cecil 16, and in Baltimore County 13½. Worcester shows the lowest average yield, namely, 7 bushels. The average yield of wheat in the State is about 14½ bushels.

The following is the yield of corn and wheat per acre in each county of the State:

Counties.	Corn per Acre.	Wheat per Acre.
Allegany.....	23	9
Anne Arundel.....	23½	9
Baltimore.....	33½	13½
Calvert.....	20	7½
Caroline.....	17	11
Carroll.....	31½	14½
Cecil.....	33	16
Charles.....	16	8
Dorchester.....	164	7½
Frederick.....	17	17
Garret.....	23½	11
Harford.....	38½	16½
Howard.....	20	16½
Kent.....	26½	15
Montgomery.....	29	17½
Prince George's.....	23½	9
Queen Anne's.....	23½	12½
St. Mary's.....	13½	8½
Somerset.....	17	10½
Talbot.....	29½	11
Washington.....	31	23½
Worcester.....	11	7½
Worcester.....	83	7

Public Schools.—The public schools of Washington County have long enjoyed a high reputation for thoroughness and regularity of attendance. Following are the statistics for 1881, as returned by P. A. Witmer, county superintendent, for the term ending Nov. 15, 1881:

No. of District.	No. of School.	TEACHERS.	FALL TERM, 1881.		WINTER TERM, 1881.	
			Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.
1	1	John E. Kelly.....	41	32	34	25
"	"	Sam D. Johnson.....	29	42	28	28
"	"	John P. Smith.....	68	51	68	50
"	"	Allice V. Gower.....	75	60	72	50
"	"	Lizzie Alder.....	49	29	109	64
"	"	A. D. Wainfield.....	54	25	49	22
"	"	R. E. Barden.....	22	14	39	17
2	1	L. T. Beard.....	46	29	48	23
"	"	E. W. Eyles.....	38	25	43	39
"	"	Cora Shawen.....	42	30	55	36
"	"	Manie Hasen.....	52	35	72	48
"	"	Ellis Holman.....	75	52	88	59
"	"	F. L. King.....	46	32	51	35
"	"	S. A. Popenbarger.....	42	24	50	34
"	"	A. M. Lavin.....	34	20	42	31
"	"	George A. Harter.....	50	43	35	31
"	"	F. A. Zwick.....	37	24	49	28
"	"	F. J. Hahn.....	55	27	38	33
"	"	Bettie Brady.....	51	44	38	25
"	"	Annie Cook.....	52	44	48	36
"	"	Nettie Baker.....	45	33	41	31
"	"	Mary Barden.....	50	42	48	36
"	"	Ellis Taggart.....	39	29	52	40
"	"	George B. Cummings.....	48	27	60	35
"	"	S. D. Newman.....	44	29	37	24
"	"	J. S. Baker.....	35	25	38	29
"	"	Ellis Spaulding.....	38	34	38	29
"	"	W. S. Richardson.....	23	29	31	21
"	"	Kate Staeglebaugh.....	27	22	38	26
"	"	A. E. Snyder.....	44	38	48	31
"	"	John C. Miller.....	26	20	34	20
"	"	George S. Beckler.....	27	24	42	28
"	"	John J. Kretschmer.....	54	40	61	52
"	"	B. F. Anglen.....	39	25	41	27
"	"	Cora Selzer.....	24	17	28	14
"	"	Wm. H. Anglen.....	21	25	35	24
"	"	Josiah Phillips.....	27	24	41	28
"	"	John M. Smith.....	34	17	41	24
"	"	George C. Pearson.....	27	22	34	26
"	"	Milton Fossard.....	29	12	31	26
"	"	Pleasant Johns.....	42	39	51	32
"	"	Wm. B. Stuart.....	56	69	70	41
"	"	N. McKinnery.....	29	18	34	23
"	"	James S. Grant.....	24	16	34	14
"	"	Annie Ann.....	38	24	29	20
"	"	Chris Shepherd.....	25	14	30	16
"	"	Nolan Carter.....	32	12	29	16
"	"	George H. Schumann.....	3	15	25	18
"	"	Scott Battenfield.....	2	15	24	17
"	"	D. H. Suley.....	29	25	29	22
"	"	A. Barlan Smith.....	36	28	35	27
"	"	Harry Davis.....	37	32	41	28
"	"	Amanda East.....	37	29	38	30
"	"	Elie Grossnickle.....	63	49	64	47
"	"	C. A. Newton.....	44	30	55	42
"	"	U. H. Smith.....	52	24	54	32
"	"	George M. Stover.....	41	21	47	21
"	"	L. L. Grossnickle.....	16	11	29	16
"	"	S. B. Shop.....	45	37	51	46
"	"	George Pansan.....	25	10	24	20
"	"	J. D. Selzman.....	27	22	24	19
"	"	Hudson Fox.....	36	32	41	35
"	"	Maggie Bingham.....	66	54	58	41
"	"	Ellis W. Selby.....	24	18	49	37
"	"	D. H. Givley.....	54	44	57	44
"	"	Elmer B. Selby.....	26	26	34	25
"	"	L. A. R. Redick.....	40	19	41	15
"	"	Lafayette Brown.....	57	43	49	38
"	"	O. M. Snyder.....	21	16	20	13
"	"	A. W. Leslie.....	32	24	48	32
"	"	Thalia B. Lechen.....	42	24	43	25
"	"	W. C. Zahn.....	29	29	53	41
"	"	A. W. Rootler.....	40	17	39	27
"	"	Jacob Smith.....	21	14	24	19
"	"	Thos. L. Letter.....	28	23	29	26
"	"	Emma East.....	38	36	35	31

No. of District.	No. of School.	TEACHERS.	FALL TERM, 1881.		WINTER TERM, 1881.	
			Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.
1	1	Linda Bell.....	43	30	47	40
2	2	Orville Long.....	29	22	40	29
3	3	T. F. Dittendal.....	38	24	39	35
4	4	Robert Linnar.....	48	35	46	31
5	5	John P. Rayburn.....	41	28	45	37
6	6	T. Harry Davis.....	41	27	51	36
7	7	Freston Voght.....	30	14	53	32
8	8	James P. Harter.....	48	44	44	37
9	9	M. Emmet Cullen.....	21	18	29	24
10	10	Charles W. McEachern.....	37	23	43	36
"	"	Sallie Gower.....	44	37	48	40
"	"	Martha D. Stuart.....	75	54	58	47
"	"	M. L. Keady.....	22	16	20	15
"	"	Marjorie Linnar.....	37	25	41	34
"	"	Andrew Resler.....	49	18	53	31
11	11	Anna Cotter.....	43	25	47	29
"	"	James Smith.....	38	21	36	16
"	"	O. M. Smith.....	40	22	36	39
"	"	Emma M. Vard.....	51	30	40	30
"	"	Leola F. Cramer.....	36	19	48	35
"	"	D. D. Keady.....	44	22	61	30
12	12	Amelia Shoop.....	41	29	45	30
"	"	Laura Grossnickle.....	31	19	34	28
"	"	W. L. Schuman.....	45	28	61	34
"	"	Peter Schuman.....	55	19	41	31
"	"	Alfred Belts.....	64	49	49	37
"	"	T. J. Fabrey.....	39	21	44	28
"	"	George W. Hicks.....	56	38	57	43
13	13	Samuel Baker.....	39	25	33	29
"	"	George H. Fisher.....	45	27	58	39
"	"	Joe. M. Keady.....	39	23	53	38
"	"	Thos. B. Rice.....	50	37	64	51
"	"	D. S. Pittenger.....	35	23	35	22
"	"	J. L. S. Frost.....	29	19	37	23
"	"	Wilfred Rice.....	29	14	37	21
14	14	L. F. Benscholt.....	54	51	70	44
"	"	J. V. Stark.....	30	24	29	27
"	"	John Masters.....	36	22	28	24
"	"	Margie Barchid.....	19	12	16	10
"	"	A. F. Dittendal.....	42	28	44	32
15	15	W. F. Harbert.....	24	12	47	30
"	"	M. L. Reicht.....	32	16	48	28
"	"	A. W. Galt.....	26	17	32	15
"	"	Rebecca Boyer.....	36	21	26	22
"	"	A. Shaeffer.....	52	47	41	37
"	"	E. G. Keady.....	30	14	41	27
"	"	George M. Dupen.....	27	22	43	25
"	"	H. S. Smith.....	50	14	36	27
"	"	J. J. Zerk.....	42	24	41	30
"	"	L. V. Cook.....	42	27	47	28
16	16	Cyrus D. Hupp.....	54	29	49	28
"	"	John Wagman.....	22	14	29	20
"	"	J. M. Keady.....	65	43	75	48
"	"	A. E. Hupp.....	44	20	52	29
"	"	A. J. Harsh.....	19	14	28	21
"	"	M. Newman.....	25	19	26	17
17	17	Wm. D. Piper.....	56	25	21	18
"	"	Henry Barchid.....	41	20	35	29
"	"	Mary Harber.....	37	29	38	25
"	"	Mary Harber.....	37	29	38	25
"	"	Daniel A. Thomas.....	40	29	41	21
"	"	Blanche Wagman.....	59	45	50	30
"	"	Mary Keady.....	41	36	40	19
"	"	Margaret Newman.....	27	16	46	34
"	"	Emily Walsh.....	71	28	48	38
"	"	Cyrus Simmons.....	48	27	56	37
"	"	Wm. Anthony.....	39	19	31	24
"	"	A. Barchid.....	34	24	32	14
"	"	Thos. Parnet.....	36	29	42	34
"	"	Chas. A. Suley.....	47	25	49	24
"	"	John P. Fisher.....	30	25	45	37
"	"	R. E. Brown.....	59	43	49	35
"	"	Frederick S. Keady.....	46	31	47	31
"	"	J. H. Brower.....	39	27	46	34
"	"	A. M. Wagman.....	46	35	56	41
"	"	E. S. Schickel.....	35	28	32	30
"	"	F. H. Heitzel.....	19	13	27	22
"	"	Ellis Keady.....	41	29	32	24
"	"	Agnes Stevens.....	41	29	32	27
"	"	D. W. Ward.....	46	31	47	29
"	"	C. W. Barchid.....	32	25	18	14
"	"	Asa Linnar.....	45	29	38	14
"	"	C. A. Ward.....	36	29	34	23
"	"	Geary S. Barchid.....	57	49	49	37
"	"	D. F. Welf.....	32	26	44	29
"	"	O. V. Maclellan.....	49	26	46	18
"	"	Wm. H. King.....	50	28	21	20

COLORED SCHOOLS.

No. of Election District.	No. of School.	TEACHERS.	FAIL TERM, 1881.		WINNER TERM, 1881.	
			Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.
1	4	J. V. Satchell.....	29	16	23	13
2	5	C. W. Tinsley.....	46	26	51	29
3	10	W. T. Williams.....	39	31	57	38
4	9	John Tinsley.....	29	16	52	22
5	6	John Tinsley.....	18	14	17	12
6	6	John Tinsley.....	17	15	16	12
10	5	John Tinsley.....	23	19	30	18
11	6	Wm. B. Hall.....	42	25	23	14
12	6	Wm. J. Nelson.....	23	17	23	15
16	7	F. V. Williams.....	50	30	65	43
17	6	George V. Hay.....	72	35	72	37
18	6	Mary Russell.....	26	20	31	20
19	5	Truelove McDaniel.....				

The following are the school district trustees for the year ending May, 1882:

Election District 1.—School District 1, J. C. Wilson, R. E. Hugg, J. McGraw; 2, J. Frees, E. Marker, E. Easterday; 3, S. J. Piper, Moses Cox, D. Coffman; 4, N. Zimmerman, Levi Porter, S. Wagoner; 5, H. Watson, George Tyler, D. B. Samons.

Election District 2.—School District 1, J. Farrow, J. Hawken, A. Schnebley; 2, J. D. Dyers, J. Hallock, G. Bassard; 3, D. Sumner, C. D. Sprecher, W. Middlekauff; 4, Peter Kauffman, L. Trone, Joseph Rowland; 5, T. Bannum, C. Brown, Eli Keye.

Election District 3.—School District 1, J. W. Story, Peter Gracy, W. S. Stover; 2, J. E. Johnson, Eli Sumner, J. Hebb; 3, P. Wingert, J. J. Hershey, C. McDaniel; 4, J. M. Staatsman, E. Baker, M. Staatsman.

Election District 4.—School District 1, S. Reitzell, J. Bain, J. T. Snyder; 2, John Woodford, Eli Heller, D. Cowton; 3, J. C. Brewer, S. Mitchell, J. Lindsay; 4, G. Sprecher, L. A. Spickler, J. A. Miller; 5, John Strite, George Ruch, M. Schnebley; 6, D. Seibert, Israel Reiff, E. McLaughlin; 7, J. P. Blair, D. Chopper, Thomas Cobbett; 8, T. Charlton, S. Davis, W. Cushman; 9, J. M. Smith, Frank Ellis, A. Snyder; 10, Israel Dorris, Henry Miles, T. Dorsey.

Election District 5.—School District 1, Dr. W. H. Perkins, S. Crown, J. W. Baxter; 2, Emory Pelton, J. O'Farrell, R. Shivers; 3, R. Murray, Henry Stine, Samuel Dignan; 4, S. Sumner, Harvey Taylor, Alfred Watter; 5, J. Sheppard, John Hendin, C. Harvey; 6, H. Spicer, J. McAvoy, Joseph Exline; 7, T. E. Norris, Charles Norris, M. Yorker; 8, William Poole, D. Mann, Nathan Hartley; 9, N. Proctor, L. Robinson, John Thomas.

Election District 6.—School District 1, Dr. H. B. Wilson, J. L. Nicodemus, M. Bomberger; 2, D. O. Hammond, D. Foltz, D. F. Stauffer; 3, E. Miller, D. Poffenberger, R. Munford; 4, J. W. Smith, H. St. Clair, J. P. Summers; 5, B. F. Brinham, G. Wallick, W. Fahrney; 6, J. Gayler, D. Stull, Benjamin Feltz; 7, Lloyd Ridger, J. Shorter, Guy Butler.

Election District 7.—School District 1, H. Lyday, A. C. Hildebrand, J. D. Shagelhaupf; 2, D. W. Blessing, J. Wezley, J. Lattie; 3, S. Smith, John Grey, Daniel Burns; 4, J. M. Brown, Josiah Taggart, J. Brown.

Election District 8.—School District 1, G. H. Brown, J. H. West, W. D. Kelley; 2, postponed; 3, J. H. Poffenberger, J. H. Mullendore, D. J. Holmes; 4, George Shiffler, D. D.

Keely, J. G. Hines; 5, J. Stine, G. G. Brane, John Siffer; 6, D. Baker, Henry C. Holmes, D. Glass.

Election District 9.—School District 1, S. Strite, Upton Bell, Solomon Hartle; 2, J. Trovinger, W. Crum, D. Sheeler; 3, Peter Smith, Isaac Jacobs, Isaac Heaks; 4, Abiana Strite, Joseph Strite, S. Martin; 5, J. M. Bell, Benjamin Newcomer, U. Clopper; 6, D. W. Durburrow, H. Martin, J. Fahrney; 7, Abram Shank, Joseph Shank, D. G. Krouse; 8, D. Shamaker, P. K. Harter, W. M. Lantz.

Election District 10.—School District 1, V. Newcomer, R. Cushman, Isaac Hanna; 2, J. Keely, William South, Peter Kesselring; 3, Abiana Hamburg, J. Young, J. Huffer; 4, D. Doub, J. W. Murdock, D. Harshman; 5, Levi Grant, William Bell.

Election District 11.—School District 1, Warren Garrett, W. McDuell, C. W. Fry; 2, J. H. Elgin, G. E. Stonebraker, C. Virtz; 3, P. Higgins, C. Cole, John McConnick; 4, John Heskett, William Thompson, D. Reed; 5, James Ingram, M. T. Holmes, John Best; 6, R. Anderson, H. Duckett, R. Edemey.

Election District 12.—School District 1, T. J. Warfield, S. Reichard, C. Barr; 2, D. Wolf, N. Mamma, Jacob Leatherman; 3, T. Woodford, George Eakle, E. Davis; 4, Simon Coffman, John Petre, E. Yountee; 5, A. Hightberger, J. Fahrney, A. Hammond; 6, R. Oldwine, E. Whiting, W. Wade.

Election District 13.—School District 1, L. R. Schnebley, F. T. Spickler, Joseph Herschberger; 2, J. Keller, J. McDonald, J. Euchaum; 3, H. Struck, S. Wolnberger, S. Cearless; 4, J. Maugans, S. Weaver, H. St. Clair; 5, John Strite, Henry Strite, S. Foltz; 6, J. F. Neibert, G. W. Hamilton, Frank P. Spickler; 7, J. Sumner, J. Emmert, E. Clarkson; 8, D. Aukney, G. W. Kretzer, D. Carl.

Election District 14.—School District 1, L. Barkdall, J. Reesher, L. Teesinger; 2, J. L. Newcomer, J. Martin, Jr., J. W. Cable; 3, E. J. Wade, John Gladhill, Henry Crider; 4, A. Shroesley, J. Rhinehart, H. Soeks; 5, T. B. Coyle, H. V. Schulz, H. M. Stoughton.

Election District 15.—School District 1, T. H. Moore, J. H. Martin, Dennis Cain; 2, J. Hock, J. McCormick, S. Webber; 3, J. Cameron, L. Eichelberger, D. Dick; 4, A. Ditto, D. G. Holland, H. Starlinger; 5, S. Penner, A. J. McAllister, J. Sporendler; 6, L. Shank, William S. Cook, S. Lanchbaum; 7, J. D. Tice, M. Whitson, David Myers; 8, A. Flory, John Kuhn, J. B. Martin; 9, G. Eichelberger, G. W. Bowers, William Gehr, Jr.; 10, P. S. Zamaarian, S. Beckley, W. Ernst.

Election District 16.—School District 1, James Huffer, William C. Gray, J. L. Harp; 2, Benjamin Doyle, William Funk, Leonard Detwou; 3, H. Funk, J. Faulders, E. Stover; 4, J. M. Newcomer, J. Funk, M. Witmer; 5, G. Adams, J. Middlekauff, T. Kaylor; 6, G. Lantini, J. R. Adams, George Orlick; 7, T. Williams, James Sewell, H. Williams.

Election District 17.—School District 1, M. L. Byers, J. L. Bickle, J. I. Bitner; 2, H. C. Jones, Joseph Tinsley, J. Snyder; 3, J. Choe, D. Downin, Abram Martin; 4, G. Cressler, J. Escheleman, D. Martin; 5, J. Wallick, A. C. Miller, D. Bissetter; 6, William Russell, T. J. Hopkins, J. F. Wagoner.

Election District 18.—School District 1, J. Hunk, John Oster, Silas Alsop; 2, John H. Harp, L. D. Bate, D. Spessard; 3, G. L. Hurlough, D. Stover, D. P. Spessard; 4, Jacob Stauber, J. H. Michaels, D. Snyder; 5, J. R. Rausman, S. Baehel, William Bohrer.

Election District 19.—School District 1, J. Thomas, G. W. Smavely, L. Poffenberger; 2, F. T. Haggen, W. C. Smavely,

J. L. Clopper, 3, G. Line, C. Saxely, C. M. Poffenberger;
4. A. C. Huffer, N. G. Thomas, S. Thomas; 5, G. Fisher,
Henry Kents, William Sumner.

Ward District 20.—School District 1, S. Louz, B. Hoffman,
L. O. Downs; 2, J. Cromer, Ezra Nally, A. Middlekauff;
3, W. Hagerman, E. Jacobs, J. Cunningham; 4, T. Downin,
William Barnhart, R. Harleghe.

The educational statistics of the county for 1880
were:

136 elementary schools, 12 schools for colored children, 129
school buildings of which 1 has more than one study-room;
5022 seats provided: total seating capacity of schools, 10,689;
138 schools reported in good condition, 21 reported in bad con-
dition; 122 male teachers, 44 female ditto; total, 166; 9 male
colored teachers, 4 female colored ditto; total, 13; whole num-
ber of teachers, white and colored, 179; of whom 73 were edu-
cated at high schools or academies, 16 were educated at normal
schools, 25 at colleges or universities, and 65 held certificates
other than the preceding. The average of teachers' salaries per
month was \$33.14; average number of months employed, 7.10.

The county commissioners fixed the rate of taxation
for 1881 at 83 cents on \$100 for county tax, which,
added to the State tax of 18½ cents, makes an aggre-
gate taxation of 101½ cents on the \$100, which rate
of taxation produces \$148,570.25.

The following are the several appropriations:

Condemnations, etc.	\$1,129.14
Constables	911.85
Printing	1,196.37
Collector	2,450.00
Court-house and jail	1,394.23
Coffins and graves	180.75
Magistrates	850.18
Registers and Orphans' Court	1,542.65
Sheriff's office	3,191.60
Commissioner's office	1,875.60
Bellevue	8,757.42
Attorneys	2,304.68
Clock of court	1,662.76
Court-house and school bonds and interest	12,384.00
Fire department	266.64
McCausland debt	210.00
Interest R. R. and bounty bonds	31,422.00
Jurors and State witnesses	8,000.00
Roads	9,000.00
Bridges	2,990.00
Fox-feeding	19.50
Miscellaneous	512.30
Judges and clerks of election	802.00
Inquisitions	296.14
Pensioners	5,691.00
Schools	31,000.00
Registers	1,020.90

\$138,411.11

148,570.25

Amount of levy.....

Surplus..... \$16,159.14

The rate of assessment on the \$100 is as follows:

For county purposes	27½ cts.
Court-house and school bonds and interest	7 "
Court expenses	41 "
Bellevue Asylum	5 "
R. R. and bounty interest	19½ "
Schools	19½ "
	83 "
State tax	18½ "
	101½ "

The levy includes enough to pay off \$9600 of court-house and school bonds.

The taxable basis has been increased over half a million of dollars by the new assessment of the railroads. The whole basis for 1881 was about \$17,900,000, against \$17,375,000 for 1880. The assessment of the Washington County Railroad, 24½ miles, has been increased from \$75,225 to \$276,750. The Western Maryland road has been raised from \$80,250 to \$277,000. This includes \$8000 for the portion of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley road lying in this county. The Cumberland Valley road has been increased from \$50,879 to \$134,000, and the Shenandoah Valley road has been assessed at \$69,000.

The schools get \$2810 more for 1881 than 1880, which increases the rate 1½ cents on \$100. The almshouse rate and rate for bonds is decreased, offsetting the increase for the schools, which makes the rate the same as for 1880, although, on account of the increase in the basis, the amount produced is increased \$4100.

The bonded indebtedness of the county in 1880 was \$693,475, and its floating debt was \$5450, making the gross debt \$698,925. The net debt per capita was \$18.13.

Early History.—The county was established by an act of the Provincial Convention, passed on Friday, Sept. 6, 1776. Previous to that time, from the organization of Frederick County in 1748, it had been a portion of that county. The first mention we have of a separate representation of that portion of Frederick now called Washington County in the legislative proceedings of the province was on July 26, 1775, when the Provincial Convention, sitting at Annapolis, enacted the following:

"That for the ease and convenience of the people of Frederick County there be three different places of election; that the said county be divided into three districts, to wit: upper, middle, and lower; the upper district (now Washington County) to be divided by the South Mountain, and the lines of the county westward of the South Mountain; the middle district to be bounded from the mouth of Monocacy with Potomac to the South Mountain, with that mountain to the temporary line, with the lines of the county to the head-waters of Patuxent, and with the lines of the lower district to Potomac; the lower district to be bounded with Potomac to the mouth of Monocacy, then with Monocacy to the mouth of Bennett's Creek, and with the creek to the head-waters of the Patuxent; that there be elected in the lower district one delegate, two persons to act as a committee of correspondence, and sixteen as a committee of observation; that in each of the other districts there be elected two delegates and eighteen persons to act as a committee of observation; and that three persons be elected in the middle district to act as a committee of correspondence; that the elections for the upper district be held at Elizabethtown (now Hagerstown), those for the said districts at Fredericktown, and those for the lower district at Hagers-

ford's; and that no person residing or voting in one shall be admitted to vote in either of the other districts."

The convention proceedings further show that on Monday, Dec. 18, 1775, William Baird, a member for the upper district of Frederick (now Washington County), appeared and took his seat in the convention. On Jan. 6, 1776, the convention elected the following officers for the militia in the upper district of Frederick County:

"First Battalion.—Mr. John Stull, colonel; Mr. Andrew Kench, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Henry Shyrock, first major; Mr. George Woltz, second major; Mr. Elie Williams, quartermaster. *Second Battalion.*—Mr. Samuel Beall, colonel; Mr. Joseph Smith, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Richard Davis, first major; Mr. Charles Swearingen, second major; Mr. James Chapline, quartermaster."

On Friday, May 24, 1776, the convention again met, with all the members present, "as on yesterday," except Mr. Runsey, Mr. Baird, Mr. Handy, and Mr. Stull, and transacted the following business:

"On hearing Mr. Daniel Hughes as to the execution of the contract made by Samuel Hughes, on the behalf of himself and the said Daniel Hughes, for the casting and furnishing cannon for the public,

"Resolved, That the inquiry be made what is the standing proof of cannon contracted for on account of the continent, and that the same proof be had of the cannon to be furnished by the said Hughes on their contract.

"Resolved, That notwithstanding the said Hughes have not furnished the public with cannon within the time they contracted to do the same, that on their pursuing the work with diligence the council of safety for the time being take the whole number contracted for on the account and for the use of the public."

On Monday, July 1, 1776, the convention met and passed the following:

"Resolved, That for the encouragement of Daniel and Samuel Hughes to prosecute their cannon-foundry with spirit and diligence, the council of safety be empowered, on their application, to lend and advance to them any sum not exceeding two thousand pounds common money out of the public treasury, they giving bond with good security to interest, and apply the same in prosecuting the said cannon-foundry, and repaying the same into the public treasury by the 10th day of April next."

The Hugheses were residents of Washington County, and were among the earliest organizers of the new county.

At a convention of delegates chosen by the several counties and districts, and by the city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore, of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on Aug. 14, 1776, there were present as delegates from the upper district of Frederick (now Washington County) Samuel Beall, John Stull, and Henry Schnebly.

On Thursday, Aug. 15, 1776, the convention again met, and the Committee on Elections reported

"That by the return for the upper district of Frederick County (now Washington County), Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull, and Henry Schnebly, Esqrs., were duly elected delegates to represent that district in the convention."

As originally constituted, Frederick County was a vast and sparsely settled tract, and the people living west of the South Mountain were put to great inconvenience in traveling to and from Frederick, the county-seat. Consequently, in response to their petition, the Provincial Convention, at a session held at Annapolis on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1776, granted leave for the introduction of an ordinance for the division of Frederick County. Later, on the same day, Mr. Wootton brought in and delivered to the president of the convention (Matthew Tilghman) an ordinance for the division of Frederick County into three distinct and separate counties, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On Friday, Sept. 6, 1776, the ordinance for the division of Frederick County was read the second time, and, on motion, the question was put, "That the consideration thereof be postponed till the next session of convention? Carried in the negative." Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Barnes, Semmes, Parnham, Fitzhugh, J. Mackall, Bowie, Hall, Spigg, Marbury, Hammond, Pace, Wootton, Bayly, Williams, Sheredine, Edelen, Beall, Hughes, Stull, Schnebly, Ridgely, Deye, Stevenson, J. Smith, H. Wilson, Love, Archer, Brevard, T. Ringgold, and Johnson; those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Hoot, Dent, Carroll, W. Ringgold, Earle, T. Smythe, Goldsborough, Murray, Gas Scott, J. Wilson, Fischer, Schiwer, Bond, Ewing, T. Wright, S. Wright, Edmundson, Gibson, George Scott, Lowes, Mason, and Chaille. The convention then proceeded to take the same into consideration, which was agreed to. The bill, so far as it relates to Washington County, is as follows:

"*Whereas,* It appears to this convention that the erecting two new counties out of Frederick County will conduce greatly to the ease and convenience of the people thereof;

"Resolved, That after the first day of October next such part of the said county of Frederick as is contained within the bounds and limits following, to wit: beginning at the place where the temporary line crosses the South Mountain, and running thence by a line on the ridge of the said mountain to the river Potomac, and thence with the line of the said county so as to include all the lands to the westward of the line running on the ridge of the South Mountain, as aforesaid, to the beginning, shall be and is hereby erected into a new county by the name of Washington County.¹

"Resolved, That the inhabitants of the said counties of Washington and Montgomery shall have, hold, and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of any county in this State.

¹ The second resolution describes the boundaries of the new county of Montgomery. See history of that county.

Resolved, That Messrs. Joseph Sprigg, Joseph Smith, John James, Andrew Rench, Daniel Haggle, William Yates, and Conrad Hogue shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners for Washington County; and they, or the major part of them, shall be and are hereby authorized and required to buy and purchase in fee a quantity of land not exceeding four acres, at or adjoining such place as a majority of voters within the limits of the said county, qualified as this convention, shall hereafter direct, the election to be held at the place heretofore appointed for the choosing of delegates in this convention (the said commissioners giving ten days' notice of the place and time of voting), for the purpose of building thereon a court-house and prison for the said county; and shall cause the said land to be laid out by the surveyor of Frederick County with good and sufficient boundaries, and a certificate thereof to be returned and recorded in the records of the said county; and the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall draw their order on the sheriff of Washington County to pay such sum as shall be agreed upon for the said land, and the sheriff is hereby directed and required to pay the said order out of the money hereafter mentioned, to be collected by him for that purpose; and such payment for the land shall invest the justices of Washington County and their successors with an estate in fee-simple therein, for the use of the said county forever; and if the said commissioners, or the major part of them, and the owner of the said land shall differ about the value of the said land, in such case the commissioners, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to order the sheriff of Washington County to summon twelve freeholders upon the said land, who shall be empowered and sworn as a jury to inquire the value of the said land; and the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall draw their order on the sheriff of Washington County to pay the said valuation; and the said sheriff is hereby directed to pay the said order out of the money hereafter mentioned to be by him collected for that purpose; and upon his payment of the said order the fee-simple in the said land shall be invested, as aforesaid, in the justices of Washington County and their successors for the use of the said county forever.

Resolved, That the justices of Washington and Montgomery Counties, or the major part of them, respectively be and they are hereby authorized to contract and agree for a convenient place in each of the said counties to hold the courts for the said counties, and to contract and agree for a convenient place in each of the said counties for their books, papers, and other records, and also for a fit building for the custody of the prisoners; and the said courts shall be held and records kept at such places respectively until the court-house and prison for the said counties respectively shall be erected and built; and the charge and expense of such places shall be defrayed by the said counties respectively, and assessed with the public and county levy.

Resolved, That the justices of the said counties respectively shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of the said counties respectively, with the public and county levy, as much money as will pay for the purchase on valuation of the land aforesaid, together with the sheriff's salary of such per centum as may be hereafter allowed for collection of the same, which said sum shall be collected by the sheriffs of the said counties respectively from the inhabitants of the said counties respectively, in the same manner as other public and county levies may be by law hereafter collected; and the said money, when collected, shall be paid by the sheriff to such person or persons as the commissioners aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall order and direct.

Resolved, That the justices of Washington County shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy, by three equal assessments, in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, with their public and county levy, any sum not exceeding thirteen hundred pounds common money in and upon the inhabitants of Washington County, together with the sheriff's salary, of such a per centum as may be hereafter allowed for collection of the same; which said sum, so to be assessed and levied, shall be collected by the sheriff of Washington County from the inhabitants thereof, in the same manner as other public and county levies shall be hereafter by law collected, and the said money, when collected, shall be paid by the said sheriff to the commissioners of Washington County aforesaid, and shall be by them applied towards building the court-house and prison in the said county.

Resolved, That the commissioners of the said counties respectively, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to contract and agree for the building of the said court-house and prison on the land to be purchased as aforesaid.

Resolved, That all causes, pleas, process, and pleadings which now are or shall be depending in Frederick County Court before the first day of December next shall and may be prosecuted as effectually as they might have been had these resolves never been made; and in case any deeds or conveyances of land in Washington County or Montgomery County have been, or shall be before the division aforesaid, acknowledged according to law in Frederick County, the enrollment and recording thereof within the time limited by law, either in the County Court of Frederick County or in the County Court of Washington or Montgomery County, shall be good and available, the division aforesaid notwithstanding.

Resolved, That executions or other legal process upon all judgments had and obtained, or to be had and obtained on actions already commenced, or to be commenced before the first day of December next, in Frederick County Court, against any inhabitant of Washington or Montgomery County, had and enforced in the same manner as if these resolves had not been made; which said writs shall be directed to the sheriff of the said counties respectively, and the said sheriffs are hereby authorized and directed to serve and return the same to Frederick County Court with the body or bodies of the person or persons, if taken, against whom such writ or writs shall issue for that purpose; and during the attendance of the sheriff of Washington or Montgomery County at Frederick County Court he shall have a power to confine in Frederick County jail, if he shall think it necessary, such persons as he shall have in execution; but after his attendance shall be dispensed with by the said court, he shall then, in a reasonable time, remove such persons as he shall have in execution to his county jail, there to be kept till legally discharged.

That the public and county levy now assessed or levied, or to be levied and assessed by the justices of Frederick County Court, at their Levy Court for the present year, shall and may be collected and received by the sheriff of Frederick County, as well of the inhabitants of Frederick as of Washington and Montgomery Counties aforesaid, and collected, accounted for, and applied in such manner as the said public and county levy would have been collected, accounted for, and applied had these resolves never been made.

Resolved, That the County Court of Washington County shall begin and be held yearly on the fourth Tuesdays of those months in which other County Courts are held, and shall have equal power and jurisdiction with any County Court in this State."

The new county was named Washington, in honor of Gen. Washington, then conspicuous before the country as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces. The men who passed the ordinance creating it were the sturdy patriots who drafted the Declaration of Rights and adopted the first constitution of Maryland.

On the 11th of September, 1776, on motion of Mr. Hughes, it was

Resolved, That the qualification of voters in Washington County for the purpose of fixing on the most convenient place for a court-house and prison in said county be the same as of voters for representatives in this convention." A few days later it was resolved that the elections for Washington County be held at Hagerstown, and that "Joseph Smith, Noah Hart, and Elie Williams, Esquires, or any two of them, be judges of and hold the elections for Washington County."

The people residing west of Sidling Hill, however, were dissatisfied with the provisions of the resolution, —*i. e.*, naming Hagerstown as the place for holding the election,—and in consequence they immediately petitioned the convention to establish a voting precinct in the western part of the county. On Monday, Oct. 21, 1776, the following action was taken by the convention:

"On reading and considering the petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington County, setting forth that by a late resolve of convention the election for fixing the place for the court-house of Washington County was to be held at Hagerstown, which would be so distant from many of the inhabitants of the said county that it would be very inconvenient for them to attend, and praying that the election might be held for one or more days at Skipton or Offtown, thereupon the question was put, That for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of the upper part of Washington County the election for fixing the place for the court-house of the said county shall be held two days at Skipton, beginning on the sixth day of November next, and that Andrew Bruce, Leunel Barrett, and Thomas Warren, or any two of them, be judges of the said election, and give due notice to the inhabitants of the said county; and that the judges appointed to hold the election at Hagerstown and those appointed to hold the election at Skipton meet together as soon as conveniently may be at Hagerstown, and there examine the said polls and declare the said election according as the majority of voters may appear to be on both the said polls? Resolved in the affirmative."¹

On Thursday, Nov. 7, 1776, on motion of Mr. Johnson, the convention

Resolved, That all justices of the peace and other officers who were such of Frederick County shall continue and may exercise the same power and authority as if the resolutions of this convention for dividing Frederick County into three counties had not passed; and the justices of the County Court of Frederick, to be held in the month of November in this present year, or by adjournment, shall have cognizance of, and may proceed to hear and determine, all causes, matters, and things, criminal and civil, although the same have arisen or shall arise

in Washington or Montgomery County, in the same manner and as fully as the same court might or could have done if the said resolutions had never been made; and the justices aforesaid may appoint constables and overseers of the highways, as well in the said counties of Washington and Montgomery as in Frederick County.

"That the County Court for each of the said counties of Washington and Montgomery shall be first held, as for separate and distinct counties, in the month of March next, and where any defendant against whom any original writ or process shall, after the first day of December next, issue resides in Washington or Montgomery County, the writ or process shall issue out of Frederick County Court, directed to the sheriff of the county where the defendant resides, if such county shall then have a sheriff qualified to act in the county separately, and if not, to the sheriff of Frederick County, and shall be returnable and returned to the next March court to be held for the county where the defendant resides.

"That the justices of Frederick County Court aforesaid may, at their November court aforesaid, assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of Washington and Montgomery Counties, separately and respectively, such money or tobacco as the justices of the same counties might respectively have assessed at their November courts in this year had the same been held."

In 1789 a new county, Allegany, was formed out of Washington County, which had become sufficiently populous even at that early day to make the division a matter of necessity. Joseph Scott, the geographer, writing about 1807, says that Washington

"is a rich, fertile county, forty nine miles long and twenty-seven broad, but at Hancock, on the Potomac, not more than two. It contains 317,126 acres. It is divided into the following hundreds, viz.: Upper Anti-Etaw, Lower Anti-Etaw, Elizabeth, Marsh Manor, Sharpsburg, Salisbury, Conococheague, First (Fort?), Frederick, and Linton. Washington County lies principally between the North and South Mountains, and includes the fertile and well cultivated valley extending on each side of Conococheague Creek. The lands are esteemed equal if not superior in fertility to any in the State. All that part of the county northwest of the South Mountain, extending in breadth about twenty miles to the Pennsylvania line, is chiefly limestone land, interspersed with some clay land. That part of the county between the North Mountain and Allegany County is hilly and mountainous, and mostly slate and stony land, except the bottoms on the Potomac and the tributary streams which fall into that river. Many of these bottoms are exceedingly fertile in all kinds of productions peculiar to the climate. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, with a great variety of vegetables, are chiefly cultivated by the farmers. Large quantities of flour are manufactured, particularly on the Anti-Etaw, and transported to Baltimore. In some seasons considerable quantities are sent down the Potomac to Georgetown and Alexandria. Large quantities of whiskey are distilled laterally and sent to the different exports. It contains mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which three furnaces and three forges have been erected, which manufacture pig, hollow-ware, bar-iron, etc. There are about fifty grist-mills in the county, several saw-mills, fulling, hemp, and oil-mills. The water of the Anti-Etaw turns fourteen mills. It is the largest and most constant stream in the county, and where the largest quantity of flour are manufactured. There are very few quarries of any other kind of stone than those of limestone, which are very abundant. It is the stone almost entirely used in building. In the North

¹ All of the members present voted in the affirmative, except Messrs. Stull and Beall, who voted No.

Mountain are quarries of freestone, but so hard that they are not used for any purpose, nor has any quarry been opened. In the South Mountain is a remarkable cave."

The Valley of the Antietam, or Hagerstown Valley, as it is sometimes called, is remarkable for its fertility, and the wheat grown here is of the finest quality, and is manufactured into superior brands of flour. The valley was the scene of the military operations during the war which culminated in the great battle of Antietam. The county is penetrated by the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, the Cumberland Valley, and the Shenandoah Valley Railroads, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends along its entire southern and southwestern boundary. It is thus abundantly supplied with transportation facilities. The county roads are numerous and excellent, and the general condition of the county is that of a high degree of prosperity. The principal products are wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wool, rye, live stock, butter, and honey.

Lying at the foot of the Alleghenies, Washington County has a pure, healthful, invigorating atmosphere, an industrious and numerous population of the most progressive American type, unusual facilities for manufactures, a fine soil, and, in fact, all the advantages necessary to enable it to maintain its position as one of the leading agricultural communities of the United States.

A spur of the Blue Ridge, named Elk Mountain, extends through the southeastern part of the county, between which and the South Mountain on the east is included a very charming and beautiful valley, whose qualities are but faintly expressed in the name of Pleasant Valley. Looking westward from Hagerstown, the eye, after wandering over some twenty miles of hill and dale, rests upon the bold crest of the old North Mountain, and still farther beyond that other spurs of the Alleghenies. These mountains of Washington County do not need "distance" to "lend enchantment to the view," but afford, whether far or near, the most beautiful and picturesque scenery, and at the same time yield large returns for the skillful cultivation bestowed on them to their very summits. The surface of the remainder of the county is rolling, and in many instances very charming to the eye. The soils are very fertile, being for the most part of the very best quality of clay and limestone lands, with occasional varieties of shaly soil, all susceptible of high and easy improvement. Agriculture is conducted in a scientific manner; the implements in use are of the very best, and as a result unusually large crops are produced. Live-stock has been improved with the best foreign breeds, and the care, skill, and

attention bestowed on this branch of husbandry, has met with most gratifying rewards. The abundance of clover and the other cultivated grasses affords a large supply of dairy products. Quarries of excellent limestone, suitable for the manufacture of lime and for building purposes, are numerous in various parts of the county, and some also of the kind used for making hydraulic cement. Good iron ore exists in considerable quantities, and superior brick clay is found in almost every locality. This region has long been famous for the distillation of whisky, the excellence of which has been attested by good judges in every section of the country. The best fertilizers, paper, and iron are manufactured to a very large extent.

The Potomac River, the Antietam and Conococheague Creeks, and their tributaries afford fine water-power privileges in almost every neighborhood. These, since the first settlement of the county, have been utilized to a large extent, and their surplus waters have turned the wheels of many flour, grist, paper, and saw-mills, and various other manufactories.

The original settlers of Washington County were composed principally of Germans, English, Scotch, Swiss, and French, the latter from the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is impossible to state exactly when and where the first settlement within the present boundaries of Washington County was made, but from the fact that the Lords Proprietary caused surveys to be made, and began granting lands (situated on the west side of the Blue Ridge or South Mountain, in Prince George's County) to individuals as early as 1732, it is safe to assume that a number of families were established in the present county of Washington as early as 1735, and that from about 1740 onward their numbers rapidly increased. They were Germans chiefly, the friends and relations of those who were then clearing away the forests of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, and the lower counties of Pennsylvania.

A few families among the early settlers, however, usually of English origin, and the proprietors of "manors," or large tracts of land, lived in lordly style, and dispensed a generous hospitality. But the hardy pioneers who settled the country were a simple, industrious people, who ate out of wooden trenchers and platters, sat upon three-legged stools or wooden blocks upon a dirt floor, used bear's grease for lard and butter, and cut up their food with the same sheath-knife which they used in dressing the deer killed by their rifles. Westward of the Conococheague the country was in possession of the savages, with a few isolated exceptions, for a number of years, and not until the close of the French and Indian war

[illegible]

² This lot lay in front of a hotel I wrote of standing on the side of a hill within fifty yards of the so-called Hager's dwelling-house," which shows that he was a resident in 1792.

The Resurvey on post of		
Park's Hall	Andrew Gwynne.....	July 2, 1701..... 50
Snowden's Friendship	George Noote.....	May 24, 1702..... 84

Name of Lot.	To Whom Granted.	Date.	Acres.
Cheney's Neck.....	Charles Cheney.....	Sept. 29, 1754.....	52
Severe's Delight.....	Charles Severe.....	July 11, 1754.....	260
Additions to Jack's Bottom, Dr. David Ross.....		Sept. 29, 1754.....	303
Keep Tieside.....	John Sampson.....	Sept. 29, 1754.....	162
Smith's Hills.....	James Smith.....	April 17, 1755.....	208
Funk's Run.....	Michael Funk.....	Feb. 15, 1755.....	50
Shedrick's Left.....	John Shedrick.....	Feb. 15, 1755.....	25
Nancy's Fancy.....	Joseph Prigmore.....	March 13, 1761.....	341
Dreese's Chance.....	John Dreese.....	Dec. 24, 1755.....	20
The Shaw Spring.....	James Spencer.....	Sept. 4, 1756.....	130
The Reserve on the Shaw Spring.....	John Stoll.....	Oct. 3, 1755.....	510
Regent's Harb.....	William Stroger.....	Aug. 16, 1754.....	110
Duckett's Misfortune.....	Richard Duckett.....	March 19, 1744.....	200
Mill Place.....	William Yates.....	Dec. 14, 1754.....	50
Chance.....	Dr. Henry Seton.....	March 16, 1755.....	112
".....	Henry Seton.....	June 16, 1755.....	42
Long Look'd For.....	John Percy.....	Nov. 2, 1754.....	1-0
Common's Land.....	Colinse Branson.....	Feb. 28, 1744.....	66
Berlin's Delight.....	Thomas Hanson.....	Oct. 24, 1750.....	150
Conduway's Luck.....	James Dubois.....	Aug. 24, 1755.....	100
Boyle's Meadow.....	Charles Boyle.....	Jan. 11, 1748.....	160
Boston.....	David Ross, Richard Ross, and Samuel Boali, Jr.....	July 25, 1759.....	803
Jelmon's Left.....	Thomas Jelmon.....	Aug. 17, 1754.....	1-0
Torkey Hill.....	Michael Mills.....	April 16, 1754.....	87
Shie Thomas.....	David Thomas.....	June 16, 1755.....	770
Strife.....	William Compton.....	July 29, 1755.....	130
Beckler's Hall.....	Thomas Miller.....	April 17, 1755.....	1-0
Shaw's Left.....	John Shaw.....	April 17, 1755.....	1-0
The Ash Swamp.....	John George Arnold.....	Jan. 16, 1759.....	150
Pleasant Bottom.....	William Boyle.....	Nov. 12, 1759.....	100

Indian Antiquities.—The antiquities of the county are very interesting. In the vicinity of Sharpsburg there are mounds and earthworks, some of which have been destroyed, and others of which having been excavated were found to contain numerous interesting archaeological specimens. Tradition says that a most bloody affair occurred on the Antietam Creek near its mouth (which is distant three miles south of Sharpsburg) more than a century ago, between those hostile and warlike tribes, the Catawbas and Delawares, who, it is said, were engaged in a strife when this section of the country was first known, and so continued for a long period subsequent. This event occurred some time between the years 1730 and 1736. The evidences of this conflict are still apparent in the skeletons which from time to time are exhumed.

On the farms of the heirs of William Hebb, distant two miles west of Sharpsburg, and near the Potomac River, vast quantities of arrow-heads, pestles, skinning-knives, and tomahawks of superior workmanship have been found.

On the farm of Lafayette Miller, about a mile and a half from Sharpsburg, and adjoining the lands of the last-mentioned farm, an abundance of stone implements have been brought to light. These implements were found in the fields, and were particularly numerous on the hills. Some curiously-wrought stones, varying from three to six inches in diameter, and about two inches in thickness, have been found from time to time on this farm. They are perfectly flat on both sides, and polished. A short distance from this farm, and bordering on the Potomac River, is the farm of Samuel Beeler, where two small stone mounds

have been discovered, one of them at twelve feet in length and six in width. They were composed of small stones. One had been opened years ago, the other was excavated recently. After working for several hours in throwing off the loose stones, a passage was found ingeniously constructed beneath it, the bottom was laid with flat stone, the sides and roof composed of the same set up in a slanting position, and the covering was of large flat stone, built in the form of a comb-roof of a house. In this mound were found the remains of a skeleton, some broken pieces of pottery, and the part of a stone knife.

On the farm of the heirs of the late Jacob Miller, two miles south of Sharpsburg, on a high bluff overlooking on the Potomac River, are two extensive mounds, which had been partly explored some twenty years ago, but on a more recent examination were found to contain bones, pottery, flints, etc. The mounds were about twelve feet long, six feet high, and were composed entirely of stone. The bones were so much decayed that they crumbled in fragments on being handled. A few years ago a skeleton was found near this mound buried in a perpendicular position. At the head was a small vessel of pottery, holding about a quart, which fell to pieces on being handled.

About a mile and a half from this point, on the farm of William Blackford, several articles of pottery have been unearthed. Traces of some earth mounds still exist, and beautifully-finished arrow-heads are still to be found.

On the lands of James Marker, three miles south-east of Sharpsburg, is a cave, which tradition says was used both as a dwelling and a burial place. The cave is about twenty feet in diameter, and about five feet in height, and contains two rooms. The outer room has been partially explored. The opening to the inner room is so small that it would be difficult access. In digging in this cave a year or two ago, a quantity of ashes and burnt bones were found, beneath large flat stones. There were also beads, ornaments, arrow-heads, and flints, and a pipe of exquisite workmanship. On a bluff of land opposite the Antietam Furnace building, on the left-hand side of the creek, is a small stone mound. While the workmen were putting up a fence, which came diagonally over the mound, they found a skeleton apparently in a good state of preservation. In Cedar Grove, near Rohrer'sville, are several small earthen mounds, where it is said are the burial places of the aborigines. On every farm within a radius of three miles of Sharpsburg are to be found numerous specimens of implements of war very ingeniously made.

¹ Originally surveyed for Dr. George Stewart, Dec. 27, 1759.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was being constructed, tomahawks, arrow-heads, and ornaments were found in its bed. On the canal, near a place called Mercerville, is an old burial-ground, containing about an acre, which no doubt belonged to the Indians. On this spot are found pottery, bones, ornaments, and stems of pipes, etc. About two feet below the surface the bodies were buried. Ashes and burnt bones were found in the graves.

At the coke-yard at the Antietam Furnace, bordering on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, three miles south of Sharpsburg, is an Indian burial-ground. At this point, tradition informs us, a fierce battle was fought between the Catawbis and Delawares, which resulted in the destruction of the Delawares.

At Reynolds' Dam, on the Potomac River, Maryland side, one mile south of Shepherdstown, W. Va., an abundance of fragments of pottery have been found from time to time, which plainly indicates that this point was the site of an ancient aboriginal pottery. At Eakles' Mills, one mile south of Keedysville, at what is known as the limestone quarries, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some singular indentations are to be seen in the rocks, and no doubt were the work of the Indians. They are of the shape of a basin, varying from the size of a basin to that of a tea-cup. These might have been used for pounding hominy, mixing paint, etc., as several pestles were found near these rocks. In quarrying the workmen came upon several caves and fissures in the rocks, which led a considerable distance under the hill, and which, no doubt, were used by the aborigines. In a few of the rocks were impressions like footprints, and also singular characters like letters or hieroglyphics. In various other portions of the county are similar memorials of the original occupants of the soil.

member of the upper district of Frederick County, appeared and took his seat in the House." About this time Charles and Thomas Beatty were prominent among the patriots of Frederick County, and their names are mentioned on several different occasions in the proceedings of the convention. On the 14th of August in the following year the convention again assembled at Annapolis, and among its members were Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull, and Henry Schnebly, as delegates from the upper district of Frederick. On the 6th of September the new county of Washington was formed by act of the convention, and since that date the following is a list of citizens of the county who have either been elected or appointed to office:

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Wm. T. Hamilton, elected 1879.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

William T. Hamilton, term of service, 1869 to 1875.

CONGRESSMEN.

Thomas Sprigg, 1793-96; Daniel Heister, 1800-4; Roger Nelson, 1805; Samuel Ringgold, 1810, 1812, 1816, 1818; John Thomson Mason, 1819, J. Dixon Roman, 1846; William T. Hamilton, 1848-51.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Samuel Hughes, 1793; Martin Kershner, 1801; Friby Tilghman, 1805; Nathaniel Rochester, 1809; Daniel Reutch, 1812; John Buchanan, 1817; William Gabby, 1821; William Fitzhugh, Jr., 1829; William Price, 1833, 1835, 1845; J. D. Roman, 1849; R. H. Alvey, 1853; J. D. Roman, 1857; Isaac Nesbit, 1855; J. Thomson Mason, 1869.

STATE SENATORS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1781-83, Samuel Hughes, May 9th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Carroll, barrister; 1786-90, Samuel Hughes, December 23, in place of Thomas Johnson, who did not accept; 1801-6, Samuel Ringgold; 1806, John Thomson Mason; 1811-11, Moses Tabbs; 1816-18, William T. Mason; 1821-24, William Price; 1836, William Price; 1838, Robert Wason; 1839-43, John Newcomer; 1846-50, William B. Clark; 1852-55, George French; 1854-57, George Schley; 1858-61, John G. Stone; 1862-64, Lewis T. Fiery; 1865-67, Elias Davis; 1868-70, James H. Grove; 1872-74, Z. S. Claggett; 1876-78, David H. Newcomer; 1880-82, Joseph H. Farrow.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1777.—Joseph Sprigg, John Barnes, Samuel Hughes, Henry Schnebly.
1779-82.—John Stull, John Barnes, Joseph Sprigg, James Chapline.
1783.—John Stull, James Chapline, Nicholas Swingle, John J. Jacob.
1784.—John Stull, John Cellars, Nicholas Swingle, Thomas Hart.
1785.—John Stull, John Cellars, Jacob Funk, Henry Suavey.

¹ Mr. Hughes was not present at the election, and consequently did not cast his vote. George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams, Vice-President.

CHAPTER XLI.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

As Washington County was part of Frederick until 1776, the names of many of the officers selected by the people of Washington from time to time or appointed by the executive are comprised in the list of Frederick County officials. The same is true of their representatives in the Continental army. At the session of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis, Dec. 7, 1775, there was no delegate present from the upper district (now Washington County) of Frederick, but on the 13th of December, "Mr. William Baird, a

- 1786.—John Cellars, Jacob Funk, John Stull, Rich'd Cromwell.
 1787.—Jacob Funk, Andrew Bruce, John Cellars, Ignatius Taylor.
 1788.—Thomas Sprigg, Henry Shryock, Ignatius Taylor, John Lynn.
 1789.—Henry Shryock, John Stull, Adam Ott, John Lynn.
 1790.—Adam Ott, Nathaniel Rochester, John Cellars, Lancelot Jacques, Jr.
 1791.—Adam Ott, John Cellars, William Claggett, Benoni Swearingen.
 1792.—Adam Ott, Benoni Swearingen, Richard Cromwell, Lancelot Jacques, Jr.
 1793.—Benoni Swearingen, Matthew Van Lear, Robert Hughes, William Clarke.
 1794.—Henry Schnebly, Martin Kershner, Robert Hughes, William Clarke.
 1795.—Samuel Ringgold, Richard Cromwell, John Barnes, Lancelot Jacques.
 1796.—John Celler, Thomas Bowles, James McClain, Robert Douglas.
 1797.—Martin Kershner, Cephas Beall, Ambrose Geohagan, John Buchanan.
 1798.—Martin Kershner, John Cellars, Ambrose Geohagan, John Buchanan.
 1799.—John Buchanan, Ambrose Geohagan, James McClaine, John Cellars.
 1800.—John Cellars, Robert Smith, Ambrose Geohagan, Richard Cromwell.
 1801.—Robert Smith, John Cellars, Frisby Tilghman, Adam Ott.
 1802.—Martin Kershner, Richard Cromwell, Robert Smith, Frisby Tilghman.
 1803.—Martin Kershner, Jacob Zeller, Robert Smith, William Yates.
 1804.—John Bowles, William Yates, Tench Ringgold, Benjamin Claggett.
 1805.—John Bowles, Robert Smith, Tench Ringgold, William Yates.
 1806.—John Bowles, Tench Ringgold, Martin Kershner, David Schnebly.
 1807.—John Bowles, David Schnebly, Moses Tabbs, Upton Lawrence, William Gabby, *vice* Lawrence, resigned.
 1808.—Frisby Tilghman, William Gabby, William Downey, John Bowles.
 1809.—John Bowles, George Celler, Moses Tabbs, William L. Brent.
 1810.—John Bowles, Thomas B. Hall, Dr. William Downey, Dr. William B. Williams.
 1811.—John Bowles, Thomas B. Hall, Dr. William Downey, Charles G. Boerstler.
 1812.—John Bowles, Henry Lewis, William B. Williams, William O. Sprigg.
 1813-14.—Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason, Martin Kershner, William Gabby.
 1815.—Martin Kershner, Jacob Schnebly, John Bowles, Edward G. Williams.
 1816.—Edward G. Williams, John Bowles, Jacob Schnebly, Christian Hager.
 1817.—Henry Sweitzer, William Yates, Jacob Schnebly, Thomas Kennedy.
 1818.—William Yates, Thomas Keller, Thomas Kennedy, Jacob Schnebly.
 1819.—Jacob Schnebly, Thomas Keller, Joseph Gabby, Thomas Kennedy.
 1820.—Joseph Gabby, Thomas Kennedy, Andrew Kershner, John Bowles.
 1821.—John Bowles, Joseph Gabby, Andrew Kershner, Casper W. Weaver.
 1822.—Thomas Kennedy (author of the bill abolishing the religious test in Maryland), Ignatius Drury, Elie Williams (died before taking his seat), Thomas Keller, Benjamin Galloway, *vice* Williams.
 1823.—Andrew Kershner, Joseph Gabby, James H. Bowles, Joseph I. Merrick.
 1824.—James H. Bowles, Henry Fouke, Isaac S. White, Joseph I. Merrick.
 1825.—Joseph I. Merrick, Andrew Kershner, Lancelot Jacques, Jr., Thomas Kennedy.
 1826.—Thomas B. Hall, Robert M. Tidball, Jonathan Newcomer, William H. Fitzhugh.
 1827.—William H. Fitzhugh, John Wolgamot, Daniel Ketch, William Yates.
 1828.—Jonathan Shafer, Benjamin F. Yoe, Jacob Miller, Robert H. Beatty.
 1829.—Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brookhart, John Witmer, and Daniel Donnelly.
 1830.—Andrew Kershner, Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brookhart, Joseph I. Merrick.
 1831.—David Brookhart, Joseph Hollman, John Hall, William H. Fitzhugh.
 1832.—John H. Mann, Joseph Hollman, Thomas Kennedy, John D. Grove, Joseph West, *vice* Kennedy.
 1833.—John H. Mann, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, Frederick Humrickhouse.
 1834.—Joseph West, John O. Wharton, Andrew Kershner, John Wells.
 1835.—John V. Wharton, Michael Newcomer, David Brookhart, Jacob Fiery.
 1836.—John H. Mann, Michael Swingley, Andrew Ketch, Andrew Kershner.
 1837.—John H. Mann, Michael Swingley, Andrew Ketch, John Witmer, Jr.
 1838.—John O. Wharton, John T. Mason, Frederick Byers, John D. Grove.
 1839.—John Thompson Mason, Michael Newcomer, Frederick Byer, William McK. Kepler.
 1840.—David Claggett, Lewis Zugler, Isaac Nesbit, Joseph West.
 1841.—Samuel Lyday, Jacob H. Grove, Jervis Spencer, Joseph Hollman.
 1842.—Jonathan Nesbit, Jr., Jacob H. Grove, William Weber, Horatio N. Harne, Edward L. Boteler.
 1843.—Warfield Mann, William Weber, Henry Wade, Edward L. Boerstler, Joseph Hollman.
 1844.—Wm. B. Clarke, Hezekiah Boerstler, Isaac Motter, John D. Hart, Charles A. Fletcher.
 1845.—George W. Smith, Elie Crampton, John Cushua, of D., Lewis Tritle, Henry W. Dellinger.
 1846.—Wm. E. Doyle, George French, Joseph Leiter, Benjamin Reigle, Wm. T. Hamilton.
 1847.—George French, Hezekiah Boteler, George L. Zeigler, Robert Fowler, James Blays.
 1849.—Eliaz Davis, Andrew K. Stake, Jacob Smith, Elie Crampton, Jeremiah S. Besore.
 1852-53.—George Cushman, John Wolf, George Strauss, Edward M. Mealey, Wilfred D. McCordell.
 1854.—Solomon Heiser, T. P. Crampton, Daniel L. Grove, Andrew K. Syvester, Denton Jacques.
 1856.—Lewis P. Fiery, Benjamin Witmer, David Brookhart, William Longbridge, John Leiby.
 1858.—George C. Bahrer, John Wesley Summers, John T. Gray, Andrew R. Schnebly.

- 1830.—James Condy, Martin Eakle, John C. Brinning, George Freaner, Andrew K. Stake.
- 1831.—December Session, George Pearson, Samuel Rohrer, John J. Thomas, F. Dorsey Herbert, John V. L. Findlay; April Session, Martin Eakle, John C. Brinning.
- 1832.—Jno. V. L. Findlay, Samuel Rohrer, George Pearson, John J. Thomas, F. Dorsey Herbert.
- 1833.—Wm. Cushman, Jacob B. Masters, Jacob A. Miller, Henry Gantz, Frederick Zeigler.
- 1834.—E. P. Anderson, Henry S. Eavey, Henry S. Miller, Frederick K. Ziegler, Benjamin F. Cronise.
- 1835.—R. C. Bamford, A. R. Appleman, Jonathan Tobey, Jacob Hoffhine, Joseph P. Bishop.
- 1836.—A. K. Syester, James Condy, F. Dorsey Herbert, Elias E. Rohrer, David Seibert.
- 1837.—Alex. Neill, John Welty, John Muddock, J. Monroe Sword, David Seibert.
- 1838.—Augustus H. Young, Moses Whitson, David H. Newcomer, Charles Auling.
- 1839.—Alonzo Berry, George Freaner, W. H. Grimes, A. K. Stake.
- 1840.—J. McPherson Scott, Lewis C. Smith, Joseph H. Farrow, Henry E. Ranger.
- 1841.—Joseph H. Farrow, Nathaniel Fiery, Joseph Harrison, Wm. H. Perkins.
- 1842.—Henry Funk, Thomas H. Crampton, Dr. J. E. Holmes, Dr. J. McPherson Scott.
- 1843.—Wm. B. Kelly, George A. Davis, George W. Pittman, Peter J. Mayberry.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTIONS OF MARYLAND.

- Convention of 1776*.—Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull, Henry Schelsby.
- Convention to Ratify Constitution of the United States, 1788*.—John Stull, Moses Rawlings, Thomas Sprigg, Henry Shryock.
- Constitutional Convention of 1831*.—George Schley, Lewis P. Fiery, Alexander Neill, Jr., John Newcomer, Thomas Harbline, Michael Newcomer.
- Constitutional Convention of 1844*.—Peter Negley, Henry W. Dellinger, James P. Mahugh, John R. Searcy, Lewis E. Nyman, Joseph E. Davis.
- Constitutional Convention of 1867*.—Andrew K. Syester, R. H. Alvey, Joseph Murray, S. S. Cunningham, William Motter, George Pole.

OFFICERS IN 1777.

Justices of the County Court, Samuel Beall, John Stull, Joseph Sprigg, Samuel Hughes, Henry Schelsby, Joseph Chapline, John Rainor, Richard Davis, Andrew Bruse, Andrew Rench, William Yates, Lemuel Barrett, Thomas Cramplin, Christopher Crune, John Cellar; County Surveyor, Thomas Brook; Register of Wills, Thomas Sprigg; Coroners, James Waring, William Baird; Judge of the Court of Appeals, John Thomson Mason, appointed January, 1806; Richard Sprigg, appointed later in the same month, and John Buchanan, in place of Mr. Mason, who did not accept.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John Thomson Mason, appointed July 12, 1806, to succeed William Pinkney; Mr. Mason resigned in October of the same year; Andrew K. Syester, elected November, 1871.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

John Buchanan, appointed for Fifth District, January, 1806; Thomas Buchanan, appointed for Fifth District, May 3, 1815; William Claggett, associate judge, appointed for

Fifth District, May 5, 1815; Daniel Weisel, qualified as associate judge for Fourth District, November, 1861; Daniel Weisel, qualified as associate judge for Fifth District, November, 1864; George French, qualified as associate judge for Fifth District, January, 1865; R. H. Alvey, qualified as associate judge for Fourth District, November, 1867; W. Motter, qualified as associate judge for Fourth District, November, 1867.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1859, W. Motter; 1863-64, F. M. Darby; 1869, H. H. Keedy; 1871, John C. Zellin; 1873, H. H. Keedy; 1875, Edward Stake; 1879, John F. A. Remley.

In 1838, Edward A. Lynch was appointed deputy to the attorney-general of Maryland for the counties of Washington and Allegany, to succeed James Dixon, deceased.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1830, David Claggett, Henry Fiery, M. Van Lear, Jr., Henry Lyday; 1832, John Witmer, David Claggett, Robert Watson, Samuel M. Hill, Andrew Rench, Henry Fiery; 1834, Thomas Hammond, Benjamin Oswald, Jonathan Shafer, David Rohrer, Nathaniel Swingley, David Claggett, John Sheppard, Andrew Rench; 1835, John Miller; 1836, W. H. Grove, George Sprecker, Frederick Dorsey, Henry Ankney, John Sheppard, John Ranger, David Rohrer; 1838, W. H. Grove, Andrew Rench, John C. Dorsey, Michael Smith, James Condy; 1840, Horatio N. Harris, Eli Crampton, Samuel Lyday, Robert Fowler; 1842, John Otis, John Ash, Daniel South, Solomon Heiser, James Condy, John Horine, Jacob Adams, Emory Edwards, George Poe; 1844, Samuel Coes, John Ash, John C. Dorsey, Jerich Mason, J. Smiley, John Horine, John Oswald, Wm. Easton, Wm. E. Doyle; 1846, John Newcomer, Michael Smith; 1847, John C. Dorsey; 1848, Lewis Watson; 1849, Wm. B. McClain; 1850, Jacob Funk, A. Leiter, John Shafer, Frederick Rohrer; 1851, Martin Eakle, Daniel Startzman, Jacob Newcomer, Joseph H. Piper, David Cushman; 1855, J. J. Bowers, John Wachtel, Jonathan Schudel, Jacob Newcomer, John Kretzer; 1857, Joseph Gayer, Daniel Meutzer, John Kretzer, John Feidt, Jonathan Middlekauff; 1859, John Newcomer, David Cushman, John Welty, Samuel Doub, A. Leiter; 1861, John Richard, Michael Newcomer, Daniel Startzman, William Rullett, Lancelot Jacques; 1863, John Reichard, William Rullett, Lancelot Jacques, John Zeller, Elias E. Rohrer; 1864, John Reichard, William Rullett, Lancelot Jacques, John Zeller, Elias E. Rohrer; 1865, John Zeller, John Reichard, George T. Heyser, Henry Adams, Frederick Bell; 1867, David Cushman, David Hoover, Jr., B. F. Byers, John Shifer, John Ash; 1869, J. G. Brown, Elias Eakle, J. J. Moore, F. T. Spickler, S. Bowles; 1871, Theo. Embury, Henry P. Neikirk, Samuel Strite, H. W. Lyday, John H. Harp; 1873, John Fesler, Joseph Seibert, Henry Funk, Elias Young, G. W. Brown; 1875, John Harp, J. W. Stonebraker, Isaac Ankney, Jonas S. Deener, P. H. Doub; 1877, J. W. Stonebraker, Isaac Ankney, John J. Hershey, John M. Newcomer, Joseph Newcomer; 1879, J. W. Stonebraker, Joseph Newcomer, William T. Hasset, William Cramer, John Heilehower.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT.

1845-64, Isaac Nesbitt; 1865, Lewis E. Nyman; 1867, Wm. McK. Keppler; 1873-79, George B. Oswald.

The present deputy clerks are George F. Burkhardt, O. B. Ridenour, P. J. Adams, and George T. Leiter.

¹ To fill vacancy occasioned by death of clerk Isaac Nesbitt.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Jonas Hignite was appointed county surveyor by the Governor and Council, January, 1815, and was succeeded by Marmaduke W. Boyd in June, 1818. Prior to Hignite, Joseph Sprigg had held the office some twenty-five or more years. The succeeding surveyors have been:

1818, S. S. Downin: 1853, Thomas Taggart: 1855, Isaac H. —; 1857, George W. Boxers; 1859, Isaiah S. Poe: 1862–65, James Brown: 1867–73, S. S. Downin: 1875, Isaac H. Durlow. S. S. Downin, the present surveyor, qualified in November, 1877, and in November, 1879.

JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

1806, Ignatius Taylor, Elie Williams, Jacob Harry, Jacob Schnebly; 1807, Ignatius Taylor, Elie Williams, Jacob Schnebly, Frisby Tilghman; 1808–11, Elie Williams, Jacob Schnebly, Frisby Tilghman; 1812, Jacob Schnebly, Frisby Tilghman, Thomas B. Hall; 1815–16, Matthew Van Lear, Alexander Neill, Richard Ragoo; 1817–19, Alexander Ragoo, Eli Reatty; 1820, Jacob Schnebly, Frisby Tilghman, Thomas Keller; 1821–24, Jacob Schnebly, Thomas Keller, William Gabby; 1825, Charles C. Lane, Michael H. Miller, Charles Embrey; 1829, Peter B. Small, Wm. McK. Keppler, Joseph Rensch; 1833–64, Peter B. Small, A. Sheep, Joseph Rensch; 1867, John W. Breathed, William H. Knodle, James I. Hurley; 1870, James L. Hurley, Josiah F. Smith; 1871, Josiah F. Smith, William H. Knodle, John L. Smith; 1875, John Reichard, John L. Smith, Samuel Strite; 1879, William McK. Keppler, A. D. Bennett, James Findlay.

SHERIFFS.

1804, Nathaniel Rochester; 1806, Isaac S. White; 1809, Matthias Shaffner; 1812, Henry Sweitzer; 1815, Daniel Schnebly; 1818, Thomas Post; 1821, John V. Swearingen; 1822, Thomas Post; 1824, Alexander Neill; 1827, George Swearingen; 1828, Christian Newcomer, Jr.; 1831, William H. Fitzhugh; 1833, Daniel Mabitt; 1839, John Carr; 1842, Thomas Keller, David T. Wilson; 1845, Thomas Martin; 1848, Daniel Smith; 1851, Christopher Hilliard; 1853, William Logan; 1855, Benj. A. Garlinger; 1857, J. M. Haack; 1859, E. M. Mobley; 1861, Henry Gantz; 1863–64, Samuel Oliver; 1865, Jonathan Newcomer; 1867, George W. Grove; 1869, Daniel White; 1871, R. C. Bamford; 1873, Jacob Mather; 1875, Peter J. Mayberry; 1877, B. F. Reichard; 1879, F. K. Zeigler.

TAX COLLECTORS.

1830, Christian Sheppard; 1841, George Shief; 1842, Joseph Weash; 1844, William Delinger; 1845–46, Joseph P. Mong; 1847, William E. Doyle; 1851, L. K. Martin (deputy); 1852–53, Horatio N. Harne; 1854–55, Joseph O'Neal; 1856–57, Joseph G. Pratzman; 1859, Henry Gantz; 1860, David Oswald; 1864, Samuel F. Zeigler; 1862–63, Benjamin A. Garlinger; 1864–65, Samuel F. Zeigler; 1866–67, Ed. M. Mobley; 1871, William N. Keller; 1876–77, W. M. Lantz; 1878–80, C. W. Miller.

JUDGES OF THE LEVY COURT.

1806.—Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Ringgold, Adam Ott, William Yates, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, and Jacob Schnebly.
1807.—Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Ringgold, Adam Ott, William Yates, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, and Nathaniel Rochester.
1808–9.—The same were reappointed by the Governor.
1810.—Samuel Ringgold, Adam Ott, William Yates, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, Martin Kershner, and Jacob Rensch.

1811.—Adam Ott, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, Martin Kershner, Jacob Rensch, William B. Williams, and William Yates.

1812.—Adam Ott, William Yates, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, Martin Kershner, William B. Williams, and David Schnebly.

1813.—William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Wagener, John Hershey, George Smith, and William Van Lear.

1814.—John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Wagener, John Hershey, George Smith, William Van Lear.

1815.—William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Wagener, John Hershey, George Smith, and Edmund H. Turner.

1816.—Those of 1815 reappointed.

1817.—The same: but in March of that year Matthew Van Lear was appointed, vice Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, resigned.

1818.—Matthew Van Lear, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Wagener, John Hershey, George Smith, and Edmund H. Turner.

1819.—The same as previous year.

1820.—William Gabby, Frederick Dorsey, Daniel Reichard, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Edward G. Williams, and Jacob Miller.

1821.—Frederick Dorsey, Daniel Reichard, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Edward G. Williams, Jacob Miller, and Jacob Zeller.

1822.—Frederick Dorsey, Daniel Reichard, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Zeller, and Jacob Miller.

1823.—Frederick Dorsey, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Miller, David Schnebly, Joseph Gabby, Peter Seibert.

1824.—Frederick Dorsey, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Miller, David Schnebly, and Peter Seibert.

1825.—Frederick Dorsey, John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Miller, David Schnebly, and Peter Seibert.

1826.—John McClain, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Miller, David Schnebly, Peter Seibert, and Frederick Dorsey.

1827.—Frederick Dorsey, John McClain, Peter Seibert, Jacob Miller, Daniel Rensch, and David Bookhart.

1828.—Henry Frey, David Rohrer, Thomas C. Brent.

1829.—I. S. Swearingen, Thomas Hammond, Joseph Gabby.

1830.—George Brownbaugh, James Gimes, John H. Main, Joseph West, Jacob Miller.

COMMISSIONER STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1874–82, P. A. Witmer.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1864, Thomas A. Boulter, John A. Miller, Joseph Garver, Jacob Funk, Isaac Garver, P. S. Newcomer, Samuel I. Piper, William Davis, John J. Hershey, Samuel Mason, Jonathan Tobey, I. P. Mayhugh, Samuel Baker; 1865, Thomas A. Boulter, Joseph Garver, John Kretzer, Jacob Funk, John S. Hedding, Samuel Rohrer, John J. Hershey, John A. Miller, Albert Small (secretary and treasurer); 1867, Edward Stake (secretary and treasurer); 1868, G. W. Smith, J. V. Frey, G. W. Brown, John D. Haack, Warren Garratt, A. W. Lakin, Moses Pfizenbarger, Edward Ingram, Charles Hiteshey, Edward Smith, H. T. Speller, William Jones, O. W. Johnson, Warford Mann, Henry Eakle, P. W. Wittern (secretary, treasurer, etc.), James Cullen; 1869, W. S. Williamson, Alexander Neill, William H. Armstrong,

Henry Strock, George T. Leiter, David H. Flory; 1876, J. V. Fiery, Moses Polckubarger, Warren Garratt, G. W. Brown, Henry Eakle, Benjamin F. Fiery, William H. Armstrong, Samuel Knoble, Isaac Garver, Henry Strock, J. Johnson, Denton G. Gehl, Solomon Jenkins, J. D. Slaughterhaupt, W. A. Kiddlemoser, P. A. Witmer (secretary, treasurer, etc.); 1872, William Ragan, Benjamin A. Garlinger, H. S. Eavey, William B. McClain, Thomas H. Crampton; 1874, William Ragan, William B. McClain, Benjamin A. Garlinger, Thomas H. Crampton, H. S. Eavey; 1876, William Ragan, Thomas H. Crampton, William B. McClain, B. A. Garlinger, H. S. Eavey, P. A. Witmer (examiner, treasurer, and secretary); 1878, William Ragan, William B. McClain, B. A. Garlinger, H. S. Eavey, Thomas H. Crampton; 1879, William Ragan; 1880, B. A. Garlinger, William L. Stonebraker, H. S. Eavey, William B. McClain, P. A. Witmer (examiner and treasurer).

REGISTER OF WILLS.

1807-64, William Logan; 1804, Thomas Belt; 1806, George C. Smoot.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1802-6.—Thomas Crampton, Robert Douglass, George Nigh, Adam Ott, William Webb, John Hunter, William Van Lear, William Yates, John Good, John Langley, George Scott, Sr., Jacob Schnebly, William S. Compton, Philip Mains.
January, 1806.—Thomas Crampton, Adam Ott, Samuel Ringgold, John Good, John Hunter, Thomas Sprigg, William Yates, Robert Douglass, William Webb, Daniel Weisel, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, George Scott, George Nigh, Henry Ankeny, James McClain, Thomas Kennedy, William S. Compton, George Smith, Jacob Schnebly, Martin Kerschner, Philip Mains, John Langley, John Bowles, and James Prather.

1807.—The appointments of 1807 were the same as the preceding year, except that the name of Daniel Weisel was dropped and John T. Mason added to the list.

1808.—The same were reappointed in 1808, except Webb, deceased, and the addition to the list of William Gabby and Robert Hughes.

1809.—Appointments same as preceding year.

1810.—The only changes made in 1810 were occasioned by the death of Gen. Sprigg and appointments of Matthew Collins and Henry Lochner, Jr.

1811.—Thomas Crampton, Adam Ott, Samuel Ringgold, John Hunter, Wm. Yates, Robert Douglass, Robert Smith, Josiah Price, James McClain, Thomas Kennedy, William S. Compton, George Smith, Jacob Schnebly, Martin Kerschner, Philip Mains, John Langley, John Bowles, James Prather, William Gabby, Robert Hughes, Matthew Collins, and Ezra Shifer.

1812.—In January, 1812, the same were reappointed, except that Langley was dropped, and John Blackford, William B. Williams, John Wolgast, Charles Heskett, and William Fitzhugh, Jr., added.

1813.—No record.

1814.—Adam Ott, William Yates, James McClain, George Smith, Jacob Schnebly, John Bowles, James Prather, Robert Hughes, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nichols, James D. Moore, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkhardt, John Hershey, William Van Lear, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Isaac Hauser, Jr., Alexander Grimm, Edmund H. Turner, James Hognwire, Joseph Ingram, Matthew Van Lear, Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, Lancelot Jacques, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, and John Adams.

1815.—George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nichols, Alexander Grimm, Edmund H. Turner, James Hognwire, Isaac Hauser, Jr., Joseph Ingram, Matthew Van Lear, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkhardt, John Hershey, Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr., Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, James McClain, John Bowles, James Prather, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, Wm. Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schnebly, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Keller, Seth Lowe, and Robert McCulloch.

1816.—The same as 1815, except James Prather, deceased, and the additions of Dr. Christian Boerstler, John Young, Septimus Stephens, and George Brumbaugh.

1817.—George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nichols, Alexander Grimm, Edmund H. Turner, Isaac Hauser, Jr., Joseph Ingram, Matthew Van Lear, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkhardt, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, John Bowles, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schnebly, Arch. M. Waugh, Joseph C. Keller, Seth Lane, Robert McCulloch, Dr. Christian Boerstler, John Young, Septimus Stevens, George Brumbaugh, John Davis, Thomas C. Brent, and Ezra Shifer.

1818.—George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nichols, Alexander Grimm, Isaac Hauser, Jr., Matthew Van Lear, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkhardt, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh, Jr., David Newcomer, John Bowles, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferree, Jeremiah Mason, Jacob Schnebly, Arch. M. Waugh, Seth Lane, Robert McCulloch, Christian Boerstler, John Young, George Brumbaugh, John Davis, Thomas C. Brent, Ezra Shifer, and Elie Baker.

1819.—The same were appointed in 1819, with Milton H. Sackett, James H. Bowles, David Stephens, and Edmund H. Turner as additional justices.

From and including the year 1820 the names of those only are given who qualified according to law, and as shown in the test books on file in the office of the Circuit Court clerk.

1814, A. M. Waugh; 1815, Robert McCulloch, Jacob Schnebly, Seth Lane; 1816, Christian Boerstler, John Jung, John Adams, George Brumbaugh; 1817, George Nichols, Ezra Shifer, M. Van Lear; 1818, Thomas C. Brent, 1819, Milton H. Sackett; 1820, Benjamin Yoe, Thomas Compton, Andrew Kerschner, John McClain, Thomas Kennedy, Edward G. Williams, William Fitzhugh, Jr., John Remb, Dennis Burns, George Shafer, Jacob Miller, Michael Reminger, William Webb, James Hemphill, John McKee, John Smith, Frederick Dorsey, William Gabby, Daniel Reibard, George Lochner, Stewart Herbert, Philip Means; 1821, Charles Heskett, William S. Compton, John D. Moore, Henry Schnebly, Benjamin F. Hickman, Joseph Gabby, Jacob Zeller; 1822, Ezra Shifer, John Bowles, Ignatius Drury, Nathaniel Summers, Samuel Bayley, John Boime, James H. Bowles, Benjamin Boteler; 1823, Thomas B. Hall, Daniel Mallett, Jonathan Shafer, Daniel Donnelly, Robert Clagett, David Rohrer; 1824, William Kape, Jacob Kissinger, John M. Rohrer, Marmaduke W. Hooper; 1825, James Legett, Joseph Gabby, Samuel Ringgold, George H. Lambert, John Baker; 1826, David Broadbent, John A. Cavan, William Laid, William Bonder, Henry Fiery, John M. McIlheny, Nicholas Lowe, John Hany, 1827,

Thomas Post, Isaac S. Swearingen; 1829, Washington W. Hitt, Charles Nourse, Henry Crosby, William Webb; 1830, Henry Lewis, Jacob Kessinger, J. M. Welch, Henry C. Schnebly, Anthony Snyder, Thomas Johns, Van S. Bashaer, George Seibert, John Hall, William Booth, Samuel Dietrick, Jacob Baker, Henry Wade; 1831, S. Heibert, Benjamin Oswald, Jr., Joseph West, John A. Wagoner; 1833, Jacob Kausler, John D. Kiefer, Richard M. Harrison, John Lambert; 1834, John Newcomer, Daniel Grim; 1835, David Hughes, Watkins James, Jr.; 1836, Joseph Gabby, John Horine, Jacob Lambert, Lewis Tuttle.

Among other justices who qualified in years prior to March, 1839, but the date of whose qualification is not shown on the records, were:

Samuel Mitchell, Patrick Byrne, John Herr, Charles Rounce, David Schnebly, Peter Seibert, George Shafer, Solomon Sherly, Andrew Smith, Samuel Cliget, Perry Prather, George M. Elliott, John D. Ridenour, Joseph Gray, Alex. H. Jaffon, Wm. H. Handey, John D. Dutton, William Downs, Isaac Nesbitt, D. H. Keedy, Thomas Boteler, John J. Keedy, James P. Mills, Abel Dunham, George Stubblefield, David Smith, David Showman, Elias Davis, Thomas D. Grim, H. Dyr-on, George Shafer, G. W. Rodgers, William S. Morrison, Abraham Witmer, Thomas Patterson, James Maxwell, Jonathan Newcomer, A. Macbride, David Brumbaugh, George Shief, James Hurley.

Subsequent justices of the peace to date, who have exercised their duties, are as follows:

1839.—George W. Smith, Jacob Powles, Daniel Gieshart, Samuel S. Prather, Daniel Flory, Daniel Smith, Daniel Hance, Emanuel Knodle, Anthony Snyder, Michael Iseminger, Jacob Reichard, D. Osler, George Feibt, Jacob Smith, John Witmer, John M. Bohrer, Wm. McK. Keppler, George Sprecher, John Beard, Henry Wade, Daniel Grim, Eli Mobley, John Cook, Hugh Logan, John Cuning, Jacob Miller, E. S. Boteler, D. Keedy, P. Peann, Andrew Smith, William Webb, Benjamin Hartman, David T. Wilson, Nathaniel Summers, John D. Dutton, Solomon Heiser, H. C. Schnebly, David Newcomer, Eli Crampton, George Brown, Ethelbert Taney, Arthur Blackwell, Joseph Knox, Conrad Wolf, William McAuley.

1840.—C. F. Gelwick, Geo. W. Smith, Samuel Blecher, Henry Mills, John Baker, John J. Grim, Abel Williams, Daniel Root, Hiram G. Reese, John L. Grew, Roger E. Cook, John Weis, Conrad Wolf, George Gerty.

1841.—Alexander H. Lappen, Jacob A. Miller, John B. Bahtell, Jonathan Keller, Wm. McK. Keppler.

1842.—John Johnson, F. A. Grim, Joseph A. Skinner, Joseph Unger, John R. Curtis, John Ringer, H. Snyder, James Mongan, William Kreps, Christian Sheppard.

1843.—John K. Smith, Jacob R. Martin, Jacob Shoop, Elijah Swope, Samuel Blecher, George Colthamer, M. W. Boyd, H. Downie, Philip Meade, Wm. C. Webb, William Hunter, Samuel H. Smith, Samuel Lyday.

1845.—George Hill, Wm. H. Boyd, Wm. H. Handey, S. E. Ditt-wiler, Henry Ridenour, Stewart Heibert, Jacob Shamblyer, Wm. R. Hughes, Daniel Flory, W. M. Tice, John Herr, W. W. Bucher, C. F. Gelwick, Robert Wilson, H. H. Snyder, Joseph Brewer, John Brown, John A. Wagoner, Abraham H. Gauer, Jacob Lambert, Jacob Kausler, Peter Springfield, William H. Miller, David Reichard, William Eakle, David Newcomer, Henry C. Welty, John M. Bohrer, Isaac Garver, James Waters, John D. Ridenour, O. H. Williams, D. Brum-

baugh, Washington McCoy, Nathan M. Darnell, James Brown, George W. Gresh, Wm. McAuley, Charles G. Lane, John L. Smith, John J. Keedy, Samuel Brown, Matthew McClannahan, Jesse Blair, Peyton Skinner, Andrew Newcomer, Elias O'Neal, J. P. Stephey, Thomas Boteler, Dax. Hughes, Jonathan Smith, Daniel Donnelly.

1846.—John W. Heard, Lewis Fletcher, Isaac H. Allen, Joshua C. Price, Elisha C. Wells, Elias J. Orr.

1847.—Francis C. Shief, Joseph Cunningham, Solomon Flory.

1848.—C. Sheppard, John Cook, Wm. McK. Keppler, Joseph A. Skinner, Samuel Lyday, Moses Dillon, Jacob Bracher, Jacob Smith, John Corby, D. H. Keedy, John Weis, George Long, Samuel Houser, J. P. Mayhugh, O. McClain, Charles W. McMin, Jeremiah Kuhn, Joseph Knox, George W. Smith, S. S. Dounin, John R. Williams, R. E. Cook, D. E. Price, W. H. Fitzhugh, Hugh Logan, George Knodle, Joseph D. Price, Chas. W. Bigham, Henry Gray, Martin Eakle, John Heishberger, D. Hauer, John Snyder, Eli Crampton, D. H. Myers, Wm. C. Kirkhart, Thomas Clingan, F. A. Grim, Jacob Powles, Jacob Shoop, Josiah Buck, Jonathan K. Humphries, John B. Bahtell, J. A. Miller, Michael Iseminger, Jr., William Trefoot, John Moore, James Cassidy.

1849.—Geo. T. Hawken, Thomas H. Crampton, David Fortney.

1850.—Daniel Grim, W. T. Aniba, Thos. E. Schleigh, Horatio N. Harne, William Morningner, Jacob Funk, G. W. Brown.

1851.—James Mongan, Absalom Eakle, John Snyder, John S. Wolf.

1852.—C. Sheppard, J. P. Mayhugh, John Cook, T. E. Schleigh, Daniel Grim, George Knodle, John Heishberger, D. H. Keedy, J. R. Humphries, Joseph A. Skinner, Jacob Bracher, Jeremiah Kuhn, George T. Hawken, John Corby, Samuel Houser, George Long, John Wachtel, Martin Eakle, Absalom Eakles, G. W. Brown, John Snyder, Jacob Shoop, Henry L. Testian, Owen McClain, R. Ellsworth, Cook, Jonathan Hauer, Michael Iseminger, Jr., D. Hauer, Hugh Logan, Joseph D. Price, David E. Price, Lewis Bell, Daniel H. Myers, David Fortney, Alex. Neill, Jr., William Morningner.

1853.—John Knodle, William Miller, F. Humphreys, James Mongan, Samuel Houser, William M. Tice, William H. Handey, John Cook, John L. Smith, M. Iseminger, Jr., Daniel Grim, F. C. Shief, George T. Hawken, J. P. Wolfenberger, Elias O'Neal, Samuel Boyd, Benjamin Schamel, David Reichard, Daniel Flory, J. R. Humphries, George M. Knodle, George Hill, Isaac Garver, Thomas Watkins, Joseph Brittain, John Corby, John D. Hart, R. E. Cook, Elias J. Orr, George Wolf, James Mongan.

1854.—John Troxell.

1855.—Josiah Buck, Otto B. Castle, John Troxell, Thomas Watkins, John W. Drenner, Jeremiah Kuhn, Samuel Boyd, Josiah Buck, Jacob Powles, J. R. Humphries, M. King, J. Cook, Tacitus V. Hailey, David Wilhelm, Joshua Dayhoff, William Kreps, George Pearson, James W. Leggett, David M. Hoover, Elias O'Neal, Daniel H. Myers, George Hill, Owen McClain, John L. Smith, M. Iseminger, Jr., Solomon Davis.

1856.—Peter Mutterbaugh.

1857.—Jeremiah Kuhn, James Mongan, David Wilhelm, Samuel Nigh, Thomas Curtis, David Hughes, Owen McClain, J. Cook, William Kreps, James P. Hays, Ezra Munson, Elias O'Neal, John Savin, John Troxell, D. G. Potter, Tacitus V. Hailey, James Proctor, Elias Sprecher, M. King, Isaac Garver, Thomas Botcher, Peter Bull, James Harley, J. R. Humphries.

1858.—Otto B. Castle, George T. Hawken, Hiram Bohman.

1859.—J. R. Hode, C. F. Gelwick, Thomas Curtis, R. E. Keller.

- M. King, John McKing, John Stonesifer, Solomon Colklesser, J. R. Hode, George Caswell, Samuel Boyer, William Krops, R. E. Cook, Owen McClain, Joseph Green, Joseph Harrison, Robert Shives, David Hughes, George W. Bowers, J. O. Fiery, Isaac Garver, B. F. M. Hurley, Thomas Boteler, David G. Potter, Joseph S. Grim, Tacitus N. Halley.
- 1869.—Jeremiah Kuhn.
- 1871.—William Bierhsing, John Cook, William M. Tice, William Phrenauer, James Mongan, Thomas Watkins, Cornelius Virts, Samuel Houser, Frederick Harman, James P. Hays, Adam Devilbiss, John Herschberger, Jacob Good, D. G. Potter, M. Iseninger, Jr., John Stonesifer, George Fulton, George Hill, John T. Wolverson, Joseph Harrison, Peter Ardinger, Isaac S. Poe, Joseph S. Grimm, J. R. Hode.
- 1872.—James Dorrance, Samuel Boyd.
- 1873.—Jacob Craig, Moses Poffenberger, Jacob Good, J. O. Firey, Lewis L. Mientzer, D. G. Potter, Jacob C. Thompson, Frederick Harman, Tacitus Halley, J. Cook, Samuel Meredith, John Trexell, Samuel Houser, J. R. Hode, William M. Tice, Andrew J. McAllister, W. Bierhsing, James Dorrance, George Fulton, M. Iseninger, James R. Myers, Peter Ardinger, Thomas Watkins, James Mongan, Adam Devilbiss, George Hill, Joseph S. Grimm.
- 1874.—James Dorrance, Jacob Good, William M. Tice, John Cook, Samuel Meredith, Adam Devilbiss, William Bierhsing, D. G. Potter, Samuel Houser, George Fulton, Tacitus V. Halley, Frederick Harman, Michael Iseninger, Samuel Boyer, J. R. Hode, Jacob C. Thompson, Peter Ardinger, D. J. Pittenger, Joseph S. Grimm.
- 1875.—Jacob Craig, Lewis L. Mientzer, George Hill, Thomas Watkins, David Pennel, James Dorrance, David Pennel, William Bierhsing, Josiah Knolle, John Cook, Tacitus V. Halley, Thomas Watkins, Frederick Harman, George Fulton, Samuel Houser, William M. Tice, Samuel Boyer, Adam Devilbiss, M. Iseninger, Peter Ardinger, D. G. Potter, John J. Thomas, N. McKinley, Jacob C. Thompson.
- 1876.—George Hill, J. R. Hode, James Hurley, James W. Leggett, David S. Leely, John Snyder.
- 1877.—William Bierhsing, William M. Tice, George Long, O. McClain, Jacob Blecker, John H. Lakin, Thomas Taggart, Elijah Swope, M. H. Clarke, Joseph C. Herschberger, Joseph Harrison, J. A. McCool, George W. Hicks, John J. Watson, John Snyder, B. F. Keller, Samuel B. Preston, Josiah Buck, Jacob Craig, James A. Skinner, David M. Hoover, Tacitus V. Halley, James W. Leggett, Jacob Motz, James R. Myers, John G. Hine, John G. Ernst.
- 1878.—Daniel H. Myers, John G. Hine, Joseph Harrison, W. H. Grove, Dennis Cain, John Snyder, O. McClain, George H. Shafer, Josiah Buck, John H. Lakin, Jacob Blecker, Jacob Craig, Elijah Swope, Tacitus V. Halley, Thomas Taggart, Wm. M. Tice, Wm. Bierhsing, M. H. Clarke, Solomon Davis, James A. Skinner, John Clark, Andrew R. Schiebley.
- 1879.—John Long, J. R. Hode, John H. Read, Samuel Boyer.
- 1880.—H. F. Perry, John H. Lakin, John Murdock, George Long, Jacob Craig, James A. Skinner, John Snyder, Wm. H. Grove, Tacitus V. Halley, Thomas Taggart, Josiah Buck, William M. Tice, Joseph Harrison, Wm. Bierhsing, Owen McClain, Joseph C. Herschberger, John G. Hine, G. W. Hicks, Elijah Swope, M. H. Clarke, T. E. Schleich, John Long, James W. Leggett, Samuel Boyer, Thomas Watkins, James H. Harne, Thomas Boteler, Jonathan Bowers.
- 1881.—Hiram R. Stiekel.
- 1882.—William H. Myers, G. W. Smith, Wm. H. Lowe, Thomas Boteler, Wm. H. Hawken, Charles Harvey, Wm. M. Tice, Peter Middlekauff, John Murdock, Joseph A. Skinner, Morgan Miller, W. H. Grove, Jacob Craig, Elijah Swope, Samuel Boyer, W. H. Lowe, John F. Gray, Thomas Watkins, G. W. Smith, Wm. H. Myers, John S. Hine, Thomas Taggart, George W. Hicks, John Long, Joseph Herschberger, Thomas E. Schleich, Josiah Buck, Hiram R. Stiekel, Jacob Losey, James W. Leggett, Tacitus V. Halley, George Long, John H. Lakin, A. A. Cook, E. D. Claggett, H. F. Perry.
- 1884.—John Buck, W. H. Grove, J. A. Skinner, W. H. Lowe, Aaron E. Baker, John Murdock, J. A. Wright, W. V. Harne, Samuel Boyer, John F. Gray, Jacob Fiery, Wm. H. Myers, Morgan Miller, Jacob Craig, Thomas Watkins, William M. Tice, Thomas Taggart, S. Cocklesser, Thomas Boteler, John H. Lakin, Wm. H. Hawken, Josiah Buck, R. E. Cook, James W. Leggett, John W. Hine, Peter Middlekauff, Elijah Swope, T. E. Schleich, H. F. Perry, H. R. Stiekel, Robert Shives, John Long, Jacob Motz, D. S. Pittenger, Tacitus V. Halley, Joseph C. Herschberger, J. R. Cushman.
- 1885.—J. Irvin Bitner, M. H. Clarke, J. Snively, J. R. Anderson, Albert C. Tice.
- 1886.—John Buck, Christian G. Brezler, J. A. Skinner, Thomas Taggart, S. Cocklesser, J. Irvin Bitner, R. E. Cook, Joseph H. Dreimer, J. A. Wright, John H. Lakin, W. H. Grove, John Murdock, H. F. Perry, Wm. H. Myers, Elijah Swope, Daniel W. Blessing, W. H. Lowe, Josiah Buck, John G. Hine, W. V. Harne, Morgan Miller, Otho Oliver, J. Snively, Peter Middlekauff, Robert Shives, Tacitus V. Halley, Wm. H. Hawken, Thomas Boteler, J. H. Wade, John Long, Charles Harvey, D. S. Pittenger, Thomas Watkins, John H. Fiery, Joseph C. Herschberger, M. H. Clarke.
- 1887.—John S. Wolf, Charles H. Diekel, James W. Leggett.
- 1888.—T. Belt Johnson, Allen A. Nesbitt, James R. Myers, Joseph Harrison, A. D. Sager, J. Irvin Bitner, John Buck, James L. Elgin, Peter Middlekauff, Allen A. Nesbitt, John H. Lakin, John H. Wade, Elijah Swope, George H. Weld, R. W. Grove, C. G. Brezler, Wm. H. Myers, T. Belt Johnson, J. Snively, Otho Oliver, J. A. Wright, H. V. Harne, R. E. Cook, Jacob Lakin, John G. Hine, C. H. Diekel, J. A. Skinner, S. Summers, John E. Brown, Thomas Taggart, Joseph C. Herschberger, Lancelot Jacques, John Long, S. Cocklesser, Wm. H. Hawken, Josiah Buck, D. W. Blessing, John Murdock, John S. Wolf, Eli Stemm, Jr., John Lambert.
- 1889.—L. Cocklesser, John Buck, Wm. H. Myers, R. W. Grove, T. Belt Johnson, J. I. Bitner, Philip Sprecker, C. G. Brezler, H. H. Long, John H. Lakin, Morgan Miller, Peter Middlekauff, P. Oswald, John Lambert, Elijah Swope, S. Summers, David Dick, John Long, Thomas Taggart, John Clarke, Aaron Sager, Joseph C. Herschberger, J. Snively, R. E. Cook, W. V. Harne, J. L. Evessole, Lancelot Jacques, Silas Wolfesberger, George H. Weld, J. A. Skinner, J. L. Elgin, Allen A. Nesbitt, John Murdock, John S. Wolf, Wm. H. Hawken, Josiah Buck, John G. Hine, J. A. Wright, John E. Brown, C. H. Diekel, Joseph Harrison, Garey S. Betts, Thomas J. Halley, Scott Palmer.

The judges of elections in 1822 for the county were:

- District No. 1, Sharpsburg.—Jacob Miller, Robert Claggett, John D. Grove.
- District No. 2, Williamsport.—Isaac S. Swearingen, Milton H. Sackett, Ignatius Drury.
- District No. 3, Hagerstown.—Peter Humrickhouse, John Wolgamott, Henry Shafer.
- District No. 4, Clear Spring.—Michael Bovey, David Cusliwa, Jacob Dunn.

District No. 5, Hancock.—William Yates, James H. Bowles, Anthony Snyder.

District No. 6, Roomsbush.—John Shafer, Matthias Shaffner, Michael Piper.

District No. 7, Cavetown.—William Gabby, William H. Fitzhugh, Peter Seibert.

Col. Henry Lewis was appointed coroner by the Governor in 1822.

CHAPTER XLII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads—Bridges—Turnpikes—Stage-coaches—Mails—Railroads.

WASHINGTON COUNTY is better provided with transportation facilities than any other county in the State. Some of its far-sighted and enterprising citizens at a very early period inaugurated a system of turnpike roads which not only has given the county most admirable roads where they were most needed, but has also resulted in bringing, from their tolls, large revenues into the county treasury. The county is also traversed by several railway lines. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the whole extent of its southern border, giving all necessary transportation to this section of the county, and full intercourse with the coal-fields in Allegany County. The main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the southeastern border, at the foot of Pleasant Valley, while the Washington County Branch of the same road, beginning at Weverton, on the Potomac, passes northward through Bartholow's, Brownsville, Claggett's, Beeler's, Summit, Rohrer'sville, Eakle's Mills, Keedysville, and Breathed's Stations to Hagerstown, a distance of twenty-four miles.

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad, beginning at Hagerstown, its northern terminus, passes through St. James, Grimes, and Sharpsburg Stations, or a distance of about fourteen miles in Washington County. The Cumberland Valley Railroad, which extends from Harrisburg, Pa., to Martinsburg, W. Va., has as stations in this county State Line, Morgantown, Hagerstown, and Williamsport, while the Western Maryland Railroad in its route from Baltimore passes that picturesque locality known as Pen-Mar, also Edgemont, Smithsburg, Cavetown, Chewsville, and Hagerstown to Williamsport. These roads all converging at Hagerstown, which is centrally located and the county-seat, have contributed greatly to its business activity and wealth, as well as to the prosperity of all parts of the beautiful and rich agricultural

region surrounding it. In turnpike roads this county is better provided than any other in the State.

Rumsey's Steamboat.—Washington County may also claim to no inconsiderable share in the construction of the first steamboat ever built in the United States. This was the vessel built by James Rumsey, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., in 1785. Blasco de Garay in 1543, the Marquis of Worcester in 1655, Deuys Papi in 1695, Savery in 1698, and others had prophesied, proposed, or tried steam navigation, and various experiments with rude vessels had been made in Europe from time to time. It was not, however, until the experiments of Fulton in 1807, and his trip up the Hudson, that the practicability of propelling vessels by steam was fully and finally demonstrated. But Fulton had been anticipated by Rumsey, who as early as 1785 constructed a boat at Shepherdstown, and had it fitted up with machinery partly manufactured at the Catoclin Furnace of the Johnson Brothers, near Frederick. The boiler, two cylinders, pumps, pipes, etc., were manufactured in Baltimore by Christopher Raborg and Charles Weir. Some portions of the works were made at the Antietam Iron-Works. March 14, 1786, a public experiment was made on the Potomac River (the first of the kind ever undertaken in this country), and Rumsey succeeded in attaining a speed of four miles an hour against the current. The boat was eighty feet long, and propelled by a steam-engine working a vertical pump in the middle of the vessel, by which the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a horizontal trunk at the stern. She achieved the speed above stated when loaded with three tons, in addition to the weight of her machinery,—one-third of a ton. The whole of the machinery, including the boiler, occupied a space but little over four feet square. A newspaper account of the vessel, under date of April 25, 1793, gives the following description of her, viz.:

"The vessel of the late lamented Mr. Rumsey to sail against wind and tide has lately been tried, and was found to sail four knots an hour. The following is the principle upon which it moves: A pump of two feet diameter, wrought by a steam engine, forces a quantity of water up through the keel. The valve is then shut by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forces the water through a channel or pipe of about six inches square, lying above and parallel to the keel on out at the stern, under the rudder, which has a less dip than usual, to permit the exit of the water. The impulse of the water forced through the square channel against the exterior water acts as an impelling power upon the vessel."

Gen. Washington and Governor Thos. Johnson, of Maryland, were patrons of Rumsey's experiment, which was made in the interest of the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. His demonstration that

boat could be propelled up stream against the current was regarded by them as being very satisfactory. Thus we find that the first steamboat was propelled on the Potomac, and the first machinery was made in Western Maryland, twenty years before Fulton's experiment on the Hudson. Rumsey's claim to priority was disputed by John Fitch, a Philadelphia watch-maker, but the evidence in favor of Rumsey is very clear and convincing. Fitch did not make public his plan until 1786. It consisted in "paddling a ship by steam," the device resembling vertical paddles, six on each side, working alternately. The vessel was launched at Philadelphia in 1788, and proceeded to Burlington, N. J., twenty miles distant, where she burst her boiler. She was floated back to Philadelphia and repaired, and made several subsequent trips. The cylinder was twelve inches in diameter and three-foot stroke. Rumsey, who was a native of Cecil County, had petitioned the Maryland Legislature for the passage of an act vesting in him "the sole and exclusive right, privilege, and benefit of constructing, navigating, and employing boats, constructed upon a model by him newly invented, upon the creeks, rivers, and bays within this State." It was read and referred to Messrs. McMechen, O'Neale, and James Scott, who on the same day reported that they had "examined the allegations therein contained and find them true, and are of opinion that the said invention will be of great utility to facilitate the inland navigation of this State, and that a law pass agreeably to the prayer of said petition." At the same session the Legislature passed an act to invest Rumsey "with an exclusive privilege and benefit of making and selling new invented boats on a model by him invented." The experiment which preceded this application took place in September, 1784, and had been witnessed by Gen. Washington, who was highly gratified, and gave Rumsey the following certificate, viz.:

"I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boats constructed to work against stream, examined the powers upon which it acts, been eye-witness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance: may be of the greatest usefulness in inland navigation; and if it succeeds, of which I do not doubt, that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works, which when seen and explained may be executed by the most common mechanic."

The boat appears to have been propelled by paddles and setting-poles, the power being communicated by band. But soon afterwards Rumsey turned his attention to the possible application of steam as the motive-power. He worked hard all that fall and

winter, and was fortunate enough to secure the assistance and patronage of Governor Thomas Johnson. The latter was part proprietor, with his brothers, of the Catoctin Iron Furnace. The boat itself was built at Shepherdstown, and in December, 1785, was brought down to the mouth of the Shenandoah, and at Harper's Ferry a trial was made with successful results, as previously stated. In 1786, Benjamin Franklin and Oliver Evans suggested substantially the same method of propulsion, namely, the power of steam upon a column of water received at the bow and ejected at the stern on a line with the keel. The plan has been lately revived, and several vessels have been built in England to test it. In 1788 the Rumsey Society, of which Franklin was a member, was formed in Philadelphia to aid the Maryland inventor. He went to London, where a similar body was formed, a boat and machinery built for him, and patents obtained in Great Britain, France, and Holland. A successful experiment was made on the Thames in 1792, and he was preparing another when he died, December 23d of that year. In 1839 the Legislature of Kentucky presented a gold medal to his son, "commemorative of his father's services and high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat." There was an acrimonious controversy between Fitch and Rumsey, growing out of the latter's having charged the former with appropriating his idea of a steamboat from a description of Rumsey's boat given him by a Capt. Bedinger. Rumsey published a number of affidavits to prove that he was the original inventor of the steamboat, and among the other documents exhibited by him was a letter from Gen. Washington to show that he had spoken to him (Washington) of employing steam as a motive-power. In January, 1786, after Rumsey's experiment, John Fitch petitioned the Maryland Legislature for assistance in "bringing his theory of the elastic force of steam to experiment," but although the Legislature could not advance any money, owing to the condition of the public funds at the time, it passed a resolution stating that it was "strongly inclined to believe the probability of the success promised by the theory." Rumsey and Fitch were followed by many experimenters, but, as stated, Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," achieved in 1807 the first decisive and permanent success.

Public Roads.—As early as 1666 the Assembly of Maryland began the work of expediting intercommunication between the different parts of the colony, and for this purpose passed an act for "marking highways and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, and swamps passable for horse and foot;"

and in 1704 the width of roads was established at twenty feet, and provision was made for marking their route by notching trees and branding them with marking-irons; and in 1774, Isaac Griest, Benjamin Griffith, Jesse Hollingsworth, and others were appointed commissioners to direct the expenditure of nearly eleven thousand dollars to construct the three great roads leading to Baltimore. The Frederick, Reisterstown, and York roads were laid out in 1787.

The inhabitants about the Monocacy River and to the northward of the Blue Ridge petitioned, May 14, 1739, that a road be cleared through the country to Annapolis, to enable them to bring their grain and other commodities to market. The petition was laid over until the next session.

On the 1st of September, 1796, a number of the citizens of Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) met at the court-house to discuss the utility of a turnpike road to the seaboard. Thomas Sprigg was appointed chairman of the meeting, and resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that while agricultural prosperity depends on good markets and the best prices for the produce of the land, the interests of the citizens demand that every possible avenue of communication with the seaport towns, by land or by water, be opened, and that intercourse with them should be as cheap, easy, and convenient as possible. The resolutions further declared that it was very much within the power, disposition, and means of those present to provide such a road to Baltimore Town as would enable the farmers to make use of that season of the year in which they were unable to work upon their farms for the transportation of their produce to market. After calling attention to the advantages of the road to the State of Maryland, to the counties through which it was proposed to have it pass, and especially to Washington and Allegany Counties, the furthest removed from the seaboard, the resolutions proposed an address to the Washington County delegates in the Assembly, requesting them to use their efforts in obtaining a charter for the constructing of a turnpike road from Baltimore Town to Elizabeth Town and Williamsport, giving to Washington County the right to assume one-eighth of the whole expense, and to Allegany County a specified portion, provided this privilege was availed of within two months after the opening of the subscription-books. It was also determined that if the law should provide for only one commissioner from each county to lay out the road, that Gen. Heister was the choice of the convention; but if more than one was provided for, that the delegates should themselves appoint the other or others. Elie Williams, William Claggett,

Samuel Ringgold, Daniel Hughes, Nathaniel Rochester, and Adam Ott were appointed to form and present the address to the delegates in the Assembly, and Cephas Beall, Robert Hughes, Abraham Woning, Jacob Schnebly, James Kendal, Benjamin Claggett, George Price, Jacob Myers, John Claggett, and Dr. Henry Schnebly to open petitions for signature by the citizens of Washington County, to be presented by their delegates to the Assembly of Maryland. The committee having in charge the address to the Washington County delegates on December 2d submitted the proceedings and resolutions of the convention as directed, and in addition thereto stated that it was the general sense of those present that it should be left to the Legislature to decide whether or not the road should fork on the upper side of the South Mountain, one fork to extend to Hagerstown and the other to Williamsport; if but one road should be thought necessary, then it was desired that the same should extend to Hagerstown, and thence to Williamsport.

An act was passed by the Assembly in March, 1797, to lay out a turnpike road from Baltimore "through Frederick Town in Frederick County to Elizabeth Town and Williamsport in Washington County." Another public meeting was held on the 19th of September of the same year to aid in the work, at which Nathaniel Rochester acted as chairman, and Elie Williams, Daniel Heister, Samuel Ringgold, Charles Carroll, and Nathaniel Rochester were appointed a committee to carry out the object of the meeting.

On the 8th of October, 1797, Samuel Newcomer, Christian Newcomer, John Seavely, Christian Martin, Henry Martin, and Jacob Martin gave notice that they intended to petition the next General Assembly to pass an act empowering the justices of the Levy Court of Washington County to make such alterations in the public road leading from Newcomer's mill to the South Mountain, and passing through the petitioners' land, as the justices may deem necessary for the public good. In the year 1801 the shares of stock issued for the purpose of building a bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac were subscribed for immediately upon their being offered to the public. The company was authorized to call for forty-five thousand dollars, if necessary. Notice was given, Sept. 14, 1801, that certain of the inhabitants of Washington County intended petitioning the General Assembly for a law to remedy the errors in the returns of the commissioners in laying out and straightening the road from Christian Newcomer's mill to the top of South Mountain towards Frederick Town, and to

authorize the taking of the best ground on said road and going up said mountain. The Westminster and Hagerstown turnpike road was the first pike projected in Washington County, and formed part of the line of the grand national road. It was built in 1812-16, the managers being John Welty, Walter Boyd, Robert Hughes, and William Gabby.

John Scott was treasurer of this company in 1814, and it was then proposed to commence work at the foot of South Mountain, on the west side, provided sufficient subscriptions could be obtained in Washington County to build five miles of the road.

In 1805 the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Company was incorporated, and in 1815 it was empowered to extend its road from Boonsboro' as the beginning of the Cumberland turnpike road. In 1813 the presidents and directors for the time being of the several incorporated banks in the city of Baltimore, of the Hagerstown Bank, of the Conococheague Bank, and the Cumberland Bank of Allegany were incorporated as the president, managers, and company of the Cumberland turnpike road. In 1821 the presidents and directors of the banks in Baltimore, except the City Bank, and the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank were incorporated as the president, managers, and company of the Boonsboro' Turnpike Company.

The Baltimore, Liberty and Hagerstown turnpike road was chartered during the winter of 1815-16. The commissioners of Washington County appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock were Henry Lewis, Martin Kershner, Richard Ragan, Wm. Heyser, John Witmer, and Daniel Hughes, Jr.

From 1816 to 1825 a fever for turnpike companies seems to have raged. They were mostly stock companies, authorized by special acts of the State.

In 1817, John Kennedy, Jacob Zeller, Upton Lawrence, O. H. Williams, David Schnebly, Henry Witmer, William Heyser, Alexander Neill, and Henry Lewis were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike Company. In the same year John Davis, who had a store at the time at Hancock, contracted to construct the turnpike road from the Big Conococheague to Cumberland.

On the 27th of January, 1818, the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike Board entered into a contract with Messrs. Kincaid, McKinlay, and Ramsey for turnpiking the whole of their road from the court-house in Hagerstown to the Conococheague Creek, to the point near Witmer's where the Cumberland turnpike road, then in course of construction, commenced.

The road, according to the contract, was to be completed by the 1st of January, 1820, in a style not inferior to the United States road west of Cumberland.

The board also contracted for a first-class stone bridge across the Conococheague, two hundred and ten feet long, including abutments and wing-walls. This bridge was intended to connect the road with the Great Western turnpike, thus bringing the latter down to Hagerstown, where it intersects with the Westminster and Hagerstown and the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike roads. The completion of the Westminster and Hagerstown road to Hagerstown lessened the distance from Baltimore to that town four miles.

The turnpike from the west side of Conococheague to Cumberland was located in 1818, and completed a few years later. This road, together with the United States road, furnished a turnpike road from Wheeling to Baltimore (with the exception of eleven miles between Hagerstown and Boonsboro'), two hundred and eighty-two miles long, one hundred and twenty-seven of which were free of tolls.

About this time the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act constituting a company whose purpose it was to open a turnpike road from Gettysburg to the division line between the States, thence to connect with a road to be constructed in Maryland, which, when completed, would furnish a direct turnpike communication between Philadelphia and Wheeling via Hagerstown, a distance of three hundred and thirty-three miles.

The subscription books of the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Company were opened on the 21st of April, 1828, and the following commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions: John Herch, Sr., Bernhart Gilbert, Andrew Marshall, James McKesson, William McMillan, Lewis Ripple, and Alexander Gordon.

Messrs. Thomas Cresap, Michael Cresap, James Wood, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan, James Caldwell, John Caldwell, and Richard Yeates were in 1773 appointed managers of a lottery to raise thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for repairing the road from Connotoway to the Winding Ridge. There were three thousand tickets at two dollars each, and ten hundred and forty prizes.

A proclamation was issued by Governor J. H. Stone, Sept. 22, 1797, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any one committing highway robbery.

The following notice was issued on the 28th of February, 1799:

"All persons who may for the time to come have occasion to pass flour or other articles at the toll-places of the Potomac Company are required to pay the tolls fixed by law before the same shall be allowed to pass; it being understood that at Watts' Branch and the Great Falls tolls will not be exacted when the above mentioned articles are deposited in the Company's stores, until they are taken therefrom."

This notice was signed by James Keith, president, and by John Mason and Isaac McPherson, directors.

Thomas Kennedy informs the public, Feb. 27, 1799, that the tolls leviable at the mouth of the Conococheague will continue to be received by him.

Pursuant to public notice a number of the citizens of Hagerstown and Funkstown convened at the Town Hall in Hagerstown on Saturday, the 3d of November, 1827, for the purpose of making arrangements for planting trees along the sides of the turnpike road between the two towns.

Frederick Grosh having been called to the chair and William D. Bell appointed secretary, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Dr. C. Boersdier, Frederick Grosh, H. Shafer, J. D. Keifer, Elias Davis, John Kennedy, Daniel Heister, John Wagoner, Samuel Steele, and William D. Bell, be and they are hereby appointed a committee with full power to make every arrangement necessary to carry into effect the desirable objects of this meeting, and that they be requested to obtain the consent of the landholders and such pecuniary aid as may be requisite from all persons disposed to afford it.

"FREDERICK GROSH, Chairman.

"WILLIAM D. BELL, Secretary."

The Hagerstown and Sharpsburg turnpike was finished about the year 1860, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars, or two thousand dollars a mile. Before the building of the pike it cost the county two hundred and forty dollars per annum to repair the mud road, yet the county commissioners were reluctant to subscribe to the stock of the company, fearing that it would not pay. Three thousand five hundred dollars were, however, subscribed, and the dividends received by the county from 1860 to 1889 on this amount of stock aggregated four thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars.

In 1822 steps were taken by certain gentlemen to ascertain the proper location for the turnpike road from Hagerstown to Boonsboro'. The construction of this road was of importance to those interested in the Cumberland or Bank road, as its completion materially increased the value of the Bank road, in which the banks of Baltimore, the Hagerstown Bank, the Conococheague Bank, and the Cumberland Bank had together invested \$486,170.71.

The Westminster and Hagerstown turnpike, *via* Herman's Gap, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, Jan. 10, 1810, and Charles Carroll, Up-

ton Lawrence, William Heyser, William Downey, and Robert Hughes were named as commissioners to receive subscriptions for the road in Washington County. A citizen of the county, writing March 21, 1810, said, "Let this road be once completed to Hagerstown and a good, common, well-graded road be extended thence through Hancock Town to Fort Cumberland to meet the Great Western road, now making by Congress from Cumberland to Wheeling, and through the State of Ohio, and then Hagerstown will become most certainly the thoroughfare for the whole of the Western wagons and travelers, and will without doubt become one of the very first and most flourishing inland towns in Maryland, or perhaps in the United States."

In 1821 the road from Hagerstown to Boonsboro' was the only portion of the distance from Baltimore to Wheeling that was not turnpiked, and in winter the stages were generally from five to seven hours passing over this space of ten miles.

Two stone bridges over Antietam Creek, one at John Shafer's mill, and another at or near Frederick Ziegler's ford on the road leading from Hagerstown through Nicholson's Gap to Gettysburg, were built by James Lloyd in 1824; and one over the same creek, on the road leading from Boonsboro' to Sharpsburg, at Mumma's mill, was erected by Mr. Silas Harry in the same year. A stone bridge was also built by Jabez Kenney over Beaver Creek, on the road leading from Boonsboro' to Williamsport, during the year 1824.

In 1881 the officers of the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike Company were James W. Troupe, president; Joseph Kausler, secretary and treasurer; Directors, Joseph B. Loose, Frederick Fechtig, D. C. Hammond, P. H. Wingert, and Joseph Kausler.

In 1819 the roads in Washington County were the following:

District No. 1.—From Henry Keedy's to the top of South Mountain by Thomas Crampton's; from the forks of the road near Hogg's old place to Mackey's stone mill on the Potomac River; from the maple swamp until it intersects the main road leading by Mumma's mill to Fox's Gap; and from Harper's Ferry to the Frederick County line. Distance, twenty miles; Daniel Brown, supervisor.

No. 2.—From the turnpike at Mumma's mill to the Frederick County line at Fox's Gap; from George Geedy's stone to Antietam bridge at Hess' mill. Distance, nine miles; John Shney, supervisor.

No. 3.—From Sweetingen's ferry to Sharpsburg. Distance, three miles; John Blackford, supervisor.

No. 4.—From Sharpsburg to the cross-roads at Stover's; and from the cross-roads at Casey's to Smith's bridge on Antietam Creek. Distance, eleven miles; Christian Middlekauff, supervisor.

No. 5.—From Hagerstown to Peter Newsummer's mill on Little

Beaver Creek. Distance, seven miles; Jacob Knute, Jr., supervisor.

No. 6.—From Newcomer's mill on Little Beaver Creek to "parchor". Distance, four miles; Samuel Hager, supervisor.

No. 7.—From the cross-roads at Stover's, by Booth's mill, to where the road from John Shafer's mill intersects the Boonsboro' road. Distance, three and a half miles; William Booth, supervisor.

No. 8.—From the lower end of Samuel Ringgold's lane on the Williamsport road, by John Shafer's mill, until it intersects the accessible road, and from thence to Boonsboro'; from John Shafer's mill to Petry's school-house. Distance, seven miles; John Shafer, supervisor.

No. 9.—From E. G. Williams' lane near Williamsport to the crossroads at Carey's. Distance, seven miles; Daniel Rench, supervisor.

No. 10.—From Williamsport to the cross-roads at Stover's. Distance, five miles; Thomas Kennedy, supervisor.

No. 11.—From the major cross-roads to the corner of Christy Bohner's fence, where it intersects the road from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg. Distance, four miles; John Dusing, supervisor.

No. 12.—From Williamsport to Hagerstown until it intersects the Sharpsburg road; and from Williamsport to Miller's mill on the Conococheague. Distance, eight miles; Jacob Hershey, supervisor.

No. 13.—From the crossroads at Stover's to Wise's smith-shop at the south end of Potomac Street, in Hagerstown. Distance, six miles; Frisby Tilgman, supervisor.

No. 14.—All the streets in Williamsport, including the road to the ferry; Joseph Holman, supervisor.

No. 15.—From the Frederick County line at Orr's Gap to Funk's mill on Beaver Creek. Distance, four miles; Samuel Funk, supervisor.

No. 16.—From Hagerstown to the Antietam bridge on the Charlton's Gap road. Distance, two miles; David Middlekauff, supervisor.

No. 17.—From Cavetown to the Frederick County line. Distance, four miles; Conrad Mentzer, supervisor.

No. 18.—From Hagerstown to Antietam Creek below Lantz's on the Nicholson Gap road. Distance, six miles; Joseph Miller, supervisor.

No. 19.—From Antietam Creek below Lantz' mill to the Pennsylvania line. Distance, six miles; George Shiefs, supervisor.

No. 20.—From the Pennsylvania line near Peter Baker's until it intersects the Charlton's Gap road near Robert Hughes'. Distance, seven miles; John Mentzer, supervisor.

No. 21.—From Hagerstown, by David Schnebly's, to the Pennsylvania line. Distance, six miles; Henry Schnebly, supervisor.

No. 22.—From the forks of the road near Hagerstown, on the Mercersburg road, until it intersects the Greenastle road. Distance, five miles; Daniel Reichard, supervisor.

No. 23.—From the Greenastle road to the Pennsylvania line, in the direction of Mercersburg. Distance, three miles; Josiah Fink, supervisor.

No. 24.—From the forks of the road near Upton Lawrence's plantation, on the Loudon's road, to John Long's cross-roads. Distance, 4 miles; Henry Stetzel, supervisor.

No. 25.—From Miller's mill on the Conococheague, by the cross-roads, near the turnpike, until it intersects the road at Long's from Miller's mill to Ashford's, and from the forks of the Williamsport road near Wolgamoot's, by Half Mill, until it intersects the road to the Broad Ford. Distance, six miles; Henry Garbeck, supervisor.

No. 26.—From the Broad Ford on Conococheague Creek, by Nicholas Krig's, to the Pennsylvania line. Distance, 4 miles; Nicholas Krig, supervisor.

No. 27.—From the forks of the road at Henry Ford's to Jacques' furnace. Distance, five miles; James D. Moore, supervisor.

No. 28.—From Williamsport until it intersects the road from Hagerstown to Hancock by the Big Spring; from Ash's ford on the Conococheague to Lick Run, thence until it intersects the Williamsport road near Baltzer Moody's old place. Distance, six miles; John McClain, supervisor.

No. 29.—From Jacques' furnace to the turnpike road near Licking Creek. Distance, five miles; John O. Moore, supervisor.

No. 30.—From the Big Tonsloway, by Henry Davis' mill, to the Pennsylvania line, and from Hancock Town, by Jeremiah Stillwell's, to the Pennsylvania line near Samuel Graves'. Distance, nine miles; John Kessley, supervisor.

No. 31.—From Little Tonsloway to Siding Hill Creek, near Gauding's. Distance, ten miles.

No. 32.—From near Christian Shepherd's saw mill, by George Rizer's, to Siding Hill Creek. Distance, three miles.

No. 33.—From the Pennsylvania line on the Little Cove road, near Eric Williams' saw mill, until it intersects the main road leading from Hagerstown to Cumberland, near Jacques' furnace. Distance, eight miles; Henry Bragonier, supervisor.

No. 34.—From the forks of the road near the Widow Bailey's, by Wolgamoot's mill, until it intersects the Sharpsburg road, and from thence until it intersects the Williamsport road near Booth's mill. Distance, three miles; Andrew Hogmire, supervisor.

No. 35.—From the east end of Washington Street, in Hagerstown, by Stull's old mill, to Funk's mill on Beaver Creek; from Funkstown till it intersects a road near David Hershey's. Distance, five miles; David Hershey, supervisor.

No. 36.—From Jonathan Street, in Hagerstown, to the Williamsport road. Henry Dillman, supervisor.

No. 37.—The streets of Hagerstown. Commissioners of Hagerstown, supervisors.

No. 38.—From the new bridge on the Charlton's Gap road to Cavetown. Distance, five miles; Levi Housely, supervisor.

No. 39.—From the north end of Jonathan Street, Hagerstown, to the Pennsylvania line. Distance, five miles; David Brumbaugh, supervisor.

No. 40.—From Henry Snyder's mill to the turnpike road near Summers' house. Distance, three miles.

No. 41.—From the Pennsylvania line, in Jacob Sears' field, where the new road from Mercersburg to that point ends, to McCoy's ferry on the Potomac River. Jonathan Nesbitt, supervisor.

No. 42.—From near Nicholas Parrott's, by Leopold's, to Ties'. Distance, ten miles; Paul Summers, supervisor.

No. 43.—Streets of Sharpsburg. Jacob Miller, supervisor.

No. 44.—From the west end of Salisbury Street, in Williamsport, to the Potomac River. Peter Ardinger, supervisor.

No. 45.—From Funkstown to David Hershey's. Jacob Knute, supervisor.

No. 46.—From John Long's to the new bridge on the Conococheague near Union Mills; from thence until it intersects the old road near Henry Ridenour's, and from Long's road to the Pennsylvania line. Jacob Zeller, supervisor.

No. 47.—From the old Harman's Gap road near Robert Hughes' to the top of the mountain at the Frederick County line, where it meets a public road leading through Frederick County to Frederick Town. Distance, one and a half miles; Jacob Ridenour, Jr., supervisor.

No. 49.—From the Opecken road near Nicholas Swingle's, by Clagett's mill, to intersect the road from Funktown to Boonsboro'. Distance, four miles; David Clagett, supervisor.

No. 50.—From Sharpsburg to Antietam Forge. Distance, three miles; Jacob Miller, supervisor.

No. 51.—From the Broad Ford until it intersects the road from Hagerstown to Hancock, near Jacques' furnace. Distance, six miles; Daniel Gehr, Jr., supervisor.

Laws Passed by the Legislature for the Laying Out of Roads in Washington County.—In 1801-2 a road was authorized to be opened from Hancock town, by Tong's mill, to intersect a road from Cumberland, in Allegany County, to Siding Hill Creek. In 1801 a road from Elizabeth-town by Barrett's Ford to the Pennsylvania line. In 1801 part of a road from Turner's Gap to Williamsport to be reviewed. In 1801 the road by Bainbridge's and Newcomer's mill to Elizabeth town to be reviewed and laid out. In 1801 a road to be laid out from Williamsport to the Pennsylvania line. In 1801 an act respecting a road from Elizabeth-town (Hagerstown) to the Pennsylvania line, in Nicholson's Gap. In 1803 the Levy Court authorized to change the direction of the road from Hagerstown towards Hancock-town. In 1803 a road to be opened from Bennett's ferry to intersect the old road from Hancock-town to Fort Cumberland. In 1804 a company incorporated for making a turnpike road from Baltimore, etc., to Boonsboro'. In 1804 the road to be extended to Hagerstown and Williamsport. In 1806 the direction of the road from Ash's ford on Conococheague Creek to the intersection thereof with the main road from Hagerstown, etc., to be altered.

In 1806-7 a road to be laid out from the State line (where a road from Greenacastle joins the same) to intersect the main road from Hagerstown to Baltimore through Charlton's Gap. In 1806 the road from Hancock-town to Cumberland to be laid out and improved. In 1809-11 the road from Baltimore through Frederick town, etc., to Boonsboro' continued. In 1809 the Levy Court authorized to open a road to intersect a road from Hagerstown to Williamsport. In 1809 a road to be laid off from Boonsboro' to intersect the Sharpsburg road, and to Blackfoot's ferry on the Potomac. In 1812-13-16 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Westminster to Fredericktown, through Harman's Gap to Hagerstown. In 1809 a road to be opened from Little Tonoloway Creek, at the ford near Hancock-town, to intersect the road from Bedford towards Hancock-town at the Pennsylvania line. In 1810 a road to be laid off from the Pennsylvania line on the Little Cave road, etc., to intersect the main road from Hagerstown to Cumberland, near Jacques' old furnace. In 1810 the act of 1809, to clear and make public a road in Washington County, repealed. In 1810 the road from Hagerstown to Hancock-town to be straightened. In 1811-12 a road to be laid out from Snider's mill to intersect the turnpike road between the foot of the mountain and Boonsboro'. In 1811 a road to be laid off from a point on the road from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg, as therein directed, to intersect the road to Baltimore, etc. In 1811 the road from Boonsboro' to Funktown to be straightened, etc. In 1811 a road to be laid out from the Charlton's Gap road to the divisional line between Frederick and Washington Counties. In 1812 a road to be laid out from Shairk's mill to intersect the main road from Hagerstown to Hancock town. From McSister's, or Taylor's ferry on the Potomac, or Crampton's Gap on the South Mountain. In 1812 the road from Hancock to Cumberland, as located by Williams and Moore, declared to be a public road. In 1812 the old road from Hagerstown to Mercersburg, etc., to be straightened and enlarged.

In 1814 a road to be laid out from the Pennsylvania line,

where the new road from Mercersburg ends, and thence to the Potomac River. In 1814 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Boonsboro' to Swearingen's ferry on the Potomac. In 1815 a road to be laid out from Jonathan Street, in Hagerstown, towards Greenacastle, as far as the Pennsylvania line. In 1815 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Baltimore through Liberty-town to Hagerstown.

In 1815 the Washington and Frederick Turnpike Company incorporated. In 1815 a road to be laid out from the farm of N. Parrott, near Hancock-town, to intersect the old public road near W. Sedburn's. In 1816 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Hagerstown to intersect the Cumberland turnpike road on the west bank of the Conococheague. In 1817 companies incorporated to make a turnpike road through Montgomery County to Crampton's Gap in South Mountain and thence to Williamsburg. In 1817 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Boonsboro', through Williamsport, to intersect the road then making from Cumberland to the west bank of the Conococheague. In 1818 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from the west bank of the Conococheague Creek at Williamsport to intersect the Cumberland turnpike road at or near Stone Quarry Ridge. In 1818 a company incorporated to make a turnpike road from Hagerstown to intersect the turnpike road leading from Gettysburg through Nicholson's Gap to the Pennsylvania line. In 1818 a company incorporated for making a turnpike road from Hagerstown to Boonsborough.

In 1821 a company incorporated to make a turnpike from Boonsborough to Hagerstown. In 1825 alteration authorized to be made in the location of the road from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown.

In 1849 an extension of Adams' Express Company's services from Baltimore through Frederick and the intervening towns to Hagerstown was effected by E. M. Mealey & Co.

Early Stage-Lines.—In 1781, Gabriel Peterson Vauhorn ran his "carriage" from Daniel Grant's



THE FOUNTAIN INN, BALTIMORE.

Fountain Inn, Market Street, Baltimore, at eight o'clock, to Capt. Phillips', "where the passengers may dine," and thence to Harford Town, where they re-

ained overnight, and proceeded next morning to the Casquehanna for breakfast at Capt. Twining's, meeting there the stage from Philadelphia and exchanging passengers, returning by same route to Baltimore, fare, four dollars specie, and the like sum for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage." Nathaniel Twining and Gershon Johnson, of Philadelphia, ran the stages connecting with Vanhorn's line, and assured the passenger leaving Baltimore on Monday morning of completing his journey to Elizabeth Town by Friday at two o'clock." Letters were carried by this line,—for "every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar to be paid by the person sending the letter."

A bi-weekly line of stage-coaches ran in 1783 between Baltimore and Frederick Town, William Davey and Richard Shoebels, proprietors, "stopping for the entertainment of passengers at Mr. Hobbs', Mr. Simpson's, and Mr. Ricketts', where good fare may be had for fifteen shillings."

A weekly passenger stage from Elizabeth Town to Baltimore was announced Aug. 1, 1797. Leaving Elizabeth Town on Tuesdays, and passing through Frederick Town and New Market, it arrived in Baltimore on Wednesdays. After remaining there one day, it returned to Elizabeth Town by the same route, arriving on Saturdays.

John Ragan in 1797 ran a stage three times a week from Baltimore to Hagerstown.

An announcement dated Dec. 18, 1797, stated that proposals for carrying the public mails would be received at the General Post-office on the following routes: From Yorktown (now York, Pa.), by Hancock, Petersburg, Taneytown, and Frederick Town, to Leesburg, Va., once a week.

Leaving Yorktown on Monday morning at eight o'clock, the stage arrived at Frederick Town at five o'clock P.M. on the following day, and at Leesburg on Wednesday at two o'clock P.M. Returning, it left Leesburg at noon on Friday, and arrived at Yorktown at six o'clock P.M. on Sunday.

From Yorktown, Pa., by Abbottstown, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Elizabeth Town, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, and Strasburg, to Woodstock once a week.

The stage on this line left Yorktown at noon on Sunday, and arrived at Martinsburg at eleven o'clock A.M. on Tuesday. After an hour's pause the journey to Woodstock was resumed, and was finished on Wednesday at six o'clock P.M. Returning, the stage left Woodstock at six o'clock A.M. on Thursday, arriving at Martinsburg on Friday at eleven o'clock A.M., and in Yorktown at the same hour on Sunday.

From Baltimore, by Frederick Town, Elizabeth

Town, Greencastle, and Chambersburg, to Shippensburg, Pa., once a week.

The stage left Baltimore on Friday at eleven o'clock A.M., and arrived at Frederick Town at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at Elizabeth Town in the evening of the same day, and at Shippensburg on Monday at seven o'clock P.M. Returning, it left Shippensburg on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, arriving in Elizabeth Town in the evening at eight o'clock, in Frederick Town the next day at noon, and in Baltimore at five o'clock P.M. on Thursday.

From Elizabeth Town, by Hancock and Old Town, to Cumberland once a week.

Leaving Cumberland at six o'clock on Saturday morning, the stage arrived at Elizabeth Town on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and arriving in Cumberland on the return trip at six o'clock P.M. on Tuesday.

Basil Brooke & Co. announced to the public on the 24th of May, 1798, that they had commenced running a stage for the accommodation of passengers on the road leading from Hagerstown to Baltimore. The stage left Hagerstown on Tuesdays, and passing through Middletown, Frederick Town, and Liberty Town, arrived in Baltimore on Wednesdays. Remaining there until Friday morning, it then started on the return trip, pursuing the same route, and arriving in Hagerstown on Saturdays.

The same parties also announced that back-stages from Hagerstown to Bath and from Liberty Town to the Sulphur Springs, in Frederick County, could be had during the season.

An announcement is made by Henry Winemiller, May 16, 1799, that the Frederick and Georgetown mail-stage starts from the house of Mrs. Kimball every Thursday morning at three o'clock, and arrives at Georgetown the evening of the same day, stopping at the Union tavern. Starting the next morning at three o'clock, it returned to Frederick Town, arriving there in the evening.

The stage of Messrs. Scott & Barrick also started from Mrs. Kimball's house, leaving on Saturday morning at five o'clock, and arriving at Lancaster on Sunday evening, where it stopped at Mrs. Ferree's tavern. The return trip was commenced at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, Frederick being reached on Wednesday morning.

The stage of Messrs. Peck & Coale started at five o'clock every Tuesday from Mr. Peck's, in Hagerstown, arriving at Frederick Town at noon. It there stopped at Maj. Henry Butler's tavern, leaving which it arrived at Liberty Town the same evening. The stopping-place in this town was Mr. Orndorff's tavern,

whence it started on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, and arrived in Baltimore in the evening of the same day. Mr. Evans' tavern was the stopping-place in Baltimore, and there the stage remained until Friday morning at five o'clock, when it started to return by the same route, arriving at Frederick Saturday morning, and reaching Hagerstown the same evening. The announcement of these lines concludes with statements to the effect that passengers going to Georgetown, York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Hagerstown may, by taking the Georgetown stage on any one of these routes, arrive at his destination without longer detention on the road than is necessary to feed and change horses. The fares charged were three dollars from Georgetown to Frederick, four dollars and a half from Frederick to Lancaster, fourteen pounds of baggage being allowed to be carried by each passenger free, and one hundred pounds weight being considered equivalent to an additional passenger and charged for accordingly. It was further announced that the public-houses on these roads were excellent, and the charges as reasonable as any on the continent.

H. Peck announced on the 25th of July, 1799, that he would run a hack-stage during the ensuing season for the accommodation of passengers going to Bath or elsewhere, furnishing "a good comfortable stage, active horses, and steady, sober, and attentive drivers," all at reasonable prices.

On the same day John Home announces that his hack-stage will run as usual to Bath, applications to be made to Mr. Henderson at the Fountain Inn, on the corner of the Public Square, near the court-house, in Hagerstown.

In 1801, Peter Orndorf ran a line of stages between Frederick and Hagerstown.

On June 2, 1802, George Griffinger informs the public that he continues to keep a good stage and horses, which may be had at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms by applying to his house or at Mr. Stoner's tavern, near the court-house.

In an announcement made June 9, 1802, Peter Orndorf informs the public that as many inconveniences have arisen from there being but one stage a week between Baltimore and Hagerstown, he has gone to a very considerable expense and trouble to arrange for running in future two stages a week. He announced that stages would leave the Indian Queen Stage-office, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Saturday at four o'clock A.M., and arrive in Frederick at six P.M., leaving there the next morning at four o'clock A.M., and arriving at Hagerstown at four P.M. Returning to Baltimore, the stages were to leave Hager-

town on Tuesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock A.M., stopping at Frederick during the night, and arriving in Baltimore at six o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

In 1803, Messrs. George Crissinger, of Hagerstown, and John Geyer, of Frederick Town, established a line of mail-stages from Hagerstown to Baltimore, which left Jonathan Hager's tavern, at the "Sign of the Ship," near the court-house, Hagerstown, every Tuesday and Saturday at ten o'clock A.M., and arrived at Mrs. Kimball's, Frederick, the evening of the same day, and at the Columbian Inn, Baltimore, the next afternoon at six o'clock. Returning, they left Baltimore on Tuesdays and Saturdays at four o'clock A.M., and stopping at Frederick during the night, arrived in Hagerstown the next evening. The fare charged on this line was two dollars to Frederick, and from Frederick to Baltimore, three dollars and a half.

George Crissinger further announces that he will, if necessary, run an additional stage on Thursday, arriving in Frederick in the evening, and returning to Hagerstown next day.

On the 29th of March, 1805, George Crissinger and Joseph Boyd informed the public that they had commenced running a line of mail-coaches from Frederick Town, *via* Middletown, Boonsboro', Hagerstown, and Greenest, to Chambersburg twice every week to and from the above places.

Starting from Mrs. Kimball's every Tuesday and Saturday at five o'clock P.M., they arrived at Hagerstown the same night, stopping at the house of George Beltzhoover (late Ragan's), and leaving the next morning at four o'clock, they arrived at the house of Thomas Heich, in Chambersburg, by eleven o'clock A.M.

They left Chambersburg on their return trips on Sundays and Wednesdays at one o'clock P.M., and reached Hagerstown at six P.M., and leaving Hagerstown on Tuesdays and Thursdays at six A.M., they arrived in Frederick Town by one P.M. This line met at Frederick Town Mr. Scott's line from Philadelphia *via* Lancaster, Columbia, York, Hanover, and Petersburg, and also Mr. Winemiller's from Washington City *via* Georgetown, Montgomery Court-house, and Clarkesburg, and Mr. Orndorf's from Baltimore *via* New Market. At Chambersburg it met the line of Mr. Tomlinson & Co. from Philadelphia *via* Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Shippensburg; also theirs from Pittsburgh *via* Greensburg, Somerset, Bedford, and McComicktown. The fare charged from Frederick Town to Hagerstown was two dollars, and thence to Chambersburg two dollars additional, with the usual allowance

for baggage. A line of stages from Baltimore to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, *via* Frederick Town, Hagerstown, Cumberland, and Brownsville, commenced running Aug. 1, 1818; starting from Gadsby's Hotel, in Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, it arrived at Hagerstown at eight o'clock P.M. same day; left Hagerstown Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at three o'clock A.M., arriving at Pratt's tavern same evening at six P.M.; left Pratt's Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at two A.M., and arrived at Uniontown, Pa., at nine P.M., leaving there at four A.M., and arriving at Pittsburgh and West Alexandria the same evening; thence at four A.M., arriving in Wheeling at seven A.M., through in four days.

A new line of post-coaches from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, for the accommodation of passengers from Philadelphia to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, was started in 1821, Stockton & Stokes being the proprietors.

On the 2d of April, 1822, it was announced that the Hagerstown and Gettysburg line of stages had recommenced running three times a week, connecting with the Philadelphia mail line at Gettysburg. The journey from Wheeling to Philadelphia, a distance of three hundred and forty-six miles, was accomplished in little more than four days, and the fare charged was twelve dollars.

The Hagerstown and Boonsboro' Turnpike Company was incorporated by the Legislature during the session of 1822-23.

In 1823 a new line was started by A. Lindsay between Hagerstown and McConnellsburg, Pittsburgh, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greensburg. Travelers by these routes were conveyed from Pittsburgh to Baltimore or Washington in three days.

The following announcement is dated March 28, 1823: "The United States Mail Stage for Wheeling *via* Frederick Town, Hagerstown, Cumberland, etc., leaves the office, adjoining Barron's Hotel, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at four o'clock A.M., arriving at Wheeling in three and a half days, where boats are always in readiness to convey passengers down the river. On the 1st of April next an accommodation stage will leave the same place for Frederick Town and Hagerstown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at four o'clock A.M., dining at Frederick Town, and lodging at Hagerstown, affording a conveyance to the two latter places six days in the week." An announcement dated Feb. 7, 1826, said, "The extra mail or accommodation line leaves Baltimore on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at four o'clock in the morning, and reaches Wheeling on the fourth afternoon, except the Friday stage, which arrives

there on the fifth day after leaving Baltimore. The old mail line runs as usual on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, going through in three and a quarter days." A line to run only during the day (except at special instance of the passengers) is also announced to commence running on the following 1st of March, making the trip to Wheeling in five and a half days. The fares charged were, from Baltimore to Hagerstown, \$5.50; from Hagerstown to Cumberland, \$5.00; from Cumberland to Uniontown, \$4.00; from Uniontown to Wheeling, \$4.25; making the total charge for the trip from Baltimore to Wheeling, \$18.75. To Emmittsburg, *via* Union and Taneytown, a bi-weekly line was run in 1826, and in the same year a line to Chambersburg was running every Thursday and Saturday.

A new line of stages commenced running Jan. 1, 1827, between Boonsboro', Md., and Winchester, Va., by way of Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, etc., Mr. Humrickhouse, of Hagerstown, being part contractor.

The Hagerstown and Winchester mail line, *via* Williamsport, Falling Waters, Martinsburg, and Buckletstown, was run by Maxwell & Ringer in 1839, leaving Hagerstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and leaving Winchester on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Good Intent and Pilot lines to Pittsburgh and Wheeling and Cincinnati in 1838 ran *daily*, with United States mail.

In their "day and generation" these were the fast lines of our fathers, but they have passed away forever, leaving behind them only their advertisements for travelers to show who were the men of energy and enterprise that preceded the "railway kings" of the present time.

Mails.—The first protection to public and private letters in Maryland was given by an act of Assembly passed at the session of 1707, by which the opening of letters by unauthorized persons was made a penal offense.

Letters at that time were generally, in the absence of post-roads and post-offices, deposited in public-houses, to be sent by the first conveyance of which the landlord could avail. There was very little correspondence at that time between the towns along the coast, as most of the trade was direct with England from each port. Letters on business, sometimes containing bills of exchange on Liverpool and London merchants, were left at the public-houses, and forwarded by the hands of the captains of vessels sailing from the particular port to England, but were accessible, as well as the answers, to any designing person about the inn. In this way protests to bills of ex-

change were frequently intercepted, and it became necessary to protect such communications by law. This act was repealed and re-enacted at the session of the Assembly in 1713; the protecting clauses and penalties for breaking open letters by unauthorized persons were re-enacted, and additional clauses enacted making it the duty of the sheriff of each county to convey all public letters to their destination within his county, but if beyond, to the sheriff of the next county on the route. The sheriff of each county was allowed for this service so many pounds of tobacco annually.

The first regular post-office established in the colonies was by an act of the Parliament of England passed in 1710. By its provisions a general post-office was established in North America and the West Indies, and in 1717 a settled post was established from Virginia to Maryland.

It was not until 1753 that the practice of delivering letters by the penny post or letter-carrier and of advertising letters on hand commenced. Newspapers were carried by mail free of charge until 1758, when, by reason of their great increase, they were charged with postage at the rate of ninepence each year for fifty miles, and one shilling and sixpence for one hundred miles.

At this time the postal routes were few and far between, and did not afford sufficient facilities for the convenience of the public. Gentlemen of a town or a neighborhood were in the habit of making up a purse to supply a regular mail-rider, generally going to the single post-office of the province, as in Maryland to Annapolis, and depositing all letters they were intrusted with, and on their return bringing letters and papers to remote correspondents and subscribers. Stage-shallops were sometimes used between important places to carry passengers. The stage-shallop resembled a dug-out rigged upon wheels, at that time a very essential combination, as it often became necessary on these routes to cross streams that were not fordable and without a ferry.

The new post-rider between Frederick and Hagerstown made an announcement, Dec. 29, 1786, that he had made Mr. Steel's tavern, the "Sign of Gen. Haud," in Market Street (opposite Mr. William Stenson's), his stopping-place, where letters for and from those places would be received and carefully delivered.

The mails of Western Maryland, in March, 1792, were carried as follows: From Baltimore to Fredericktown, Sharpsburg, and Hagerstown, and thence to Chambersburg, once a week, the mail leaving Baltimore on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arriving at Chambersburg the following Monday

at seven in the evening, or on Tuesday at seven in the morning. Returning, it left Chambersburg on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, and arrived at Baltimore on Friday at four in the afternoon.

In 1815, William Kreps, postmaster, advertised for a letter-carrier. A daily mail for Washington City, Baltimore, and Wheeling was first made up at Hagerstown in May, 1822.

In June, 1869, the location of the Hagerstown Post-office was changed from the old stand on North Potomac Street to the new building erected by Postmaster Logan on West Franklin Street, north side, a short distance east of Jonathan. The building is one story high, is commodious, airy, light, and high-ceiled, and is sufficiently large to accommodate the business of the post-office for some years to come.

The following is a list of the post-masters of Hagerstown from the establishment of the office to the present time:

Oct. 1, 1803, Nathaniel Rochester;¹ October, 1804, Jacob D. Dietrick; April, 1807, William Kreps; March 18, 1822, Daniel Schnebly (predecessor died); Aug. 23, 1826, Thomas Kennedy; July 8, 1827, O. H. W. Smith; Nov. 17, 1828, Howard Kennedy; April 5, 1838, Frederick Hamrickhouse; Feb. 23, 1843, under Mr. Hamrickhouse, the office became a Presidential appointment; March 7, 1847, Christopher Hilliard; June 21, 1849, George Updegraff; April 11, 1853, Samuel Ridenour; May 29, 1861, John Seligman; April 21, 1869, William Logan; Sept. 5, 1878, Margaret Logan, who is the present incumbent.

Cumberland Valley Railroad extends a distance of seventy-four miles, from Hagerstown to Harrisburg, Pa., in one direction, and to Martinsburg, Va., in the other, only a small portion of the road being in Maryland. This road was chartered on the 2d of April, 1831. The work of construction was commenced in January, 1836, and the road was completed from Chambersburg to the Susquehanna River, opposite Harrisburg, in December, 1837, a distance of forty-nine miles. The company obtained leave, by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 2, 1836, to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna, and to extend the road through Harrisburg three miles to the Pennsylvania Canal, and also to connect with the other roads centering in Harrisburg. That portion of the road extending from Chambersburg to Hagerstown was originally the Franklin Railroad, and was constructed under charters obtained from the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland in the year 1832. The road was built in 1838, and after passing through

¹ Col. Rochester was postmaster for years previous to 1803. He was appointed an associate judge of the Washington Circuit Court in 1795, and his nephew, Robert Rochester, succeeded him as postmaster.

the hands of several owners, was finally transferred, in 1859, to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, by which it is now operated. The road was opened to Martinsburg in 1874. During a flood in the latter part of 1877 the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge across the Potomac River was destroyed, the superstructure of wood, covered with tin, being entirely washed away. A ferry across the river was improvised, and trains were run as usual, the only interference with travel resulting from the disaster being an addition of thirty minutes to the regular time consumed in travel between Hagerstown and Martinsburg. The Cumberland Valley road is managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Western Maryland Railroad.—Of all the railroads that centre at Baltimore, the Western Maryland was the last to be completed. Although projected in 1830, its trains did not enter the city on its own track till 1873. It is difficult for those who pass over the road to understand why its building was delayed so long. Fully fifty years ago the people of Baltimore were most anxious to establish communication by rail with the fertile and populous region which it traverses. The Baltimore and Ohio road would have been located upon this line if the engineers could have found a practicable route across the South Mountain. Railroad building was in its infancy when these explorations were made. After the Baltimore and Susquehanna Company (now the Northern Central) had completed eight miles of its main stem it turned to the west and built nine miles of road through the Green Spring Valley, with the intention of continuing the line to the Blue Ridge. The completed portion of this branch was opened for travel May 26, 1832. When work was resumed on the main stem, the western extension of the Green Spring branch was suspended, and nothing further was done for twenty years.

An act was passed May 27, 1852, incorporating the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad Company. The incorporators were George Brown, Robert M. Magraw, Zenus Barnum, William F. Johnson, Charles Painter, Richard Green, Richard Worthington, Nicholas Kelly, Edward Remington, Jacob Reese, John Fisher, Jacob Mathias, David Roop, Joshua Smith, J. Henry Hoppe, David H. Shriver, John Smith, Samuel Ecker, Joseph Moore, Reuben Haines, of W., Daniel P. Saylor, John Cover, Peregrine Fitzhugh, Joshua Motter, Robert Annan, David Rinehart, Jervis Spencer, Isaac Metter, and John Baker. This company was authorized to build a railroad to the "headwaters of the Monocacy River," with the option of beginning at Baltimore or at the terminus of the Green Spring branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna

road (Northern Central). In the following year the corporate name was changed to "The Western Maryland Railroad Company," and an act was passed at the same session of the Legislature authorizing the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and to extend the road to Hagerstown. Robert M. Magraw was the first president of the new company. Nothing was done for five or six years except that it was decided to begin building at the terminus of the Green Spring branch, and to use the main stem of the Northern Central Railway from Lake Roland to the city. The road was opened to Owings' Mills Aug. 11, 1859, and to Westminster June 15, 1861. One year afterwards trains began to run to Union Bridge, twelve miles beyond Westminster, and this place remained the terminus of the road until Jan. 9, 1871, when it was opened to Mechanicstown, fifty-nine miles from Baltimore.

The construction of the road on the west side of the Blue Ridge was begun in 1866. In that year the Legislature passed an act authorizing the county commissioners of Washington County to subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Western Maryland Company, the money to be expended in grading the road from the western slope of the mountain to Hagerstown. The commissioners of Washington County subsequently indorsed the bonds of the Western Maryland Company to the amount of \$300,000. There was some delay in getting over the mountain, and the eastern and western divisions were not united until June 6, 1872, when trains began to run to Hagerstown. The Williamsport "extension" and the "short line" from Baltimore to Owings' Mills were built simultaneously, and the road was opened to the Potomac River Dec. 17, 1873. After the completion of the direct line from Owings' Mills to Baltimore, the nine miles of track between the Green Spring Junction and Lake Roland reverted to the original owners, and this division is again operated as the Green Spring branch of the Northern Central Railway.

Baltimore City and Washington County furnished the greater portion of the capital used in building the Western Maryland Railroad, and the board of directors and the officers of the company were subject to the mutations of municipal politics. A great deal of money was wasted, and although the route presented no extraordinary difficulties, the cost of construction per mile far exceeded that of any other railroad in Maryland. The funded debt amounts to \$1,295,250, or something more than \$48,000 for every mile of the main stem. To this must be added the capital paid in by the stockholders. Bonds representing the funded debt to the amount of \$2,375,000 are indorsed by the

city of Baltimore, and bonds amounting to \$300,000 are indorsed by Washington County.

Early in 1871, Col. J. M. Hood, a practical engineer of large experience, was elected president of the company and general manager. With his administration began a new epoch in the history of the Western Maryland Railroad. The management was completely divorced from municipal politics, and the president became in fact as well as in theory, the chief executive officer of the company. The net earnings of the road increased from year to year, new sources of revenue were developed, the floating debt was paid, the creditors' interest on the mortgage debt was funded, and the liquidation of the principal provided for on terms satisfactory to the bondholders. The old portion of the main stem was rebuilt, additional passenger-trains were put on the eastern division, and special inducements were held out to summer excursionists to visit the romantic spots on the line of the road. The increased facilities for getting to and from the city attracted a large number of people to the suburban towns on the line of the road, and the movement of population in this direction is seen in the constantly increasing receipts from passengers on the eastern division. A summer resort was established at Penmar on the summit of the Blue Ridge, which was visited by more than one hundred thousand persons last season. In 1874 a contract was concluded with the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, under which the trains of the Western Maryland Company enter Baltimore through the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad tunnel, and run direct to Hillen Station. This line depot was built in 1875 with funds loaned by the city. Early in 1880 the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad was completed to Emory Grove Station, nineteen miles from the city, where it connects with the main stem of the Western Maryland road. Its trains run to Hillen Station on the Western Maryland track, and the business drawn from the section of country traversed by the new road has added considerably to the revenues of the Western Maryland Company.

The projected line of the Western Maryland Railroad ran through Emmittsburg and Waynesboro' in all the old surveys, but in the multitude of counsels which prevailed between 1867 and 1870 the route was abandoned in its present location. It then became necessary to reach these two important towns, each lying from a mile and a half from the main stem, by means of lateral branches. The Emmittsburg branch, which diverges

from the Western Maryland road at Rocky Ridge, fifty-four miles from Baltimore, and connects the road with Emmittsburg, was completed in 1875. The Waynesboro' branch, which has developed into the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad, leaves the main stem at Edgemont, on the western slope of the Blue Ridge, and extends to Waynesboro', seven and a half miles; thence to Shippensburg, by way of Chambersburg, twenty-six miles, the whole length of the road being thirty-three and a half miles. This, in fact, is an extension of the Western Maryland road into the very heart of the Cumberland Valley. The Baltimore and Cumberland Valley road was opened on the 5th of September, 1881, to Chambersburg, and has since been completed and opened to Shippensburg. The Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, which is brought into close connection with Baltimore by this road, extends from the Susquehanna River on the north to the Potomac on the south, a distance of eighty-one miles, and is an extremely rich and thickly-populated section. The land is well watered by small streams, and the North Mountain on the west, and the Blue Ridge on the east, protect the valley from violent storms in winter. Every product of the soil known to this climate is successfully raised. By this route Chambersburg is ninety-seven and a half miles from Baltimore, while it is one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia by way of Harrisburg; and Shippensburg is one hundred and eight and a half miles from Baltimore, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. It is confidently expected that this difference in distance in favor of Baltimore will have a marked influence upon the course of trade. The Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad, completed in 1872, connects Frederick City with the Western Maryland Railroad at Bruceville Station, and extends northward into Pennsylvania to Littlestown, where it connects with the Pennsylvania system. The Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Branch Road, recently extended, taps the Western Maryland at Glyndon, nineteen and a half miles from Baltimore.

The Western Maryland Railroad is one of the most attractive in the country for the variety and picturesqueness of the scenery along its route. From the deep cut at Fulton Station until the traveler reaches the terminus of the road at Williamsport, on the Potomac River, a constant succession of beautiful

following officers: George Slothower, president; and John Weathered, J. T. Myers, J. Howard McHenry, Mr. Harris, and Theodore Motter, directors. Notwithstanding an earnest effort was manifested, nothing more was done under the charter. It was estimated the road would cost \$250,000.

¹ A company was organized in 1865 called the Gwynn's Falls Railroad. A substantial amount of stock having been subscribed, a company was incorporated October 8th by the election of the



J. M. Hood

scenery meet the eye. After passing the elegant country residences along the Liberty and Hookstown roads, the first point of interest reached is Greenwood Park, a fine grove of shade-trees situated on elevated ground, which is used as a public resort for excursions, picnics, etc. Leaving Greenwood Park, the train passes Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Elmyr Grove, Westminster, and Union Bridge, where the company's shops are located. The country from Owings' Mills to Mehanicstown is beautifully diversified and undulating, and embraces one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. Numerous handsome farms in the highest state of cultivation, with pretty-looking homes and huge barns and stables, dot the landscape in every direction on either side of the road. Ascending the Blue Ridge from the east, the road makes a complete semicircle around the town of Millersville, which is familiarly known to excursionists as the "Horse-shoe Curve." Here a lovely view of the beautiful Harbaugh's Valley is obtained. Several years ago the station "Penmar" (the word being a contraction of Pennsylvania and Maryland) was established, where passengers alight for High Rock, a point one mile distant, and situated near the summit of the mountain, whence a view is had of the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys on the north, west, and south, covering an area of two thousand square miles of the most charming scenery. High Rock is about two thousand feet above the sea-level, and fourteen hundred above the base of the mountain. The panorama of the Cumberland Valley is without doubt one of the grandest to be seen in any portion of the country east of the Mississippi. Of course there are loftier mountains and bolder effects, but for variety, richness, and sublimity combined it is scarcely equaled in any other portion of the Union. As far as the eye can reach the valley is thickly studded with towns, villages, hamlets, and farm-houses, and the landscape consists of undulating plains, silvery streams, projecting mountain peaks, and, in the distance, the blue crests of the loftier ranges. An observatory has been erected on the Rock, from which the spires of churches in Chambersburg, twenty-four miles away, can be seen. Monterey Station is a near point, where the road passes over a corner of Pennsylvania, for which no charter has ever been granted by the State. In order to obviate the necessity of applying to the Legislature for one, the railroad company purchased a farm through which the intended route was to pass, and built the road without a charter. From Monterey, where a view of Monterey Springs is obtained, to Waynesboro' the grade is on a descending grade. From Waynesboro' Station to Hagerstown the

scenery is charming, and though its character is changed after leaving Hagerstown, it is none the less attractive. When the Potomac is reached the view from Williamsport is one of the handsomest to be found anywhere along the banks of that beautiful stream.

President John Milfin Hood, through whose exertions and under whose personal direction these important extensions have been made, is one of the youngest of the prominent railroad men of the country. He was born at Bowling Green, the old family residence, near Sykesville, in Howard Co., Md., on the 5th of April, 1843. His father, Dr. Benjamin Hood, was the son of Benjamin and Sarah Hood, and was born at Bowling Green in 1812, and died in 1855, in the forty-third year of his age. His mother, Hannah Milfin Hood, was the daughter of Alexander Coulter, of Baltimore, where she was born. Young Hood was educated in Howard and Harford Counties, completing his course at Rugby's Institute, Mount Washington, in 1859. He then commenced the study of engineering, and in July of the same year secured employment in the engineer corps engaged in the extension of the Delaware Railroad. The same corps was next employed in the construction of the Eastern Shore Railroad of Maryland, Mr. Hood soon becoming principal assistant engineer, and for part of the time having sole charge of the operations. In August, 1861, he went to Brazil, but finding the field for engineering unpromising, returned to Baltimore in January, 1862, and after studying marine engineering, ran the blockade, and reported to the Confederate authorities at Richmond, Va., for service. He was at once assigned to duty as topographical engineer and draughtsman of the military railroad then building from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C. (since known as the Piedmont Railroad), and upon the completion of his work declined a commission offered in the Engineer Corps, and enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Battalion Maryland Infantry. He served with distinction in the Maryland Infantry until the spring of 1864, when, owing to the scarcity of engineers, he accepted a lieutenant's commission in the Second Regiment of Engineer Troops, in which service he continued until surrendered at Appomattox. Mr. Hood was several times slightly wounded, and at Stanard's Mill, in the Spottsylvania battle, had his left arm badly shattered above the elbow. While still incapacitated for duty he ran the blockade, and, wading the Potomac at night, visited his family, and came to Baltimore, where he had his wound treated by Prof. Nathan R. Smith, returning to his command before Richmond with a large party of recruits for the Confederate service. In September, 1865,

he was employed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to make surveys for the extension of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central line between the Susquehanna River and Baltimore; he was next placed in charge of the construction of the Port Deposit branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and made chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and constructed its line through Cecil County to the Susquehanna River. He was soon afterwards elected engineer and superintendent of the same company, and in April, 1870, became general superintendent of the Florida (now Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit) Railroad. His health failing, in November, 1871, he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Oxford and York Narrow-Gauge Railroad, in Pennsylvania, and while holding this position he became also chief engineer of a new line, known as the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad, the construction of which was stopped by the panic of 1873. On the 14th of January, 1874, Mr. Hood was elected vice-president and general superintendent of the Western Maryland Railroad, and on the 24th of March following he was made president and general manager of the road, including the office of chief engineer, in which position he continues to the present time. On the retirement of Mr. Keyser in 1881, Mr. Hood was tendered the office of second vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but declined the office. Mr. Hood married on the 17th of July, 1867, Florence Elaise Haden, of Botetourt County, Va., and has five children. The presidents of the Western Maryland Company and the dates on which they were respectively elected are given in the following list:

Elected.

Robert M. Magraw.....	Feb. 21, 1853.
John Haines.....	1854.
William Roberts.....	June 23, 1858.
Augustus Shriver.....	June 12, 1860.
Nathan Haines.....	October, 1861.
John Smith.....	Nov. 6, 1862.
Robert Irvin.....	Jan. 6, 1863.
John Lee Chapman.....	Nov. 8, 1866.
Wendell Bolman.....	April 2, 1868.
George M. Bole.....	May 17, 1870.
Robert T. Banks.....	Oct. 18, 1871.
James L. McLane.....	Nov. 21, 1871.
Alexander Riegan.....	Dec. 2, 1875.
John M. Hood.....	March 24, 1874.

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE RECEIPTS ON WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1880, COMPARED WITH TWO PREVIOUS YEARS:

	1880. Tons.	1879. Tons.	1878. Tons.
Lumber and bark.....	11,808	10,154	11,016
Coal.....	31,123	10,081	9,955
Miscellaneous.....	47,882	39,037	12,225
Livestock.....	7,800	2,081	2,330
Grain and feed.....	30,956	27,999	26,255
Lime and limestone.....	5,115	4,554	4,111
Wood.....	616	1,052	786

	1880. Tons.	1879. Tons.	1878. Tons.
Ores.....	12,863	93,692	914
Flour, barrels.....	61,220	92,562	89,891
Net tonnage.....	154,793	108,906	.....

DISTANCES ON WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.		
Baltimore.....	0	2.4	Lanwood.....	43.5	
Fulton.....	3.0	1.8	Union Bridge.....	45.3	
2.8	Oakland.....	5.8	1.4	Middleburg.....	47.5
1.0	Arlington.....	6.8	0.1	Frederick Junction.....	49.2
1.4	Mount Hope.....	8.2	0.1	York Road.....	49.7
0.9	Howardville.....	9.1	1.7	Double Pipe Creek.....	51.9
1.6	Pikesville.....	10.7	3.1	Rocky Ridge.....	51.1
1.3	Greenwood.....	12.0	1.6	Loy's.....	55.7
1.7	Junction.....	13.7	1.7	Graham.....	56.1
1.1	Owings' Mills.....	14.8	2.0	Mechanistown.....	56.4
2.9	Timber Grove.....	17.7	1.3	Deerfield.....	61.7
1.8	Glyndon.....	19.5	2.2	Sabillasville.....	66.9
0.4	Emory Grove.....	19.9	3.1	Blue Ridge.....	69.0
2.8	Glen Falls.....	22.7	2.4	Pennam.....	71.1
3.4	Tank.....	26.1	3.7	Edgemont.....	75.1
2.7	Carrollton.....	28.8	2.5	Smithsburg.....	77.6
1.5	Goruch Road.....	30.3	3.4	Crowsville.....	81.0
2.4	Westminster.....	33.7	5.0	C. V. Crossing.....	86.0
2.9	Avalonide.....	36.6	0.6	Hagerstown.....	86.6
2.8	Wayside.....	39.4	6.1	Williamsport.....	93.0
1.7	New Windsor.....	41.1			

DISTANCES ON BALTIMORE AND CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.		
Edgemont	0	4.5	Chambersburg.....	21.8	
3.9	Mt. Airy.....	7.4			
	Waynesboro'.....	7.3	4.9	Green Village.....	26.7
3.6	Five Forks.....	10.9	3.1	Southampton.....	29.8
3.1	Albany.....	14.0	3.8	Shippensburg.....	33.6
3.3	New Franklin.....	17.3			

Washington County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The first action looking to the construction of a railroad connecting Hagerstown with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio was taken by the citizens on the 17th of March, 1857, when a convention from the various districts was held at Hagerstown. Resolutions were adopted petitioning the State Legislature to pass an act enabling the county to issue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds for the construction of the road, and a committee, consisting of J. Dixon Roman, T. G. Robertson, Dr. Thomas Maddox, William Dodge, and James Wason, was appointed to confer with the authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Andrew Rench presided at the meeting, and George F. Heyser acted as secretary. Addresses were made by Judge Weisel, William Motter, Elias Davis, David Reichard, William Price, and Robert Fowler. On the 10th of March, 1861, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Washington County Railroad, and naming Isaac Nesbitt, George S. Kennedy, Jacob A. Miller, John Hopkins, Galloway Cheston, Peter B. Small, and Robert Fowler as commissioners and first directors. The capital stock was fixed at one million dollars, with

permission to increase it to a million and a half. The shares were to be of the value of twenty dollars each. The commissioners of Washington County and the mayor and Council of Baltimore were also empowered to subscribe each two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the work, to be raised by issuing bonds.

In September, 1865, the county commissioners, William Rulett, Elias B. Rohrer, and John Reichard, accompanied by their clerk, John L. Smith, and by George S. Kennedy, Jacob A. Miller, Peter B. Small, Dr. Thomas Maddox, Thomas A. Bolt, Dr. Bigges, and A. Appleman, had a conference with the Baltimore and Ohio authorities at Camden Station, and were informed by Mr. Garrett that the company had decided to make a liberal subscription to the work. The county commissioners then subscribed \$150,000, and the following additional subscriptions were recorded: John Hopkins, \$12,000; Robert Garrett & Sons, \$10,000; Robert Fowler, \$10,000; A. Gregg & Co., \$4,000; Samuel Wilhelm, \$2,000. The work of construction was begun soon afterwards, and the first president under the original incorporation was E. W. Mealey.

The second board of directors was composed of Robert Fowler, Galloway Cheston, John Hopkins, Jacob A. Miller, Peter B. Small, and Walter S. Kennedy, Sr. P. B. Small was the secretary and treasurer.

It was not long, however, before it became apparent that the work could not be accomplished under the original management, and the Baltimore and Ohio came to the aid of the president and directors and finished the construction. The last rail was laid on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1867, and arrangements were at once completed for running regular passenger and freight-trains between Hagerstown and Baltimore, beginning with Monday, November 25th. Until the opening of this road the large travel from Hagerstown and its vicinity which reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg and Frederick was conveyed in stage coaches. The first shipment over the new road was a consignment of wheat, a car-load of which reached Baltimore on the 22d of November, 1867. The grain belonged to Samuel Emmart, and was consigned to A. W. Goldsborough. Mr. Mealey was succeeded in the presidency by Robert Fowler, who retained the position until his death, after which the corporation was merged into the Baltimore and Ohio. The road extends from Hagerstown to Weverton, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of twenty-three miles, and passes through the districts of Funkstown, Tilghmanton, Keedysville, Rohrer'sville, and Sandy Hook.

LOCAL RAILWAY STATIONS, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MAIN STEM—OLD LINE.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Camden Station, Balto.	0	Brady's.....	185
Relay.....	9	Rawling's.....	191
Elliott City.....	15	Black Oak.....	194.5
Hollofields.....	18.7	Keyser.....	201
Elysville.....	20	Piedmont.....	206
Woodstock.....	24.5	Bloomington.....	208.2
Marriottsville.....	27.2	Frankville.....	212
Sykesville.....	31.5	Swanton.....	217.2
Gaithers.....	33	Altamont.....	221
Wood's Mill.....	31.2	Deer Park.....	223.7
Watersville.....	40	Oakland.....	230
Mount Airy.....	42.5	Ratons.....	235
Plane No. 1.....	46	Snover Creek.....	238
Monrovia.....	50	Cranberry.....	240
Hartman's W. S.....	54	Rosemer's.....	245
Frederick Junction.....	58	Rockledge.....	251
Adamstown.....	64	Rock Lye.....	252.5
Dough's.....	65	Tray Run.....	256
Washington Junction.....	68.7	Tunnelton.....	258.5
Point of Rocks.....	69	West End.....	265
Berlin.....	75.2	Newburg.....	269.5
Weverton.....	78.5	Independence.....	266.2
Sandy Hook.....	80	Thornton.....	272.2
Harper's Ferry.....	81	Grafton.....	277.7
Duffield's.....	87.5	Fetterman.....	279.5
Hobbs's.....	89.2	Valley Falls.....	285.7
Kernersville.....	92	Texas.....	292.2
Vanceleville.....	95	Beaton's Ferry.....	295
Opequon.....	97	Farmington.....	299.5
Martinsburg.....	100	Barnesville.....	302
North Mountain.....	107	Barnacksville.....	305
Cherry Run.....	113	Farmington.....	310.5
Miller's.....	115.5	Manningville.....	317.5
Succy Creek.....	117	Glenn's Gap.....	324.7
Hancock.....	122.5	Barton.....	329.2
St. John's Run.....	128	Littleson.....	335.2
Great Cacapon.....	132	Board Tree.....	337.5
Orleans Road.....	138.5	Bellmont.....	342
Doe Gully.....	140.5	Cogley's.....	345.7
No. 12 W. S.....	148.5	Cameron.....	344.2
Paw Paw.....	153.5	Easton's.....	354
Little Cacapon.....	156.5	Rosdy's Rock.....	360
French's.....	161	Monksville.....	366.2
Green Spring.....	163.7	McMechen's.....	372
Patterson's Creek.....	170.5	Berwood.....	375
Cumberland.....	178	Wheeling.....	377

MAIN STEM via WASHINGTON to ST. LOUIS.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Baltimore.....	0	Roxlesburg.....	267
Relay Station.....	9	Tunnelton.....	275
Lauri.....	22	Newburg.....	281
Bladenburg.....	31	Thornton.....	288
Washington.....	40	Grafton.....	294
Metropolitan Junction.....	41	Bridgeport.....	311
Rockville.....	56	Clarksburg.....	316
Barnesville.....	73	Salem.....	330
Washington Junction.....	83	Long Run.....	335
Weverton.....	93	West Union.....	343
Sandy Hook.....	94	Central.....	346
Harper's Ferry.....	95	Pennsboro'.....	356
Shenandoah Junction.....	103	Ellenboro'.....	361
Kernersville.....	106	Cairo.....	369
Martinsburg.....	114	Paris.....	376
North Mountain.....	121	L. F. Junction.....	378
Hancock.....	137	Kanawha.....	388
St. John's Run.....	142	Parlersburg.....	393
Paw Paw.....	158	Athens.....	435
Green Spring.....	168	Chillicothe.....	495
Cumberland.....	178	Cincinnati.....	593
Keyser.....	215	North Vernon.....	666
Piedmont.....	220	Louisville.....	721
Altamont.....	237	St. Louis.....	789
Deer Park.....	246	Vincennes.....	785
Oakland.....	246	Ohio.....	868
Cranberry.....	256	St. Louis.....	933

HARPER'S FERRY AND VALLEY BRANCH.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Harper's Ferry.....	0	Strasburg Junction.....	51
Halltown.....	6	Tom's Brook.....	55
Charlestown.....	10	Mauertown.....	57
Cameron.....	14	Woodstock.....	61
Wadestown.....	23	Edinburg.....	66
Stephenson's.....	27	Mount Jackson.....	74
Winchester.....	32	New Market.....	81
Kernstown.....	36	Broadway.....	88
Newtown.....	39	Linville.....	94
Middletown.....	44	Harrisonburg.....	100
Cedar Creek.....	46	Pleasant Valley.....	105
Capon Road.....	50	Fort Defiance.....	117
Strasburg.....	52	Staunton.....	126

METROPOLITAN BRANCH.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Washington.....	0	Gaithersburg.....	21.5
Metropolitan Junction.....	1	Germanstown.....	26.5
Queenstown.....	3.2	Boyd's.....	29.5
Terra Cotta.....	4	Barnesville.....	33.2
Silver Spring.....	7	Dickinson.....	35.7
Knowles.....	11	Tuscarora.....	39
Rockville.....	16.2	Sugar-Loaf.....	41.7
Washington Grove.....	20.7	Washington Junction.....	42.7

WASHINGTON BRANCH.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Candon Station.....	0	Savage.....	20.2
Candon Junction.....	4.5	Laurel.....	22.2
Relay.....	9	Contee's.....	24.5
Elk Ridge.....	9.3	Beltsville.....	28
Hamover.....	11.5	Paint Branch.....	31.7
Dorsey's.....	14.2	Alexandria Junction.....	34
Jessup's.....	16.5	Bladensburg.....	34.2
Bridewell.....	16.7	Metropolitan Junction.....	39
Annapolis Junction.....	18.6	Washington.....	40

BALTIMORE, COLUMBUS AND CHICAGO LINE.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Baltimore.....	0	Mount Vernon.....	520
Washington.....	40	Fredrick.....	527
Harper's Ferry.....	95	Lexington.....	549
Martinsburg.....	141	Mansfield.....	557
Cumtland.....	192	Shiloh Junction.....	560
Piedmont.....	230	Plymouth.....	577
Deer Park.....	246	Chicago Junction.....	583
Oakland.....	246	Manroeville.....	596
Grafton.....	294	Sandusky.....	611
Fairmont.....	316	Tiffin.....	607
Mannington.....	334	Foston.....	620
Cameron.....	365	Rhoadale.....	627
Moundsville.....	382	Deshler.....	645
Benwood.....	389	Holgate.....	657
Bellaire.....	391	Defiance.....	671
Wheeling.....	393	Hicksville.....	691
Quincy.....	406	Auburn Junction.....	708
Belmont.....	410	Garrett.....	711
Barnesville.....	418	Avilla.....	716
Spencer's.....	425	Syracuse.....	744
Cumtbridge.....	443	Milford Junction.....	749
Concord.....	452	Waterton Junction.....	782
Zanesville.....	469	Wellsboro'.....	796
Pleasant Valley.....	478	Alida.....	804
Newark.....	493	Michigan Central Junc.....	820
Columbus.....	528	Kingston.....	842
Louisville.....	504	Chicago.....	854
Utica.....	509		

WASHINGTON COUNTY BRANCH.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Waverton.....	0	Robertsville.....	8
Bartholow's.....	4	Eskle's Mills.....	11
Brownsville.....	5	Keeleysville.....	13
Claggett's.....	6	Breathed's.....	18
Bader's Summit.....	7	Hagerstown.....	24

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND PITTSBURGH LINE.

Station.	Miles.	Station.	Miles.
Baltimore.....	0	Connellsville.....	284
Washington.....	40	Broad Ford.....	287
Washington Junction.....	83	Dawson.....	290
Harper's Ferry.....	95	Oakdale.....	297
Mar'sburg.....	114	Layton.....	297
Sir John's Run.....	114	Jacob's Creek.....	291
Cumtland.....	192	Smithton.....	293
Mount Savage Junction.....	196	Port Royal.....	295
Cook's Mill.....	201	Snyder.....	297
Lyndman.....	206	West Newton.....	300
Snail Patch.....	225	Sister.....	312
Keystone.....	227	Shaner.....	317
Meyersdale.....	229	Gudley.....	318
Garrett.....	234	Filrod.....	324
Rockwood.....	241	McKeesport.....	327
Casselman.....	245	Port Perry.....	331
Pinlerton.....	249	Bradock.....	332
Crispin.....	256	Glenwood.....	337
Confluence.....	258	Hazlewood.....	338
Ohio Pyle.....	268	Pittsburgh.....	342
Indian Creek.....	277		

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad was started as a local work, with home capital and home talent to guide it, and was finished by the Shenandoah Construction Company, the headquarters of which were at Philadelphia. Upon taking charge of the road, the company determined to extend it to Hagerstown, Md., and Waynesboro', Va. On the 4th of September, 1880, the first train from the Valley of Virginia entered Hagerstown, and the last spike in the track between the towns named was driven in March, 1881. The Construction Company is no longer in existence, having been succeeded by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company. The stations on this road and their distances from Hagerstown are as follows:

Stations.	Miles.
Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.....	0
St. James', " ".....	5.9
Gaines', " ".....	9.6
Sharpsburg, " ".....	13.6
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., W. Va.....	16.9
Shenandoah Junc., " ".....	23.1
Charlestown, " ".....	28.4
Tipton, " ".....	33.9
Fairfield, Clark Co., Va.....	36.2
Berryville, " ".....	39.9
Boysville, " ".....	46.2
White Post, " ".....	49.2
Asbury, Warren " ".....	55.2
Cedarville, " ".....	56.4
Riverton, " ".....	59.2
Front Royal, " ".....	62.1
Manor, " ".....	65.4
Bentonville, " ".....	72.9
Ocean, Page " ".....	75.6
Kyleysville, " ".....	79.8
Kimbark, " ".....	83.1
Luney, " ".....	85.6
Marksville, " ".....	101.9
East Liberty, " ".....	104.0
Grove Hill, " ".....	106.7
Shenandoah Iron-Works, Page Co., Va.....	112.5
Elkton, Rockingham Co., Va.....	127.2
Port Republic, " ".....	129.1
Weyers Cave, Augie Co., Va.....	136.9
Patterson, " ".....	137.1
Crimora, " ".....	138.9
Waynesboro', " ".....	142.7

CHAPTER XLIII.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND FAMILIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has been the mother of a long line of distinguished men in every walk of life. Although one of the youngest of the counties of Western Maryland, she has enriched the bench, the forum, the pulpit, the medical profession, and the halls of legislation with earnest and able men, whose lives have been conspicuous and honorable far beyond the small confines of their native county and State.

Many of these eminent men have contributed to the glory of their country on the field of battle, in literature, and in art, and some of them are a part of the history of the county itself, and probably to county in Western Maryland has been more prolific of men of force and character in private life than Washington. Persons have held high and honorable positions in every section of the State, and some of them have left her bounds to find fortune and found honorable names in other States.

The Hughes family. Barnabas Hughes, the ancestor of the Hughes family in Maryland, emigrated from the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1750 and settled at Lancaster, Pa. He married Elizabeth Waters, of Elizabethtown, Pa., and after residing some years at Lancaster removed to Baltimore. After a short stay in that town he decided to remove to Western Maryland, and finally located himself in a portion of Frederick County which afterwards fell within the boundaries of Washington County. Here he engaged in the iron trade, and built Mount Etna and other furnaces near the Black Rocks, above Beaver Creek. He died in 1780. His eldest son, Daniel, was born in 1730, and his second son, Samuel, was born in 1741. Both the brothers became conspicuous in the Revolution for their zeal in behalf of the patriot cause, and from the fact that many of the cannon used by the Continental army were cast at their forges. Besides Daniel and Samuel, one son and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnabas Hughes, but all of them died in infancy. On the 9th of August, 1759, was born another son, John Hughes, who afterwards became a captain in the Revolutionary army. He married Miss Chamberlaine, of the Eastern Shore. After John were born Elizabeth, who married Hon. Richard Potts, of Frederick; Margaret, who died single; and Barnabas, who married Miss Beltzhoover, of Hagerstown, and died aged twenty-three.

Daniel, afterwards colonel, married Rebecca Lux, of Baltimore. His children by this marriage were Robert, born in July, 1767; William, born March 2,

1769; Nancy, or Ann, born in April, 1771; Samuel, born in July, 1773; and James, born in 1775. The latter died unmarried. Both James Hughes and his mother, first wife of Col. Daniel, were buried in the Lutheran church at Hagerstown. Rebecca Lux, second daughter of Daniel Hughes, died in 1800, aged twenty-three. In 1780, Col. Daniel Hughes married Susannah Schlatter, of Germantown, Pa., whose father, Rev. Michael Schlatter, was one of the early missionaries to the German Reformed Church in this country. The children of Col. Daniel Hughes and Susannah Schlatter were Susannah, who died single, in 1826, and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery, Hagerstown; Mary Ann (who married Joseph I. Merriek, the well-known lawyer, of Hagerstown, and had two children,—Daniel, who died in infancy; Mary, who died in 1824); Esther, born July 4, 1794 (who married Amasa Sprague, of Rochester, N. Y., and died in January, 1868); Daniel, who died single, in 1824; John Henry, who married Nancy Lyon. John Henry Hughes left one son, William Schlatter Hughes, who now resides in San Rafael, Cal. William S. Hughes married Mary Ashberry, and has seven sons and one daughter. At the age of seventy, Col. Daniel Hughes married his third wife, Mrs. Ann Elliott, of Carlisle, Pa., mother of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, U.S.N. By this marriage he had one daughter, Rebecca Lux, who married Dr. Joseph Martin, of the Eastern Shore, and died leaving no issue. Both Mrs. Martin and her mother were buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Hagerstown, but Col. Daniel Hughes and the other members of his family were interred in the Episcopal graveyard at the same place.

Robert Hughes, eldest son of Col. Daniel Hughes, married Susannah Purviance, daughter of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore. Mrs. Hughes' brother, John Henry Purviance, was in the diplomatic service of this country, and for twenty years was the bearer of dispatches between this country and France. He accompanied the commissioners who contracted the treaty of Ghent. Another brother, Henry Purviance, studied law with Henry Clay. Mrs. Hughes' father left Baltimore in 1780, accompanied by Nicholas Raguet, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis. They traveled westward by way of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, their purpose being to take legal possession of one hundred thousand acres of land owned jointly by Samuel and Robert Purviance. While descending the Ohio River in a flat-boat they were attacked by Indians, near the site of the present city of Cincinnati. Purviance and Raguet were murdered, but Ridout escaped, and returned to An-

napolis, where his descendants still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hughes had six children,—Elizabeth Isabella, Henrietta Frances (who married Dr. Horatio Nelson Fenn, of Rochester, N. Y.), Henry C., Rebecca L., Letitia Purviance (who married Dr. H. H. Harvey), and Henry Courteney, who died in 1862. William Hughes, second son of Col. Daniel Hughes, married Margaret Coale, of Cecil County, and had the following children: William, Joseph, Samuel, Barnabas, Emily, Ann, Rebecca Hollingsworth, Augusta, and Helen. William and Joseph died early in life. Emily married George Clarke, of Baltimore, and lived many years in Louisville, Ky., where her descendants still remain. Rebecca H. married Nathaniel Ruggles, of Boston. Augusta married Dr. Alvas, of Henderson, Ky., and Helen married a Mr. Taylor, and still resides at Paducah, Ky. William Hughes removed to Henderson, Ky., after his marriage, and he and his wife died there. Samuel Hughes, third son of Col. Daniel Hughes, married Miss Holker, and had five sons, his eldest being John Holker; second, James; third, Napoleon; fourth, Henry; fifth, Lewis; and four daughters.—Marie Antoinette, Louisa, Adelaide, and Catharine. Marie A. Hughes married Col. William Fitzhugh; Louisa married Dr. John Claggett Dorsey, of Hagerstown; Adelaide married John Savage, of Philadelphia; Catharine married William Coleman Brien, and afterwards Rev. Tryon Edwards. John Holker Hughes died unmarried; Napoleon B. Hughes married Nancy Thompson, sister of Gen. Thompson, of Baltimore; Dr. Henry Hughes died unmarried; and Lewis Hughes married Laura Gray, of Baltimore.

Ann, or Nancy, daughter of Col. Daniel Hughes, married Col. William Fitzhugh, of Prince George's County, and they had seven sons and five daughters. The Fitzhugh family removed from their mansion, "The Hive," four miles from Hagerstown, to Genesee, N. Y., where Col. Fitzhugh assisted in founding the city of Rochester.

The eldest son of William Fitzhugh and his wife, Ann Hughes Fitzhugh, was William, who married, March 10, 1818, his cousin, Marie Antoinette Hughes, daughter of Samuel Hughes, of Mount Alto.

The second son, Daniel Fitzhugh, married Anna Dana, a second cousin. Her mother was the daughter of Peregrine Fitzhugh, who was a brother of the elder Col. Fitzhugh. She married Mr. Dana, an English gentleman. Anna was the only child.

John Henry Hughes, who married Nancy Lyon, of Philadelphia, died at Mount Etna Furnace. His widow married Thomas Curtis, of Mount Holly, Pa. The first furnace of the Hughes brothers was built

at Black Rocks, near South Mountain, in partnership with Mr. Buchanan, of Baltimore, before the Revolutionary war. The second furnace, now known as Mount Etna, was about a mile lower down. After these were built, Col. Daniel Hughes formed a partnership with Col. Wm. Fitzhugh and built a forge and nail-furnace, now known as the "Old Forge," between Hagerstown and Leitersburg, on the Antietam. The fourth and last furnace was built by Col. Daniel Hughes and his two sons, Samuel and Daniel Hughes, both lawyers of Hagerstown, at Mount Alto, Franklin Co., Pa., now known as Mount Alto Park, a summer resort. It was sold by the Hugheses to Col. Weistling, of Harrisburg. John Horine purchased Mount Etna Furnace. The Mount Pleasant Furnace, near Havre de Grace, in Harford County, Md., was built by Samuel Hughes, son of the first Barnabas, and brother of Col. Daniel Hughes, of Antietam. There are cannon now in existence in the Boston Navy-Yard cast at this furnace during the Revolutionary war.

Capt. John Hughes, the youngest son of the first Barnabas Hughes, was in the Revolutionary war, and was a great friend of André, and attended him during his last confinement, and received letters and his picture with a request that they should be sent to his affianced in England. He performed all of André's bequests with scrupulous exactitude, and corresponded with André's intended bride, giving her all the particulars of his confinement and death.

Richard Stockton, formerly of Baltimore, married a daughter of Capt. John Hughes. Another daughter married Mr. Stokes, his partner. Stockton & Stokes were the great stage-men in the days before railroads were invented. Mr. Stokes also lived in Baltimore. His son is Dr. W. H. Stokes, of Mount Hope Institution, near Baltimore.

The Lawrence family. Among the leading citizens of Washington County in the early part of the present century, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the social, legal, and political circles of Hagerstown, was Upton Lawrence, a gentleman of exceptional talents and of a high standard of moral and intellectual attainment. Mr. Lawrence's father was John Lawrence, of Linganore, Frederick Co., who married Martha, a daughter of Sir Stephen West. Sir Stephen was the son of John West, of Horton, Buckinghamshire, England, and emigrated to this country at an early date. He settled in Anne Arundel County and left six children, of whom Martha was the fourth. Upton Lawrence, son of John Lawrence and Martha West, married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Jonathan Hager, and granddaughter of Jonathan Hager, founder and proprietor of Hagerstown. Mrs. Lawrence, like

mother, the gifted Mary Orndorff, was lovely in person and in character, and was one of the belles of Hagerstown. About that time the Messrs. Buchanan, afterwards learned jurists,—one of them becoming a judge of the Court of Appeals and the other a circuit judge,—were regarded as being among the most attractive and entertaining beams of Washington County, which was famous for the culture and refinement of its early society. Miss Heister, daughter of Gen. Daniel Heister, and niece of Jonathan Hager, was in writing of one of them, said briefly but impressively, "I like Mr. Buchanan and think him a gentleman." Mr. and Mrs. Upton Lawrence were married by the Rev. George Bower, rector of St. John's Episcopal Parish, a genial parson of the old school, who is said to have frequently danced the first cotillon at the gay assemblies in his parish. Mrs. Lawrence's grandfather, Christopher Orndorff, was of German extraction, and lived in great state on his plantation near Shrapshireburg. He was a handsome man of commanding presence, and very free and genial in his manners. He kept open house, and dispensed a generous but by no means ostentatious hospitality. He reared twelve children, all of whom were educated with unusual care. Mr. Orndorff served as an officer in the Revolutionary army, attained the rank of major, and all the officers of the Continental army passing to and fro from the theatre of war were received and entertained at his house with the utmost cordiality. Upon one occasion, when Gen. Horatio Gates was a guest of Maj. Orndorff's, Mary Madeline, a daughter of his host, passed him in the hall without seeing him, and entered the parlor to view herself in the large mirror there. She was very young and had on a new cap of the latest style, and doubtless wished to discover if it was becoming. As she passed him Gen. Gates turned to her father and exclaimed, "Who is that lovely creature?" Maj. Orndorff replied, "That is my youngest daughter." At Gen. Gates' request she was placed at the tea-table so that he could see her. A few days afterwards Gen. Gates proposed, through her father, to make her his wife; but as she was of a somewhat romantic temperament, she could not reconcile herself to a marriage with a person as old as her father, and promptly rejected him. In the same manner, while stopping at Maj. Orndorff's house, on his way from the scene of military operations, Col. Jonathan Hager met Mary Orndorff and surrendered at discretion. He was, however, more fortunate in his suit than Gen. Gates, for he paid his addresses one day and was married the next. Their only child was a beautiful girl, Elizabeth Hager, who when only seventeen years of age mar-

ried Upton Lawrence, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer, and whose house was frequented by many of the leading people of Maryland. Among them was Luther Martin, the famous lawyer, who was at one time engaged to be married to Mrs. Lawrence's mother, the beautiful widow of Jonathan Hager. The match, however, was broken off because Mrs. Hager became convinced that Mr. Martin was intemperate.¹ Mr. Martin, however, appears to have been sincere in his expressions of admiration and esteem, and always treated her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, with the utmost affection, making Mr. Lawrence's house his home whenever business called him to Hagerstown. Roger B. Taney and John Thomson Mason were also frequent guests at Mr. Lawrence's mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had five children,—two sons, Jonathan and Upton, who are dead, and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Robert J. Brent, whose daughter is Mrs. William Keyser, wife of one of the former vice-presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The other two daughters remain unmarried and continue to reside in Hagerstown, occupying the building erected by the late Dr. John Reynolds, upon land owned by their father. It is situated on Prospect Hill, West Washington Street. The Misses Lawrence are now the sole representatives in the third generation of the original proprietor of Hagerstown, and preserve with creditable pride many rare and curious relics of the Hager family.² They reside in

¹ Mrs. Hager afterwards married Col. Henry Lewis, of Virginia.

² Following are copies of some of the letters addressed by Mr. Martin to Mrs. Hager during his courtship:

(No. 1.)

May 12, 1800.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—I twice called at Mr. Wyant's yesterday to see you, and you were not at home. Being obliged to leave town this morning, I take the liberty of expressing to you in writing those sentiments which I should have been happy to have done in person. You have a charming little daughter who wants a father. I have two who stand in need of a mother. By doing me the honor to accept my hand our dear children may have the one and the other; and I promise you most sincerely that in me you shall ever find a tender, indulgent, and affectionate husband, and your present little daughter shall find in me everything she could wish for in a father. My fortune, my dear madam, is not inconsiderable. I have a large landed estate in Maryland and Virginia, and my practice brings me more than twelve thousand dollars a year. Our estates united would enable us to live in a style of happiness equal to our wishes. And so far am I, my dear madam, from wishing my little girls to be benefited by your estate, that if we should not increase our family, your fortune, whatever it may be, shall be for your own if you survive me, or if you should not survive me, your daughter's. Forgive my dear madam, the liberty I have taken in thus laying before you my wishes and my hopes, and do me the honor to write to me and treat me with the same candor. Should your answer be favorable, I will fly to your feet

the old mansion in unostentatious but liberal style, and dispense a generous but charming hospitality. The atmosphere of their household is quaintly an-

cient moment in my power, and express my gratitude at the feet of her on whom, from that time, I shall depend for my happiness. With the most perfect esteem and affection, I am, my dear madam, your sincere friend and lover,

"LUTHER MARTIN."

(No. 2.)

"AT MRS. WYANT'S (no post-mark),
ANNAPOLIS, May 14, 1800.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—Believe me when I assure you that I feel for you the most perfect respect, and it would give me infinite pain should you consider my letter to you as being in any manner wanting therein. It was the apprehension that you would leave Baltimore before I could return from this place that caused me to lay before you in the manner I have done those wishes which I otherwise intended to have declared personally, and which have not been hastily formed, for though I have not had the happiness of much personal acquaintance, I am no stranger to your merit. I wish to obtain for myself a kind and amiable companion for life, and for my two little daughters a worthy mother. You, my dear madam, are the lady who for some time past I had selected from your sex, as far as depends on myself, to supply that place, and I regret that I did not sooner know of your visit to Baltimore. Permit me once more, my very dear madam, to assure you most solemnly that if you can prevail on yourself to accept my hand and consent to my wishes, the unremitting study of my future life shall be to render you happy and to promote the interest of your amiable daughter.

"Permit me also most respectfully to solicit that you will honor me with an answer, and that you will not forbid me to hope that to you I may be indebted for my future happiness.

"With the sincerest esteem and affection, I am your friend and lover, and ardently wish you may honor me so far as also to give me a right hereafter to sign myself your tender and affectionate husband,

"LUTHER MARTIN."

[No. 3.]

"BALTIMORE, July 26, 1800.

"MY VERY DEAR AMIABLE MRS. HAGER,—Unless you have experienced something like it yourself, you cannot imagine the vacancy in my existence which your absence hath occasioned. I feel quite a solitary being, and shall so feel until I am blessed with the animating presence of my other, my better half. With what solicitude do I look forward to that period, and how tedious will be each hour until that time pass away. To you, my dearest, best of women, I have avowed my love and affection. Will you not then bestow on me the dear delight, by way of softening the pains of absence, of an assurance that you can, without a sacrifice of your own wishes, reward my love and affection by reciprocal affection on your part? You know not with what anxiety I shall on my return from New York fly to the post-office for a letter. Do not, dearest madam, disappoint me. . . .

"I have been told since you left town that on last Sunday week, in the evening, I was at your lodgings. Of this I had no recollection. I doubt not I made a very foolish figure, but I think it impossible that I should have behaved with rudeness or impropriety. Was that the reason, my very dear Mrs. H., of the coldness and reserve you appeared to me with on the Monday morning when I called on you before I went to Annapolis? If so, I will not blame you; but be assured you shall

tiqne, and there is everywhere apparent a tender reverence for the traditions and associations of the past. Both ladies enjoy the confidence and respect

never see me again in a situation that I know not what I do, unless it should proceed from the intoxication of love! In the heat of summer my health requires that I should drink in abundance to supply the amazing waste from perspiration, but having found that I was so unexpectedly affected as I was by cold water and brandy, I have determined to mix my water with less dangerous liquors; nay, I am not only confiding myself to mead, cider, beer, look, mixed with soda water, but I am accustomed myself to drink water alone. Thus if we live to see each other again, you will find me most completely reformed and one of the soberest of the sober. I hope, my dearest madam, that you arrived at your home in health, and that you remain so. The heat was so great that it is impossible you could have traveled with much satisfaction. Be so good as to express my affectionate regard to our amiable daughter, and be assured that the first wish of my heart is that her very amiable mother will give an undisturbed right that she should be so called to her sincere and affectionate friend and lover.

"LUTHER MARTIN."

(No. 4.)

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1800.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—I returned from Richmond, in Virginia, on last Monday. I was one week gone. I returned much fatigued but in good health. But alas, alas, what is health to me? To a poor wretch, who, before you hear of him again, will most probably be tucked up, swinging from the end of some convenient gallows-formed tree, something like those figures a little resembling of the human shape which some prudent farmers hang up in their corn-fields to scare the birds from their corn. Yes, my dearest madam, be not alarmed should you hear that your swain, in a fit of despair, has in the French style given you the slip by sticking his neck into a noose: for alas! my dearest madam, I have been this day informed that some time past at Mr. Peck's Tavern, some of the company having introduced our names, for you know incontinent people will take these liberties, some wight of great self-consequence, but whose name I cannot yet learn, most solemnly pledged himself that our union should not take place, and that he would undertake to prevent it. Nay, further, that some kind friend, who would be eternally miserable should you throw yourself away upon such a miscreant as myself, has sent you a cautionary letter, in which are enumerated all my sins and indignities. Now, my very dear madam, can you wonder should you after this hear that I had hung myself in despair? But to be serious, I have infinitely too good an opinion of your understanding and judgment to believe that you will suffer any person to put you, like a child, in leading-strings and compel you to move only subservient to their wills, and I have infinitely too good an opinion of the candor and generosity of your heart to believe that you will ever suffer your conduct towards me to be influenced by the cowardly attacks of an assassin in the dark. I have no doubt these are persons who would go half-way to the devil to prevent our union, and who can lie and misrepresent almost as well to their old master; but as I feel a consciousness that there is nothing in my situation in life, in my fortune, in my character, in my past or present life, which ought to justify to deprive me of that happiness I solicit, or render me unworthy of that blessing, I only ask that I may have an opportunity of explaining or falsifying any suggestions to my prejudice before they shall be supposed to influence your conduct towards me. Having thus discussed that subject, permit me to thank you,

the entire community of Hagerstown, which regard them with affectionate pride as the oldest representatives now living in the town, of the original proprietor, Jonathan Hager.

My dearest madam, for your favor of the 1st instant. You are so good to receive the trifles I send you and express your thanks for them. I am equally actuated in sending them, as they may give pleasure in the enjoyment to yourself and our dear child, as they are proofs of my affectionate attention to you,—an affection of which be so good as to accept in the few water-colored cantaloupes which will accompany this. The moment, my dearest madam, I receive from you the promised papers, I will address the most immediate measures for your interest, and I will give you my services in the execution of those measures. Why have you not mentioned to me my dear Elizabeth? I hope my sweet girl is well, and that she doth not hate me; present her my sincerest wishes for her happiness. Promise me, my dearest Mrs. H., a longer letter by the return of the stage or post. Oh, my dearest madam! let me hope that you will throw off that unaccountable reserve which you have so long assumed, and which I am willing to suppose you mean as a trial of your power and of my patience. Indeed, my dearest madam, you have had proof sufficient of both, now be so very good as on your part to bless me with the assurance that you can without assent of your own wishes promise to receive as an affectionate, indulgent, tender husband him whom you have found a sincere and affectionate friend and lover.

"Yours. L. MARTIN."

(No. 5.)

"BALTIMORE, Dec. 17, 1800.

"It was, my dearest Mrs. H., with inexpressible delight that I once more received your handwriting. Indeed, you had been very cruel in so long neglecting me, and I felt it most sensibly. Were you really impressed with the belief that I have you with that tenderness and sincerity which is truly the case, I think you have too much generosity of disposition and goodness of heart intentionally to give me pain. But I will not, my dear madam, trouble you with complaints at present, whatever injustice I may have to charge you with. I will defer the charge until we are so happy to be 'by ourselves' in one of our habitations in Baltimore, where I shall demand personal satisfaction, which, I hope, you will not refuse me. And so my charming widow has really taken a house in Baltimore, and is coming to spend the winter there. Indeed, indeed, my dear, I will try hard to turn you out of possession in a very little time, and you must consent to have me a very constant visitor until that event takes place, for I shall not be able to live out of your company. Why, my ever dear, my tenderly beloved Mrs. H., did not you condescend to assure me that I should not be an unwelcome visitor on the approaching Christmas? With what joy would I have accepted the hint! Why, my best beloved, do you defer your consent to our mutual happiness, a consent which I must hope you intend to bestow on your sincere lover. Why, dearest of women, will you not name the day from which we both may date the happy period of our lives? Is there anything in my situation at this which you wish to have explained? If so, inform me. I will explain anything you wish to know that concerns me in any respect whatever with truth, with candor, with sincerity; I will make you my judge.

"Let me entreat my dearest Mrs. H. to free me from the suspense she at present keeps me in. Tell me that you will be mine. Name the happy day that shall crown all my wishes,

From memoranda in their possession, it is evident that eighty or ninety years ago Hagerstown was the centre of an exceptionally refined and highly cultivated society. In addition to the intelligent German families who had settled in the vicinity or in the town itself, it had received valuable accessions from the wealthiest and most aristocratic of the leading Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore families, such as the Ringgolds, the Tilghmans, the Buchanans, the Spriggs, the Belts, the Fitzhughs, etc. The period was one of fine dress and courtly equipage, of lace and ruffles, of powdered hair and silken hose, of "frosts" and other entertainments of the most elaborate and lavish character. A gentleman's full dress at that time consisted of long silk stockings, short-clothes, embroidered vest, cut low in order to display

and my future life shall speak my joy, my love, my gratitude to you. Though you have been so unkind that you would not ask me to dine with you on Christmas-day, nor permit me to wait on you that day with a license and a ring as I wished to have done, yet, my dearest Mrs. H., permit me to increase your enjoyments at that period. By Joseph I send you a box containing some excellent raisins and currants as ingredients for mince-pies, which is generally a dish at that season, and I also send a jug of as good Madeira wine as Oldcity can furnish. In return sometimes think of me, and think of me as one of those who delights and who always will delight in showing his appreciation and affection for you, and on Christmas-day and the day after, exactly at half past two o'clock, drink a glass of the wine to the health of your lover, exactly at which time I also will drink a glass to the health and happiness of my dearly beloved mistress. Thus we, though absent, shall have the pleasure of knowing that at that moment our thoughts are fixed on each other. Adieu, best, most beloved of women. Do not forget, do not neglect, but bless with another dear letter

"YOUR MARTIN."

(No. 6.)

"ANNAPOLIS, June 12, 1801.

"MY DEAR MADAM.—I have at length received and had deposited in the Chancery office all the exhibits in your case and Kerschner's; as soon as I have a moment's leisure I will compare them with the depositions and proceed to do whatever may be necessary in the case. That I will render you and your daughter every service in my power, from motives of friendship, you may be assured. I once flattered myself you would have given me an additional notice for so doing. I have been for this eighteen days past engaged, without interruption, every day in the trial of causes. You may easily judge I have not had time to attend to anything else, and that my fatigue has been great. My daughters, with their friend Anna Maria Thompson, are at Governor Ogle's. They still love you, and frequently ask me when you and I are to be married. What answer can I give to that question? To my dear Betsey give my sincerest wishes for her happiness, and accept for yourself the same from your friend.

"L. MARTIN."

[Evidently, Mr. Martin had not yet abandoned hope, but the tone of his letter indicates a fear that his cause was a desperate one, and so it proved. For Mrs. Hager afterwards married Col. Henry Lewis, as we have before stated.]

the elaborate stock with its brooch of brilliants, velvet or satin coat, and pumps with enormous buckles. A lady's dress was even more costly and elaborate. On one occasion Mrs. Jonathan Hager wore plum colored satin trimmed with fine black lace and cord and tassels. Her wardrobe also included a bewildering assortment of silk and satin costumes, the colors comprising "old gold," black, bronze, sage, and other hues which the English "renaissance" has made fashionable once more; light blue satin scarfs with trimming of lace and ribbon; capes trimmed with down; a green camel's-hair shawl, with green bonnet to match; broades of light blue and deep pink, embroidered with bunches of flowers, etc. All the dresses were "gored," so as to set close to the figure, and all of them had long "trains." Upton Lawrence appears to have been a model entertainer of the old-fashioned type, and was noted for his handsome parties, fine dinners, and well-trained servants. He did not, however, neglect his profession, but was an eloquent and able lawyer and enjoyed an extensive practice. He also managed several farms, and was a gentleman of liberal cultivation and enlarged ideas.

The Tilghman family. Of the prominent Eastern Shore families represented among the early settlers of Washington County the Tilghmans were among the most conspicuous. Col. Frisby Tilghman, son of Judge James Tilghman, of Queen Anne's County, removed to Washington County prior to 1800 and settled on the estate known as "Rockland." His father, the third son of Susanna and Richard Frisby Tilghman, was a member of the Revolutionary conventions of Maryland of 1774, 1775, and 1776, a member of the Council of Safety throughout the war, and afterwards chief judge of the judicial district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot. He was the first attorney-general of Maryland, and was a judge of the Court of Appeals from 1804 to 1809. On the 29th of June, 1769, he married Susanna, daughter of Dr. George Steuart, of Annapolis. One of their sons, Frisby, was born Aug. 4, 1773, and died on the 14th of April, 1847.

Col. Frisby Tilghman married, on the 24th of March, 1795, Anna Maria Ringgold, daughter of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, and had children,—Mary, born on the 8th of February, 1796; George, born on the 11th of May, 1797; Thomas Edward, born April 15, 1800; Susan Ann, born March 31, 1801; Frisby, born Oct. 23, 1807; and Ann Chester, born Feb. 20, 1810 (who married William Hollyday). Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman died on the 21st of February, 1817. Her husband (Col. Frisby Tilghman) survived her, and on the 23d of September, 1819, married Louisa,

daughter of Col. William Lamar, of Allegany, and had children, viz.: Louisa (who married William Hollyday), Margaret Ann (who married Gen. Thomas J. McKaig), and Sarah Lamar. Col. William Lamar married Margaret Worthington, daughter of John and Mary Todd Worthington, of Baltimore County. Their children were Mary, who married Hon. Michael E. Sprigg; William L. Lamar, who married Maria Briscoe; Richard Lamar, who died single; Louisa, who married Col. Frisby Tilghman; Ann, who married George Tilghman; and Sarah, who died single. Mary, daughter of Col. Frisby Tilghman and Anna Maria Ringgold, married Dr. William Hammond and had children,—Ann, Richard Pindell, Mary, William, Caroline, George, and Rebecca Hammond.

Richard Pindell Hammond entered West Point Military Academy in 1837, and graduated in 1841. After graduating he was assigned as brevet second lieutenant to the Third Artillery. On the 10th of September of the same year he was made a full second lieutenant. From 1841 to 1842 he served in garrison at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. For some years afterwards he served at various military stations in the South, and when the war with Mexico broke out was ordered to the front, and participated in nearly all the important engagements. Both at the storming of Churubusco and Chapultepec he distinguished himself by his intrepidity and coolness, and was breveted major. After the war he served on the Coast Survey, and in May, 1854, resigned to engage in the practice of the law at Stockton, Cal.

George Tilghman (born on the 11th of May, 1797, died Aug. 25, 1831) was the son of Col. Frisby Tilghman, and married twice. His first wife was Ann E. Lamar, by whom he had children,—Anna Maria and Mary Tilghman, who married Phineas Janney. His second wife was Anna B. Lynn, daughter of Capt. David Lynn, of Allegany. Their children were Fanny Lynn, Susan, who married W. Bowene; George, and Frisby L., who married Anna, daughter of Col. Bolling, of Petersburg, Va.

Thomas Edward Tilghman, born on the 15th of April, 1800, was the son of Col. Frisby Tilghman, and married Rebecca Hammond. His children were Edward Sommerfield, born Jan. 21, 1827; William Frisby, born Feb. 23, 1828; Thomas Hammond, born Jan. 7, 1830. His second wife was Sarah Bugbee, by whom he had the following children: William Ridgely, Anna Maria, Sarah, Charles Ringgold, Antoinette, Ida, and Henry.

Dr. Frisby Tilghman, son of Col. Frisby and Anna Maria Ringgold Tilghman, studied medicine in Pennsylvania, and practiced in Annapolis and Hager-

He married his cousin, Henrietta Maria Hensley, daughter of Alexander Hensley and Henrietta Maria Tilghman. Alexander Hensley was the son of William Hensley, of Queen Anne's County, a member of the Continental Congress from the Eastern Shore, and Henrietta Maria Tilghman was the daughter of David Tilghman, son of Matthew, the youngest son of the second Richard Tilghman, of the Hermitage. Dr. Frisby Tilghman died, leaving no children.

Nathaniel Rochester was one of the earliest residents and most influential business men of Hagerstown. His father was John Rochester, son of Nicholas, who emigrated from England to Virginia, and settled in Westmoreland County, where he died, leaving two sons,—William and John. John married a daughter of William Thrift, of Richmond, Va., and died in 1754, leaving three daughters and two sons,—John and Nathaniel. The latter was born on the 21st of February, 1752, in Westmoreland County, Va. He was only two years old when his father died. Two years afterwards his mother married Thomas Critcher, and in 1763 the family removed to Granville, N. C. Mrs. Critcher died the same year, and Thomas Critcher died in 1778. Nathaniel's opportunities for education in early life were of the most limited description, but he possessed a vigorous mind and great energy of character, and whenever and wherever he could obtain it never failed to store his mind with information that might prove useful in later years. His youth was spent in mercantile business, and at the age of twenty he engaged in business with Col. John Hamilton, who afterwards held the consulate of the British government for the Middle States. When the Revolutionary war broke out he entered the Continental service, and by his gallantry and good conduct attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel at a very early age. After the war he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, first in Philadelphia and afterwards in Hagerstown, where he associated himself with Col. Thomas Hart, who in 1793 removed to Lexington, Ky. Two of Col. Hart's daughters married, respectively, Henry Clay and James Benton, father of the celebrated Thomas Hart Benton.

The names of Hart & Rochester, of N. & R. Rochester, of Thomas Hart & Son, and of William Fitzhugh are constantly recurring in the brief "notes" of the early enterprises and business of Hagerstown. Thomas Hart, N. Rochester, and William Fitzhugh were citizens of Hagerstown at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present century. The following old advertisement sets forth alike their kind of business and the prices that ruled at that time:

"HART AND ROCHESTER

Have, and will constantly keep, for sale, a

LARGE QUANTITY OF

NAILS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS,

of their own manufacturing, in Hager's Town, at the following Prices:—Twenty-penny nails and flooring brads, at nine-pence per pound, or thirteen shillings and six-pence per thousand; sprigs of different sizes, in proportion (the quality of these nails being far superior to those imported from Europe, they have not a doubt of the preference being given to them at the above-mentioned prices); Twelve-penny, or shingle-nails, at nine-pence per pound, or eleven shillings three-pence per thousand; ten-penny nails at nine-pence per pound, or ten shillings per thousand; eight-penny nails at ten-pence per pound, or eight shillings and four-pence per thousand; six-penny nails at eleven-pence per pound, or seven shillings per thousand; four-penny or case nails, at four shillings and six-pence per thousand.

Hager's Town, August 20, 1790."

Nathaniel Rochester, the other member of the firm, was well known to the old inhabitants of Washington County as a distinguished merchant, politician, and agriculturist. He was a candidate, and elected, on the electoral ticket in 1808 (in connection with Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick Town) in favor of the election of James Madison to the Presidency,—Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties constituting the district. In 1810 he removed from Washington County, Md., to the Genesee country in Western New York, and settled in what is now known as Monroe County. He purchased land on which the city of Rochester (named after him) is now built at a pound of bacon for an acre of land.

Col. Rochester, June 25, 1794, "declined the mercantile business in this place" (Hagerstown), and earnestly requested "all those indebted to him or to the late concern of Nathaniel & Robert Rochester, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to continue and enlarge his nail and rope manufactories." In October, 1804, he was elected sheriff, and resigned then the office of postmaster, having been the first postmaster of Hagerstown. Nov. 20, 1810, Col. Rochester advertised for sale his Hagerstown residence,—“a brick dwelling-house sixty-eight by twenty-two feet,” with rope-house and rope-walk. On the 13th November, 1800, Mr. William Fitzhugh advertised for sale his residence and seven hundred acres, four miles from Hagerstown; and on November 4th, Col. Charles Carroll advertised his estate of one thousand and fifty acres adjoining Hagerstown. Whether the sales were then effected is not stated, but the three gentlemen emigrated to the Genesee Valley in New York.

Col. Rochester married Sophia, daughter of Col. William Beatty, of Frederick County, Md., on the 20th of April, 1788, and died on the 14th of May,

1831, in Rochester, N. Y., in his eightieth year. His widow died in the same place. They had twelve children. Col. Rochester was the first president of the Hagerstown Bank, and his portrait, painted while he held that position, is now in possession of the bank, and is highly prized by the officers of that institution. Col. William Beatty's wife and Mrs. Rochester's mother were the daughters of John Conrad Grosh, a respectable German immigrant, who settled in Frederick County about 1750. Col. Rochester removed to the Genesee country early in the present century, in company with Charles Carroll, of Bellevue, and Col. William Fitzhugh. He left his home in Hagerstown when over sixty years of age, and with his family and household goods journeyed across the State of Pennsylvania, in wagons and carriages, to the site of the city of Rochester. At his death he had amassed great wealth.

Col. Rochester's sons were William, who was lost at sea; Thomas, a judge of the court at Rochester, died a few years since; Nathaniel, a lawyer; Henry E., now living at Livingston Park, near Rochester;

¹ The Hagerstown *Mail* of June 10, 1881, gives the following account of a visit of Henry E. Rochester, son of Col. Rochester, to that place in 1831:

"In 1810, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, one of the pioneers of the Genesee Valley in Western New York, and co-founder of the great city there which bears his name, left his home in Hagerstown at the mature age of sixty-one years, and, with his family, started, in carriages and wagons, across the State of Pennsylvania, taking with him most of his household goods, for his new home in the rich wilderness, now one of the garden-spots of the American continent. Of that entourage the youngest member was Henry E. Rochester, the youngest son, then four years old, and who on Wednesday last, seventy-one years after he had left the place of his birth, returned to it a father and a grandfather, in the full possession of health and of a mind and heart capable of taking in the full enjoyment of such a return. A few weeks before we had taken the liberty of publishing, with his initials, a private letter, in which was shown the deep interest which remained with him in matters pertaining to his old home, and it was with exceptional pleasure that we greeted him on Wednesday morning, and walked with him through the streets so familiar to and so much cherished by both.

"One of the first persons encountered in the stroll was Governor Hamilton, who was about to get into his buggy, on his way to his farms on the northern borders of Hagerstown, one of which was, when Mr. Rochester left here a child, owned by his mother's brother, Elie Beatty, and the other by Maj. Charles Carroll, who, with Col. Rochester and Col. Fitzhugh, were the co-partners in the pioneer enterprise of opening the Genesee country to agriculture, and in locating and founding the city which bears the name of 'Rochester,' and has to-day a population of one hundred thousand souls. That this ride with the Governor of the State and present proprietor of those farms was a pleasant one to the visitor we can readily imagine, and in addition have his own assurance. . . . That portion of the valley was seventy years ago, as it is now, noted for its fertility, and many changes, which are improvements, have been made, particularly in respect to the private macadamized road, by

Mrs. Childs (Sophia); Mrs. Dr. Montgomery (Mary); Mrs. Bishop (Caroline); Mrs. Dr. Pitkin (Louisa); and Mrs. Coleman (Anna).

The Carrolls. Charles Carroll, who was one of

which those farms are approached, and in additions to the original mansions; but the old Beatty house was still on 'Oak Hill,' as the place was then called, and the old Carroll house still stands on the Bellevue farm, almost unchanged from what it was when Charles Carroll, of Bellevue, left it nearly seventy years ago to join his partners in the Genesee Valley.

"Later in the day, and after his return on Wednesday from the old scene, we accompanied Mr. Rochester to East Franklin Street, to see one of the oldest of the old men of Hagerstown, —Mr. William Miller, now in his eighty-ninth year, and with a memory as accurate as it was at twenty-nine,—between whom and Mr. Rochester a mutual desire to meet had been expressed. Mr. Miller had previously, in conversation with us, shown a perfect recollection of the persons, characters, peculiarities, and homes of both Col. Rochester and Maj. Carroll, and could describe the latter as he rode from his estate into Hagerstown, around the corner at the Catholic church, seventy years ago, with as much precision as if it were but yesterday. His courtly manners and genial bearing made an impression upon the boy which survives in the monogramman. Mr. Miller's recollection of Col. Rochester was equally vivid, and when he and Mr. Henry E. Rochester met they at once launched out into reminiscences of the past, which showed how vivid was their recollection, and how deeply they had been impressed as youths. Mr. Miller spoke of the time when Col. Rochester lived in the stone house on North Potomac Street, now owned by Mr. William S. Williams, and Mr. Rochester asked if that place was not then called 'Potato Hill,' to which Mr. Miller replied, 'Yes; and is so called now.' . . . At a later hour, as we passed the old stone house, now owned by Governor Hamilton, and occupied by Mr. Daniel White as a saloon, next the Antislavery House, Mr. Rochester passed, and pointing out the alteration in the doorways, which now reach to the pavement, and in front of which there was once quite a high porch, said that he well recollected, though but a child, the vendue of his father's effects before leaving for New York, which took place in front of the porch, and especially did he recollect the man with a bell, who stood on the porch ringing it to bring the bidders to the sale. It is hardly necessary to say that it is in that very somewhat every week farms and stocks and bonds are sold by thousands, just as Col. Rochester's household effects were seventy years ago.

"In a subsequent conversation with our friend, Mr. Rochester, we had a description of the passage of the emigrant family across the State of Pennsylvania, with the farmers' six-horse covered wagons to convey the effects and carriages the family, attracting attention wherever they passed, and this movement being followed by other families from this section, whose descendants are now among the prominent people of Western New York. Particularly did he recollect that a Mr. Schmely, who afterwards kept the 'Globe Hotel,' and was for many years register of wills of our county, then a young man, had permission of Col. Rochester to go along with the party, he acting as driver of the family carriages, in order that he might see the country, which then attracted such interest. But it is hardly necessary to add that this young adventurer returned to his old home and died here at a ripe old age.

"Yesterday Mr. Rochester had set apart to draw with some friends and to revisit the bank, to see his father's portrait, which is still preserved there, he being the first president of that institution."

Rochester's associates in settling the Genesee valley in New York, was one of the wealthy men of Washington County about 1800. He owned a tract of seven or twelve hundred acres of the best land in the county, on the northern border of Hagerstown, a part of the property of Governor Hamilton and part the site of Bellevue Asylum, erected several years ago by Washington County. Mr. Carroll's residence was a large stone mansion, one hundred and fifty feet in length. It is still standing, and is now occupied as a country-seat by Hon. William T. Hammon. The property has been improved by Mr. Hammon by the construction of a macadamized road from the turnpike, with a substantial stone fence on either side, and in many other ways. Mr. Carroll left three sons—Charles, a man of great wealth and prominence, who remained in New York, William, who removed to Washington, and David. Charles H. Carroll, born in Washington County, was a representative in Congress from New York from 1843 to 1847, and a member of the Assembly in 1836, a State Senator in 1837. He was a lawyer by profession, but devoted his whole time to the management of a large estate in Genesee County. He died at Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1865, aged seventy-one.

The Wetzels. The celebrated Indian fighters, Lewis and Jacob Wetzel, were natives of Lewistown District, in Frederick County. They were born a tract of a mile from Lewistown Village, on a farm owned by George Eisenangle, and when young removed with their parents to near Wheeling, W. Va., where their father and mother were, with their brothers and sisters, cruelly massacred by the Indians. The boys Lewis and Jacob swore eternal vengeance against the savages, and roamed the forests killing Indians whenever and wherever they met them. Mount County, Ohio, was the scene of two of the more adventures of Lewis Wetzel, the far-famed defender, whose exploits alone would fill a volume.

The road along what is now the Cincinnati water-front, leading from Storrs' to Delhi, crossed what was early days the outlet of a water-course, and notwithstanding the changes made by the lapse of years and the building improvements adjacent, the spot still possesses many traces of original beauty. At the period of this adventure, Oct 7, 1790, Jacob Wetzel had been out hunting, and was returning to town. The place at that time consisted of a few cabins and huts scattered in the space fronting the river. He had been very successful, and was returning to procure a horse to hear a load too heavy for his own shoulders. At the spot mentioned he sat down on a decaying log to rest himself. While seated thus he

heard the rustling of leaves and branches, and silencing the growl of his dog, who sat at his feet and appeared equally conscious of danger, he sprang behind a tree and discovered the dark form of an Indian half hidden by the body of an oak, who had his rifle in his hands ready to fire. At this instant Wetzel's dog spied the Indian and barked, thus informing the Indian of the proximity of an enemy. Discovering Wetzel behind the tree, he took aim and fired, and the crack of the two weapons was almost simultaneous. The Indian's rifle fell from his hands, the ball of the hunter having penetrated and broken his left elbow, while Wetzel escaped unhurt. Before the Indian could reload, Wetzel rushed swiftly upon him with his knife, but not before the Indian had drawn his own. The first thrust was parried by the Indian with the greatest skill, and the hunter's knife was thrown some thirty feet from him. Nothing daunted, he threw himself upon the Indian and seized him around the body, at the same time grasping the right arm in which the Indian held his knife. The savage, however, was very muscular, and the conflict was a doubtful one at first. In the struggle their feet became interlocked, and they both fell to the ground, the Indian uppermost; this extricated the Indian's arm from the iron grasp of the hunter, and he endeavored to stab Wetzel, but the latter forced him over on his right side, and consequently he could have no use of his right arm. By a desperate effort, however, he succeeded in getting Wetzel underneath him again, and raised his arm for the fatal plunge. Just at this moment the hunter's faithful dog sprang forward and seized the Indian by the throat, and caused the weapon to fall harmless from his hand. Wetzel then made a desperate effort and threw the Indian from him. Before the prostrate savage had time to recover himself the hunter had seized his knife, and rushing upon him, plunged the weapon into his breast, killing him instantly.

As soon as Wetzel had possessed himself of his rifle, together with the Indian's weapons, he started on his way again, but had gone but a short distance when his ears were assailed by the startling war-whoop of a number of Indians. He ran down to the river, and finding a canoe on the beach, near the water, was soon out of reach, and made his way in safety to the town.

Lewis Wetzel roamed through the Ohio Valley, and Belmont County, Ohio, was the scene of two of his daring adventures. While hunting he fell in with a young frontiersman who lived on Dunkard's Creek, and who persuaded him to accompany him to his home. On their arrival they found the house in ruins and all

the family murdered except a young woman who had been raised with them, and to whom the young man was ardently attached. She had been carried off alive, as was found by examining the trail of the enemy, who were three Indians and a white renegade. Burning with revenge they followed the trail until opposite the mouth of the Captina, where the enemy had crossed. They swam the stream and discovered the Indian camp, around the fires of which lay the enemy in careless repose. The young woman was apparently unhurt, but was making much lamentation and moaning. The young man, hardly able to restrain his rage, was for firing and rushing instantly upon them. Wetzel, more cautious, told him to wait until daylight, when there would be a better chance of killing the whole party. At dawn the Indians prepared to depart. The young man selecting the white renegade and Wetzel an Indian, they both fired simultaneously with fatal effect. The young man then rushed forward knife in hand to release the girl, while Wetzel reloaded and pursued the two remaining savages, who had taken to the woods. Wetzel, as soon as he was discovered, discharged his rifle at random, in order to draw them from their covert. The ruse took effect, and taking to his heels, he loaded as he ran, and suddenly wheeling about discharged his rifle through the body of his nearest enemy. The remaining Indian, seeing that his enemy's rifle was unloaded, rushed forward in eager pursuit, but Wetzel led him on, dodging from tree to tree, until his rifle was again ready, when suddenly turning he fired, and his remaining enemy fell dead at his feet. After taking their scalps Wetzel and his friend with their rescued captive returned in safety to the settlement. A short time after Crawford's defeat, in 1782, Wetzel accompanied Thomas Mills, a soldier in that action, to obtain his horse, which he had left some distance away. They were met by a party of about forty Indians at the Indian Springs, two miles from St. Clairsville, on the road to Wheeling. Both parties discovered each other at the same moment, when Lewis instantly turned and fired, killing an Indian. A shot from the Indians wounded his companion in the heel, and the savages overtook and killed him. Four Indians pursued Wetzel, who wheeled on one of them and shot him. He then continued his flight, and less than a mile farther a second Indian came so close to him that as Wetzel turned to fire he caught the muzzle of his gun. After a severe struggle Wetzel succeeded in pointing it at his chest, and firing his opponent fell dead. Wetzel still continued on his course pursued by the two Indians; all three were pretty well fatigued, and often stopped and "treed." After going something more

than a mile, Wetzel took advantage of a piece of open ground over which the Indians were passing and stopped suddenly to shoot the foremost, who thereupon sprang behind a small sapling. Wetzel fired and wounded him mortally. The remaining Indian then turned and fled. About 1795 Wetzel went farther west, where he could trap the beaver, hunt the buffalo and deer, and occasionally shoot an Indian.

The Poes. In the present tavern of George H. Clem, situated in Lewistown District, Frederick County, were born the two brothers, Adam and Andrew Poe, the noted Indian-fighters. Their father had the old mill on Fishing Creek, the first ever built in the district. When these brothers were small their father removed to near Wheeling, W. Va., and throughout that section and portions of Pennsylvania the Poe boys became the terror of the savages. Adam finally settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, and in that and Portage County of the same State are found many of his descendants. The following is a narrative of the celebrated fight of these two brothers with the Indians nearly opposite the mouth of Little Yellow Creek, in Columbiana County, Ohio.

In the summer of 1782 a party of seven Wyandots made an incursion into a settlement some distance below Fort Pitt, and several miles from the Ohio River. Here, finding an old man alone in a cabin, they killed him, packed up what plunder they could find and retreated. Among their party was a celebrated Wyandot chief, who, in addition to his fame as a warrior and counselor, was a giant in size and strength. The news of the visit soon spread through the neighborhood, and a party of eight good rifle-men was collected in a few hours for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. In this party were the brothers Adam and Andrew Poe. They were both famous for their courage, size, and activity. This little party commenced the pursuit of the Indians, with the determination, if possible, not to let the murderers escape, as they usually did on such occasions, by making a speedy flight to the river, crossing it, and then dividing themselves into small parties to meet at a distant point in a given time. The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night. In the morning the party found themselves on the trail leading to the river. When they arrived within a short distance of the river, Adam Poe, fearing an ambuscade, left the party, who followed directly on the trail, and crept along the river-bank, under cover of the weeds and bushes, to fall on the rear of the Indians should he find them hidden there. He had not gone far before he saw Indian rafts at the water's edge. Not seeing any Indians, however, he stepped softly down the

back with his rifle cocked. When about half-way down he discovered the Wyandot chief with a small Indian within a few steps of him. They were standing with their guns cocked and looking in the direction of the party, who by this time had gone lower down into the bottom. Poe took aim at the large chief, but his rifle missed fire. The Indians hearing the snap of the gunlock instantly turned and discovered Poe, who, being too near them to retreat, dropped his gun and instantly sprung from the bank upon them. Seizing the large Indian by the cloth on his breast and at the same time embracing the neck of the small one, he threw them both down on the ground and fell with them. The small Indian soon extricated himself, and running to the raft procured his tomahawk and attempted to dispatch Poe while the large Indian held him fast in his arms. But Poe watched the motions of the smaller Indian, and when he was in the act of aiming his blow at his head, by a vigorous and well-directed kick with one of his feet staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. This failure on the part of the smaller Indian was rebuked by an exclamation of contempt and disgust from the large one. In a moment the Indian caught up his tomahawk again and approached more cautiously, brandishing and making a number of feints at his intended victim. Poe averted the real blow from his head by throwing up his arm and receiving it on his wrist, in which he was severely wounded, but not so much so as to lose entirely the use of his hand. In this perilous moment Poe, by a violent effort, released himself from the Indian, and snatching up one of the guns shot the smaller Indian through the breast as he ran up the third time to tomahawk him. The large Indian, who was now upon his feet, grasped Poe by a shoulder and leg and threw him down on the bank. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got on his feet again. The Indian then seized him again, and a new struggle ensued, which, owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended in the precipitation of both combatants into the water. In this situation it was the object of each to drown the other. Their efforts to effect their purpose were continued for some time, until Poe at length succeeded in grasping the savage's scalplock, with which he held his head under the water until he supposed he was drowned. Relaxing his hold too soon, Poe instantly found his gigantic antagonist still living and ready for another combat. While struggling they were carried into the water beyond their depth. In this situation they were compelled to loose their hold on one another and swim for mutual safety. The Indian being the best swimmer

reached the land first. Poe, seeing this, immediately turned back in the water to escape being shot by diving. Fortunately, the Indian caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the other warrior, and which therefore was unloaded. At this juncture Andrew Poe, who had missed his brother from the party, and supposing from the report of the gunshot that he was either killed or engaged in a conflict with the Indians, hastened to the spot. On seeing him Adam called out to him to kill the big Indian on shore. But Andrew's gun, like the Indian's, was empty. The contest was now between the white man and the Indian as to who should lead first and fire. Very fortunately for Poe, the Indian in loading drew the ramrod from the stock of the gun with such violence that it slipped out of his hand and fell a little distance from him. He quickly caught it up and rammed down his bullet. This delay gave Poe the advantage. He shot the Indian as he was taking aim at him. He then leaped into the water to assist his wounded brother ashore, but Adam, thinking more of the honor of carrying the big Indian home as a trophy of victory than his own safety, urged Andrew to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling himself into the river and escaping. Andrew's solicitude for the life of his brother prevented him from complying with this request. In the mean time the Indian, jealous of the honor of his scalp even in the agonies of death, succeeded in reaching the river and getting into the current, so that his body was never obtained. Just as Andrew arrived at the top of the bank for the relief of his brother, one of the party who had followed close behind him, seeing Adam in the river and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, shot at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He recovered, however, from the wound. During the contest between Adam Poe and the Indians the party had overtaken the remaining six of them, and a desperate conflict had ensued, in which five of the Indians were killed. The loss of the whites was three men killed and Andrew Poe badly wounded.

The slaughter of the Indians, especially of their chief, caused great excitement among the Wyandots, the chief with his four brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place, being among the most distinguished warriors of their nation. The chief was magnanimous as well as brave, and, more than any other individual, contributed by his example and influence to the good character of the Wyandots for lenity towards their prisoners. He would not suffer them to be killed or mistreated. On learning the result of the conflict with the Poes and their companions

the Wyandots determined on revenge. Poe then lived on the west side of the Ohio River, at the mouth of Little Yellow Creek. They chose Polnuyen-ness, one of their warriors, as a proper person to murder him and then make his escape. He went to Poe's house, and was met with great friendship. Poe not having any suspicion of his design. The best food in the house was furnished him, and when the time came to retire for the night Poe made a pallet on the floor for his guest. He and his wife went to bed in the same room. Polnuyen-ness afterwards said that they soon fell to sleep, and there being no person about the house but some children he thus had the desired opportunity to execute his purpose. But the kindness they had shown him worked on his mind, and he asked himself how he could kill an enemy who had taken him in and treated him like a brother. On the other hand, he had been sent by his nation to avenge the death of some of their most valiant warriors, and their ghosts would not be appeased until the blood of Poe was shed. He continued undecided until about midnight, when the duty he owed to his nation and the spirits of his friends aroused him. He seized his knife and tomahawk, and crept to the head-side of his sleeping host. Again the kindness he had received from Poe recurred to him, and unable to execute his crime he crept back to his pallet and slept until morning. His host then repeated the kindness of the previous night, and told him they were once enemies, but he had buried the hatchet and were brothers, and hoped they would always be so. Polnuyen-ness returned to his tribe, and subsequently became a convert to Christianity.

Maj.-Gen. Perry Benson, of Washington County, was another of the distinguished soldiers whom Western Maryland gave to the country during the Revolutionary struggle. He displayed conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court-house, at Hobkirk's Hill, and at Ninety-Six, where he led the forlorn hope. At Hobkirk's Hill Capt. Benson commanded the picket-guard, consisting of about two hundred and twenty men, and checked the advance of the whole British army until the American forces, which were separated and unprepared for an attack, could be concentrated and formed for battle, and did not retire until his command had poured six deadly volleys into the enemy, and he had lost in killed and wounded all but thirty-three of his men. In the attack on Ninety-Six Capt. Benson commanded the forlorn hope, and was shot down within a few yards of the enemy's works, while encouraging his command. He did not recover from the effects of this wound for many years, and even to the end of

his life was occasionally a sufferer from it. During the Whisky Insurrection he joined the army with the rank of colonel, and in 1812, in spite of the infirmities of advancing age, he took an active part in the defense of the State as brigadier-general of militia, on one occasion handsomely repulsing a British attack on the town of St. Michael's with a small body of raw militia. Previous to the war of 1812 he had represented his county in the Lower House of Assembly, which was the only civil office he ever held. He died on the 2d of October, 1827, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was interred in the family burial-ground.

The Williams family. There is scarcely any family of Western Maryland that has played a more conspicuous rôle in its early history than did the Williamses. Otho Holland and Elie Williams were sons of Joseph Williams and Prudence Holland. Their father was of Welsh ancestry of gentle blood. In 1750 he removed to what was then Frederick County, near the mouth of Conococheague Creek. Otho Holland Williams was appointed at a very early age to a position in the clerk's office of Frederick County, which he held for several years, after which the office was given entirely into his charge. He subsequently held the position of Collector of the Port of Baltimore. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the colonial service, and became a distinguished officer.¹ Gen. Williams died July 15, 1791.

His brother, Col. Elie Williams, who died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1823, in his seventy-third year, was also conspicuous during the Revolution, and in the latter part of his life was an ardent advocate of internal improvements, especially the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which he retained an active interest up to the time of his death.

Col. Elie Williams left two sons, Col. John S. and Gen. Otho H. Williams. Col. John S. Williams, who died at Washington, D. C., June 14, 1868, served as major in the war of 1812, and published an interesting narrative of the battle of Bladensburg. He lived for many years in Washington, and was president of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of that city.

Gen. Otho Holland Williams, the younger, was born in 1781, and died Oct. 23, 1869. He was appointed clerk of Washington County Court in 1800, and continued to hold this office until February, 1845, a period of nearly forty-five years, during which time he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was also at one time a judge of the

¹ For a sketch of Gen. Otho H. Williams, see the history of Williamsport District, in this county.

Orphans' Court of Washington County. Mr. Williams was an ardent Whig, and the intimate friend and warm personal admirer of Henry Clay.

He derived his military title from his appointment by the Governor of Maryland as brigadier-general of militia. Mr. Williams was a very active politician in his earlier years, and enjoyed great personal popularity throughout his career.

Gen. Samuel Ringgold was the son of Thomas Ringgold and Mary Galloway, and was born in Kent Co., Md., about 1770. The Ringolds were among the earliest settlers of that section of Maryland, and the family in subsequent generations maintained a conspicuous position among the landed gentry of the State. On the 3d of May, 1792, Samuel Ringgold married Mary, daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader. Soon afterwards he removed from Kent to Washington County, and located himself at "Fountain Rock," near Hagerstown. He owned an immense estate, containing, it is said, some seventeen thousand acres of land in one of the most fertile and attractive sections of the State, and known as "Ringgold's Manor." He was also interested in an extensive tract in Pennsylvania.¹

¹ The following advertisements afford some idea of the extent of his landed possessions:

"ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SETTLERS.

"The subscriber wants to engage with a number of persons to settle a large quantity of land situated in the back part of Pennsylvania, about 45 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny River, which is navigable to Pittsburgh, and from thence down to New Orleans. The terms are as follows: Apply to the subscriber near Williamsport.

"SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

"WASHINGTON COUNTY, JUNE 16, 1795."

"TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

"I shall offer at the next election to represent this county in the next General Assembly, and would thank you for your suffrages should you think me a proper character to fill so important an appointment. I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

"September 22, 1795."

In October, 1799, Tench Ringgold advertised that he would sell one thousand acres of land, lying in Washington County, within a mile and a half of Hagerstown. Following is a copy of the advertisement, viz.:

"I will sell one thousand acres of land, lying in Washington County, State of Maryland, within one mile and a half of Hagerstown.

"The above land is one of the reserves of Ringgold's Manor, well known for its fertility and a advantageous situation; and it being presumed that those willing to purchase will view the premises, it will only be necessary to add that its distance from Hagerstown is 70 miles, from George-town and the Federal City the same, from the Potomac six miles; and the greater part lying

At Fountain Rock, Gen. Ringgold erected a splendid mansion, which in later years was converted into St. James' College. It was decorated with stucco-work and wood-carving executed with great taste and care. Many of the doors of the mansion were of solid mahogany, and the outbuildings, appointments, etc., were of the handsomest character. The architect was the distinguished Benjamin H. Latrobe, who was also one of the architects of the National Capitol at Washington. It was Gen. Ringgold's practice to drive to Washington in his coach and four with outriders, and to bring his political associates home with him. Among his guests were President Monroe and Henry Clay. Gen. Ringgold lived in great elegance and state, and is said to have squandered a large fortune. One local tradition even has it that he was wont to light his cigars with bank-notes. He was famous for his hospitality and for his pleasant genial manners. Towards the latter part of his life he became financially embarrassed, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, William Schley, in Frederick, on the 18th of October, 1829, aged about sixty years. Gen. Ringgold, who was very popular with all classes, was one of the most successful and influential politicians of his day. He was a member of Congress from 1810 to 1815, and again from 1817 to 1821, and held various local offices from time to time. He was also very active in organizing the militia of his section of the State, and was appointed brigadier-general. Probably no man ever lived in Western Maryland who exerted a wider influence or enjoyed a more unqualified popularity. "Fountain Rock" was sold to liquidate his debts, and went into the possession of the Hollingsworth family.²

When Rev. Dr. J. B. Kerfoot, afterwards Bishop of Pittsburgh, purchased the building for the use of St. James' College, it was in a very neglected and dilapidated condition. In the family graveyard at "Fountain Rock" the following persons are buried:

Samuel Ringgold, died Oct. 18, 1829, aged sixty.

Maria Ringgold, his wife, died Aug. 1, 1811, aged thirty-five.

on Antietam Creek, having four merchant mills within one mile.

"The land will be shewn and the terms of sale made known by applying to Samuel Ringgold, esquire, at his seat, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in George Town, on the Potomac.

"TENCH RINGGOLD.

"September 19, 1799."

² Sophia Given, a former slave of Gen. Ringgold's, who was sold from the steps of the mansion, died in 1877. It was asserted that she had attained the age of one hundred and six years.

Edward Lloyd Ringgold, son of Samuel Ringgold, died July 28, 1822, aged sixteen.

Charles Ringgold, son of Samuel Ringgold, died May 28, 1817, aged six.

Charles Anthony Ringgold, son of Samuel Ringgold, died Sept. 25, 1825, aged fifteen.

Benjamin Ringgold, brother of Samuel Ringgold, died in August, 1798, aged twenty-five.

Thomas Ringgold, brother of Samuel Ringgold, died in March, 1818, aged forty.

The children of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Ringgold were Anna Maria, born on the 10th of July, 1793, and died on the 4th of March, 1828; John Cadwalader, born 15th November, 1794, died young; Samuel, born 16th October, 1796; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 18, 1788, died March 9, 1836; Ann Cadwalader, born Jan. 10, 1801, and married William Schley, of Frederick; Cadwalader, born Aug. 20, 1802; Cornelia, born Jan. 27, 1809; and Charles and Frederick, twins, born 22d and 23d of July, 1810. Gen. Ringgold married in Washington at the Executive Mansion, a second time, Maria Antoinette Hay, granddaughter of President Madison, and had children, viz.: George H. Ringgold, U.S.A.; Fayette Ringgold, at one time United States consul at Peru; Virginia Ringgold, who married John Ross Key; and Rebecca Ringgold, who married Dr. Hay, of Chicago.

Three of Gen. Ringgold's sons entered the military service, viz.: Samuel, Cadwalader, and George H.

Maj. Samuel Ringgold was born October 16, 1796,

and in 1814 entered West Point Military Academy. On the 24th of July, 1818, he was appointed second lieutenant of artillery. Upon his entrance into the army he received the appointment of aide to Gen. Scott, and repaired to Philadelphia, where that officer had his headquarters. After three years' service in this capacity he was detailed as an engineer under Maj.



MAJ. SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

Bachie to make an examination of a part of the Southern coast. At a later period he performed the duties of ordnance officer at New York. His improvement on the percussion cannon-lock, which was perfected while he was stationed in New York, brought his name prominently before leading military officers and inventors throughout the world. The lock at that time in use, not only in our own country but elsewhere, was peculiarly liable to injury from the

unyielding manner in which the hammer fell upon the cap at the breech of the gun. The recoil was so great as frequently to throw the hammer from its position, and thus disable the piece. After much time and labor Maj. (then Lieut.) Ringgold succeeded in imparting a lateral motion to the hammer by means of a spring which drew it sideways and backward the moment after it gave the blow by which the cap was exploded. This invention formed the basis on which all the modern improvements were made. The military saddle was also an invention of Maj. Ringgold's.

On the 21st of May, 1821, Lieut. Ringgold was assigned to the Second Artillery, and on the 21st of August of the same year to the Third Artillery. In May, 1822, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. In May, 1832, he was breveted captain for ten years of faithful service. In August, 1836, he was promoted to the captaincy, and on the 15th of February, 1838, was breveted major "for meritorious conduct in activity and efficiency in war against Florida Indians." He was appointed major in 1843, was mortally wounded in the battle of Palo Alto, in Mexico, and died on the 11th of May, 1846, at Point Isabel, Texas. The action of Palo Alto was a very spirited one, and Maj. Ringgold behaved with remarkable gallantry. Fire was opened by the Mexican batteries, and was responded to by Maj. Ringgold's battery. Maj. Ringgold pointed the guns with his own hands, directing the shot not only to groups and masses of men, but to particular individuals in the line. He saw them fall in numbers, and their places occupied by others, who in turn were shot down. Maj. Ringgold continued his fire for several hours, until he was shot through the thighs by a cannon ball, passing from right to left, and carrying with it a mass of muscle and integuments, and tearing off a portion of the saddle and the withers of the horse which he was riding. He fell slowly, and before he reached the ground Lieut. Shover came to his assistance and supported him. While doing this the lieutenant called for aid to carry him to the rear. "Never mind, sir," said Maj. Ringgold, "you have work to do; go ahead with your men; all are wanted in front." Finally, however, the lieutenant persuaded him to allow him to carry him from the field. His body was taken to Baltimore, and buried there with civic and military honors on the 22d of December, 1846.¹

¹ The following account of the death of Maj. Ringgold is taken from a letter published in the *Washington Union*. The letter is as follows:

"CAMP ISABEL, NINE THE MONTH

"OF THE RIO GRANA DEL NORTE, May 3, 1846.

"The numerous friends of Maj. Ringgold will doubtless be anxious to know the particulars attending his melancholy end,

Soon after notice of Maj. Ringgold's death was received at Hagerstown a public meeting was held for the purpose of giving expression to the deep sense of popular regret at the unfortunate end of the gallant officer. Gen. O. H. Williams was appointed president, and Col. Charles Macgill and Capt. W. B. Clarke, vice-presidents, and John A. Wagoner and Andrew Kershner, secretaries. On motion of John T. Mason, the following resolutions were adopted:

and I hasten to give them to you. The engagement of the 8th was entirely in the hands of the artillery, and Maj. Ringgold took a most active and important part in it. About six o'clock he was struck by a six-pound shot. He was mounted, and the shot struck him at right angles, hitting him in the right thigh, passing through the holsters and upper part of the shoulders of his horse, and then striking the left thigh in the same line in which it struck him. On the evening of the 9th he reached this camp, under the charge of Dr. Byrne, of the army. He was immediately placed in comfortable quarters and his wounds dressed. An immense mass of muscles and integuments were carried away from both thighs. The arteries were not divided, neither were the bones broken. I remained with him all night. He had but little pain, and at intervals had some sleep. On dressing his wounds in the morning they presented a most unfavorable aspect, and there was but little reason. During the night he gave me many incidents of the battle, and spoke with much pride of the execution of his shot. He directed his shot not only to the groups and masses of the enemy, but to particular men in the line; he saw them fall, and their places occupied by others, who in their turn were shot down. He said he felt as confident of hitting his mark as though he had been using a rifle. He had, he said, but one thing to regret, and that was the small number of men in his company. He said that he had made use of all his exertions to have his company increased to one hundred men, but without success. From the small number of his men, as they were disabled at their guns he was without others to take their places. During the day he continued to lose strength, but was free from pain and cheerful. He spoke constantly of the efficiency of his guns, and of the brave conduct of his officers and men. He continued to grow worse, and a medical officer remained constantly by his side. Dr. Byrne remained with him during the night, using every means which could be devised to save his valuable life, but without effect. He continued to grow worse until one o'clock last night, when he expired. He survived his wounds sixty hours. During all this time he had but little pain, and conversed cheerfully, and made all his arrangements for his approaching end with the greatest composure and resignation. He will be buried to-day at three o'clock p.m., lamented by the whole camp. The wounded are generally doing very well.

"I am your obedient servant,

"J. M. FALLY,

"Surgeon United States Army."

A letter from a young officer of Baltimore gives the following account of the wounding of Maj. Ringgold:

"About twenty minutes after the commencement of the action poor Maj. Ringgold was struck by a six-pound shot and mortally wounded (he has since died). I had lent him my pistols on going into the fight. The shot struck one holster, cut it and the pistol in two pieces, cut all the flesh off the upper part of the major's thigh, passed through the shoulders of his horse, cut the other pistol in two, and the flesh off the other thigh."

"Resolved, That while we unite in the general feeling of sorrow that pervades the whole nation at the loss of the noble and gallant officers and men who lately fell in Texas in defense of their country, we feel that in addition to our national bereavement we have sustained in the death of Maj. Samuel Ringgold the loss of one who was united to us by the ties of friendship, by the associations of youth, and by the relation of a companion and fellow-citizen.

"Resolved, That though we regret the death of the gallant Ringgold, yet we rejoice in the character and manner of that death, crowned as it was by the heartfelt joy which the patriot feels in the consciousness of dying in support of the dignity, the freedom and happiness of his country.

"Resolved, That it is a source of pride and congratulation to know that Washington County has not only furnished for the nation's defense the officer whose distinguished services we are called at present to commemorate, but that she has given a number of the flowers of her youth, who now fill the ranks of her country's noble army, and that the names of Sergt. John Anderson, Privates David Anderson, Jeremiah Carey, Calvin Flowers, Thomas Philips, and Upton Wilson will always be cherished as faithful citizens and well-tried soldiers.

"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in time of actual war, regularly and constitutionally declared by the United States, it is too late to hesitate and inquire into the causes of hostilities, but that it is the duty of every American citizen on such an occasion to sustain his country, 'right or wrong.'

"Resolved, That the State of Maryland has nobly sustained on the plains of Texas her character for gallantry and patriotism by the conduct of her sons, Cross, Ringgold, May, Walker, Ridgely, and the many others who aided in the achievement of our late victories, and that she has shown that though small in territory, she can vie with the largest of her sisters in spirit, patriotism, and effective service."

On motion of Capt. W. B. Clarke, it was

"Resolved, That each citizen here present will lend his aid in encouraging the formation of a volunteer corps of sixty-four men, to attach themselves to the regiment now forming in this State under the organization of the President of the United States."

On motion of Isaac Nesbitt,

"Resolved, That this meeting, heartily concurring in the suggestion and movement of the Hagerstown Horse-Guards, on the 28th instant, respecting the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant Ringgold, and will co-operate with them in carrying out the object set forth in their proceedings in relation thereto.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to unite with the committee of the 'Horse-Guards' in maturing the necessary plan and arrangements for the erection of the monument."

The Potomac Dragoons, being represented in the meeting, appointed Maj. Thomas G. Harris, Lieut. Hays, and Lieut. Grimes a committee to act with the committee appointed by the meeting and the committee on the part of the "Horse-Guards" for the erection of the monument.

At a meeting of the Hagerstown Horse-Guards, held at Hagerstown on the 28th of June, 1846, Capt. William B. Clarke, after referring to the triumphs of the American forces on the Rio Grande,

submitted the following resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the corps in receiving the news of the death of Maj. Samuel Ringgold, of the Third Artillery.

The resolutions were prefaced by appropriate remarks upon the life and services of this distinguished officer, and were as follows:

"Resolved, That this corps will cause to be erected in Washington County, the place of his birth, a suitable monument as a mark of respect to his memory, and that the several volunteer corps of the county be requested to co-operate in carrying out this resolution."

The above resolution being unanimously adopted, a committee to consist of the commissioned officers of the corps was selected to report the design for the monument, and to take the necessary steps to insure its erection. The monument, however, was never erected.

Cadwalader Ringgold, son of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, was a distinguished officer of the United States navy, and died with the rank of rear-admiral. He was born at Fountain Rock in 1802, and was appointed midshipman on the 4th of March, 1819, and was promoted to a lieutenancy May 17, 1828. He was made lieutenant-commander July 16, 1849; captain, April 2, 1856; commodore, July 16, 1862; and rear-admiral in March, 1867. While a lieutenant-commander he was for a short time in charge of the surveying and exploring expedition to the North Pacific and China Seas. At the breaking out of the civil war he was transferred to the command of the frigate "Sabine." On Friday, Nov. 1, 1861, the blockading fleet to which the "Sabine" was attached encountered a terrific storm. The steamer "Governor," which had on board a battalion of marines, was seen to be in a very dangerous condition, and Capt. Ringgold went to their assistance. He succeeded in rescuing the marines and the crew, and shortly afterwards the steamer sank.

Admiral Ringgold rendered the Federal government valuable service in blockading the Southern ports, and in the operations against Port Royal and other ports on the Atlantic. He was made a rear-admiral in 1867, and died in New York City on the 29th of April in that year.

George Hay, son of Gen. Samuel Ringgold and his second wife, Marie Antoinette Hay, was born at Hagerstown in 1814, and was educated at the West Point Military Academy. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry on the 1st of July, 1833, and served on frontier duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Jesup, Fla., and Camp Sabine, La. On the 15th of August, 1836, he was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and on the 31st of May follow-

ing resigned, in order to engage in agriculture and in the manufacture of flour. Subsequently, from 1842 to 1846, he served in the United States Ordnance Bureau at Washington. On the 4th of August, 1846, he was reappointed in the army, with the rank of additional paymaster. During the Mexican war he served as paymaster, with the rank of major, and during the civil war as deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He died on the 4th of April, 1864, at San Francisco. Col. Ringgold was a gifted scholar, an accomplished draughtsman, and an amateur poet, and in 1860 published a volume of poetry entitled "Fountain Rock, Amy Weir, and other Metrical Pastimes."

The Fitzhughs. Among the early families of Washington County there was scarcely any which had a wider connection or enjoyed greater influence than did the Fitzhughs. The founder of the Western Maryland branch of the family was Col. William Fitzhugh, an officer in the British army, who threw up his commission at the beginning of the Revolutionary war and retired to his estate in Prince George's County. Towards the latter part of his life he removed to the residence of his son, Col. William Fitzhugh, known as "The Hive," in Washington County, and there spent the remainder of his days. His remains are buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Hagerstown.

Col. Fitzhugh's wife was Anne Frisby, the daughter of Peregrine Frisby, of Cecil County, who was born Sept. 5, 1757. Her first husband was John Rousby, and their only daughter married John Plater.

On the 7th of January, 1759, Mrs. Rousby was united to Mr. Fitzhugh, a colonel in the British service. Col. Fitzhugh had won considerable distinction in his military career in the West India expedition. At the commencement of difficulties between the colonies and the mother-country he was living on his half-pay. The large estate, highly improved, on which he resided lay at the mouth of the Patuxent River, and he had in operation extensive manufactories of different kinds.

When discontent ripened into rebellion, though he was advanced in years, in feeble health, and had almost entirely lost his sight, neither the infirmities of age nor any advantage to be derived from adhesion to the government prevented his taking an open and active part with the patriots. On account of his influence in the community he was offered a continuance of his half-pay if he would remain neutral, but he at once declined the offer, resigned his commission, and declared in favor of the colonies. Unable himself to bear arms, he furnished his two sons—Peregrine and William—for the army, and dismissed them with the

command to be true to the interests of their country. They were both officers, and served with distinction under the Continental standard. Their father took his seat in the Executive Council of Maryland, giving his vote and influence to the debates till the political opinions of that body were no longer wavering. Not only thus did he render service, but he was seen and heard at every public meeting, going from place to place through the county, haranguing the people in stump-speeches, and devoting all his energies to the task of rousing them to fight for their rights. This active zeal for American freedom did not fail to render him obnoxious to the British. He was often apprised of danger, but no risk could deter him from the performance of duty. At one time, when he had disregarded a warning from some unknown hand, Mrs. Fitzhugh was surprised in his absence by news of the near approach of a party of British soldiers. She instantly decided to collect the slaves, whom she furnished with such arms as could be found. Then, taking a quantity of cartridges in her apron, she led the way out to meet the enemy, resolved that they should have at least a round of shots by way of welcome. Finding preparation for resistance where they probably expected none, the British party retired from the grounds without doing any damage. At another time, when they received information of a design on the enemy's part to attack the house that night, take the colonel prisoner, carry off what plunder could be found, and lay waste the premises, Col. Fitzhugh was dissuaded by his family from making any attempt at defense. Perhaps thinking that, meeting no opposition, they would be content with plunder, he reluctantly consented to leave the place with his household. Next morning nothing remained of the mansion but a heap of smoking ruins. The family then removed to Upper Marlboro', where they continued to reside until the close of the war.

In the fall, before peace was declared, a detachment of British soldiers having landed on the Patuxent, marched to the house of Col. Fitzhugh. It was about midnight when he and his wife were roused from sleep by a loud knocking at the door. The colonel raised a window and called out to know who was there. The reply was, "Friends." He asked, "Friends to whom?" "Friends to King George," was shouted in answer, with a peremptory order to open the door. Knowing that remonstrance or resistance would be useless, and that delay would but irritate the intruders, the colonel assured them that his wife—he being blind—would immediately descend and admit them. Mrs. Fitzhugh did not hesitate. Her dismay was great when, parting the cur-

tains for an instant, she saw the court-yard filled with armed men. Hastily lighting a candle and putting on her slippers, she went down-stairs, stopping only for a moment to give her sons, who happened to be in the house, their pistols, and warn them that they must lose no time in making their escape. They left the house by the back door as their mother with difficulty turned the ponderous key which secured the front door.

The British soldiers instantly rushed in, touching her night-dress with their bayonets as she turned to leave the door. She walked calmly before them into the parlor, and addressing the officer said she hoped they intended to do the inmates of the house no harm. He replied that they did not, but he must see Col. Fitzhugh at once. Then, his attention being suddenly attracted by some articles of military dress, he demanded quickly, "What officer have you in the house, madam?" "There is no one here but our own family," answered Mrs. Fitzhugh.

The men spoke together in a low voice, and then the question was repeated, to which the same reply was given. She noticed a smile on the countenance of the officer as he said, "We must take these," pointing to the cap, holsters, etc. Nothing else was touched in the house, although the supper-table, with silver plate upon it, was standing as it had been left at night, and the sideboard contained several other valuable articles. Mrs. Fitzhugh, in obedience to the order that her husband should come down, went to assist him in dressing, and returned with him, unmindful in her anxiety that she had taken no time to dress herself. The officer informed him that he was his prisoner and must go with them to New York, then in possession of the British. Col. Fitzhugh replied that his age and want of sight made it scarce worth their while to take him, as he could neither do harm nor service, being unable indeed to take care of himself. Such arguments, however, availed nothing, and he was hurried off. Mrs. Fitzhugh had made no preparation for a journey. Walking up to her husband, she took his arm, and when the officer endeavored to persuade her to remain, saying she would suffer from exposure, she answered that Col. Fitzhugh was not able to take care of himself, and that even if he were she would not be separated from him. The officer then took down a cloak and threw it over her shoulders. With only this protection from the cold and rain she left the house with the rest. Their boat lay about half a mile away, and in going to the shore they had to walk through the mud, the ground being soaked with rain.

When they reached the boat, however, the officer

consented to permit Col. Fitzhugh to remain on his parole, which was hastily written.

On their return to their residence, the colonel and Mrs. Fitzhugh were much surprised to find all the negroes gone except one little girl who had hid in the garret. They had evidently been taken or persuaded to go off in their absence, and there was ground for the suspicion that the enemy's real object had been to obtain possession of the slaves without any resistance that might alarm the neighbors. Many of those missing returned to their master of their own accord, the fair promises made to allure them from his service not having been kept. Miss Plater, the granddaughter of Mrs. Fitzhugh, displayed much courage upon this occasion. After her grandparents had left the house in charge of the soldiers, one or two of the men came back to obtain some fire, and in carrying it from the room let some of it fall on the carpet. The young girl started forward, put her foot upon it, and asked if they meant to fire the house. They answered kindly that the house should stand and no harm come to her. They then asked for wine, which she ordered to be set before them. They would not drink, however, fearing it might be poisoned, till she had tasted each bottle. This young lady was afterwards the wife of Col. Forrest. Capt. Peregrine Fitzhugh, one of the sons already mentioned, who was for some time aide to Gen. Washington, married Elizabeth Chew, of Maryland, and removed in 1799 to Sodus' Bay, on Lake Ontario, where he spent the remainder of his days. Col. William Fitzhugh married Ann, daughter of Col. Daniel Hughes, of Hagerstown, and removed to the vicinity of Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y., in company with Messrs. Carroll and Rochester, and assisted in founding the city of Rochester.

Col. Fitzhugh's family consisted, in part, of seven sons: William H., three times sheriff of Washington County, and owner of "The Hive;" Dr. Daniel, one of the wealthy men of Western New York; Samuel, a judge in New York; James, who moved to Kentucky; Henry, of New York; Richard, killed on the railroad by an accident; and Robert. His daughters were the wife of the Rev. Dr. Backus, a celebrated divine of the Presbyterian Church; the wife of James Birney, once Abolition candidate for the Presidency; the wife of the late Gerritt Smith, philanthropist and abolitionist, of Petersboro', N. Y., whose son, Green Smith, was married to the youngest daughter of his uncle, Col. William H. Fitzhugh, and died at Petersboro'; Mrs. Tallman, of Rochester; and Mrs. Swift, wife of Commodore Swift, of Geneva, N. Y.

William H. Fitzhugh, eldest son of Col. William, married Mary Hughes, daughter of Samuel Hughes,

and granddaughter of Col. Daniel Hughes, his own cousin. Dr. Daniel Fitzhugh married Ann Dana, his cousin. Judge Samuel Fitzhugh married Ann Addison, and had one son, who died unmarried. James Fitzhugh married a lady of Kentucky. Henry Fitzhugh married a daughter of Charles Carroll, of "Bellevue," Washington County, cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He went with the Fitzhughes, Rochesters, Hognires, and others to Genesee. Robert married Maria Carroll, daughter of Daniel Carroll, son of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington. She has a son living, Carroll Fitzhugh, now of New York. Richard married a Miss Mary Jones, of Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Jesse Duncan Elliott¹ was born at Hagerstown on the 14th of July, 1782. He was descended from an Irish family of Fincastle, County Donegal, and his parents were Pennsylvanians. In 1794 his father, Col. Robert Elliott, was killed by a party of Indians on the Muskingum, whilst on the way to join Gen. Wayne's army.² The death of Col. Elliott rendered the family destitute, but through the efforts of John Thomson Mason, Congress granted a small pension to the widow, and President Jefferson forwarded commissions as midshipmen in the navy to the two brothers, St. Clair and Jesse D. Elliott. The latter had been educated at Carlisle, Pa., and had studied law. The warrants were dated April 2, 1804, and were accompanied by orders attaching St. Clair to the "President," Commodore Samuel Barron, and Jesse to the "Essex," Commodore James Barron. The two vessels proceeded to the Barbary States, and having humbled them, negotiated a treaty with Tripoli, and brought home the crew of the "Philadelphia," who

¹ On the 24th of November, 1842, Messrs. J. J. Merriek, O. H. Williams, Jervis Spencer, Charles McGill, John Thomson Maron, and George Soley addressed a note to Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, conveying the request of a number of their fellow-citizens that he would accept the compliment of a public dinner on the following day. The commodore replied that he had come to Hagerstown for the purpose of visiting the graves of his mother and sister, who were buried there, and for that reason, and because he had an appointment at Baltimore, he was constrained to decline. The committee, however, prevailed upon him to make an address to his early companions and friends at the court house, and from the speech delivered on that occasion, and from "A Biographical Notice," by a citizen of New York, the accompanying sketch was compiled.

² Col. Robert Elliott was an army contractor, and while traveling with his servant from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, was waylaid and killed, in 1794. Being somewhat advanced in life, the colonel wore a wig. The savage who shot him hurried forward to scalp him, but when, having drawn his knife, he seized him by the hair, the scalp, to his astonishment, came off. The Indian looked at it and then exclaimed, "Dawn lie!" His companions were much amused at his discomfiture, and made a good deal of sport among themselves with the wig.

had been confined in the dungeons of that city. Having remained on shore until 1807, Jesse was attached to the ill-fated "Chesapeake," Capt. J. Barron, and on the 22d of June departed for the Mediterranean. She had scarcely cleared the American coast before she was attacked by the British ship of the line "Leopard," of greatly superior force, and such was the defenseless condition of the "Chesapeake," owing chiefly to her ignorance of the intended attack of a vessel belonging to a nation with which



COM. JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

the United States were then at peace, that in a short time she was compelled to strike her flag. Commodore Barron was court-martialed on his return to the United States, but Commodore Elliott declared that he did all that a brave and skillful officer could have done under the circumstances. Commodore Elliott was so zealous in defense of Commodore Barron that he was challenged to fight a duel by one of Barron's detractors, and accepted. His antagonist fell, badly wounded, but afterwards recovered, and became a warm friend of the commodore's. Young Elliott was appointed, about this time, acting lieutenant on the "Enterprise," and subsequently was promoted, and commissioned to a lieutenancy on the "John Adams," and bearer of dispatches to the United States minister, William Pinkney, at the Court of St. James.

While in London he was insulted by "a person having the appearance of a gentleman," who took a seat near him in a coffee-house, and to whom he handed his card, expecting that a duel would follow. The man had mistaken him for a British officer, and "lavished all manner of abuse against the Yankees and their country," whereupon Elliott informed him that he was a Yankee, and when he made no sign of apologizing or handing Elliott his card, the future commodore, to quote his own language, "stepped to the person in waiting and observed, 'Sir, you put a scoundrel instead of a gentleman in the box with me; he has grossly insulted me. There's my card; give it to him and tell him I demand his.'" By this time, however, the man had disappeared, and Elliott never heard of him again. Mr. Pinkney, hearing of the affair, advised Elliott not to appear on the street in his uniform, since otherwise he would be subjected to many annoyances and insults. Elliott took his advice, and besides exchanging his uniform for a private dress, procured quarters where he was not likely

to be the object of curiosity or suspicion. Returning to the United States, he shortly afterwards married. Immediately succeeding this event, war having been declared against Great Britain, he parted with his wife in order to join his ship at New York, but the vessel had sailed before his arrival in that city. Having learned that the British Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren had information of the instructions to Commodore Rodgers to rendezvous in the Chesapeake, he volunteered to bear the news to the American fleet, hoping that he might be able to join the "Argus," of which he was the first lieutenant. For this purpose he hired a small pilot-boat called the "Patriot" (the ill-fated schooner on which Aaron Burr's daughter Theodosia was afterwards lost at sea), put one gun and thirty men on board, and cruised forty days, during which he was chased by two British gun-brigs and narrowly escaped. He then returned home and was ordered to report for service. Commodore Chauncey invited him to join his command, and he accepted. He was ordered to proceed to Genesee Falls, on Lake Ontario, and to Black Rock and Buffalo, on Lake Erie, there to communicate with Gen. P. B. Porter, Mr. Granger, the Indian agent, and Gen. Van Rensselaer upon the subject of obtaining vessels for operations on the lakes. Soon afterwards, Commodore Elliott, assisted by Capt. Nathan Towson, of Baltimore, effected the capture of the British vessels "Detroit" and "Caledonia." In his official report to the Secretary of the Navy he states that on the morning of Oct. 8, 1812, the "Detroit," formerly the United States brig "Adams," and the "Caledonia," came down the lake and anchored off Fort Erie, under the protection of its guns, and that he determined to attempt their capture. Accordingly, with two boats, each containing fifty men, he put off from the mouth of Black Rock (where he was engaged in the construction of an American fleet) at one o'clock on the following morning, and at three was alongside the vessels. In less than ten minutes he had captured both vessels and secured their crews. Being exposed to the fire of Fort Erie he beached the "Caledonia" under the protection of one of the American batteries, and succeeded in getting the "Detroit" out of range of the fort, but the pilot-boat deserted her, the vessel ran ashore on the American side. She had been so roughly handled by the guns of the fort and



GEN. NATHAN TOWSON.

the flying artillery that she was incapable of being floated again. The "Caledonia" was loaded with furs worth two hundred thousand dollars. The crew of the "Detroit" consisted of fifty-six men, and that of the "Caledonia" of twelve men. Commodore Elliott's loss was two men killed and five wounded. Elliott encountered the first man on boarding, and opposed three of the enemy with no other weapon than his cutlass. He captured nearly one hundred prisoners, and released forty of his own countrymen belonging to the Fourth Artillery who were confined on board. Congress voted Elliott a sword, and appropriated twelve thousand dollars as prize money to the lieutenant and his crew. He then joined Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario, and assisted in driving the enemy into the harbor of Kingston. Subsequently he accompanied Gen. Dearborn and Gen. Pike in the operations against York, in Canada, and against Fort George, both of which were captured. He then joined Capt. Oliver H. Perry on Lake Erie, and took a conspicuous part in the famous naval engagement known as the Battle of Lake Erie, which was fought on the 10th of September, 1813. Capt. Elliott commanded the "Niagara" in that engagement until she was boarded by Perry, and the latter did not hesitate to say that he owed the victory to Elliott's coolness and skill. Elliott himself gives a very spirited and interesting account of the action. "At this time," he says, "the 'Lawrence' (Capt. Perry's ship) ceased her fire entirely, and no signal being made after the first to form in the order of battle, I concluded that the senior officer was killed. The breeze now freshening, I observed that the whole British fleet drew ahead, cheering along their entire line. I then set topgallant-sail, fore and aft mainsail and foresail, and passed within twenty yards of the 'Lawrence,' still not seeing Capt. Perry. Having now exhausted nearly all my twelve-pound round-shot, I ordered Mr. McGrath with a few braccmen to proceed in my boat to the 'Lawrence' and bring me all hers, and immediately steered directly for the head of the British line, firing continually my whole starboard battery on them as I passed. When I reached within two hundred and fifty yards of the beam of the 'Detroit,' and ahead of the 'Queen Charlotte,' I luffed on a wind and commenced a most deadly fire, the 'Niagara' then being the only vessel of our fleet in what I call close action. The British were just before cheering for victory, but their cheers were now turned into groans, and the blood ran from the scuppers of the 'Detroit' and 'Queen Charlotte' like water from the spouts of your houses in a moderate rain." While thus engaged the "Niagara" was boarded by Capt.

Perry, who was much agitated. Elliott asked him what was the result on board his brig. He answered, "Cut all to pieces; the victory's lost, everything's gone! I've been sacrificed by the d——d gunboats!" To this Elliott replied, "No sir, victory is yet on our side. I have a most judicious position, and my shot are taking great effect. You tend my battery, and I will bring up the gunboats." "Do so," said Perry, "for heaven's sake!" Elliott then got into Perry's boat and passed down the line exposed to the enemy's fire, and ordered the gunboats to cease firing at the small vessels and to press up to the head of the line. He then took command of the foremost gunboat, the "Somers," and led the squadron into action. The "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" fouled at this juncture, and the "Niagara" and the gunboats rushing in upon them, the British were whipped and compelled to surrender. As soon as the firing had ceased Elliott went on board the "Detroit," and so slippery were the decks with blood that he slipped and fell, his clothing becoming completely saturated and covered with gore. Capt. Barclay, commanding the "Detroit," handed Elliott his sword, but the latter refused it, assuring him that every kindness would be shown him and the other prisoners. On meeting Capt. Perry that officer said to Elliott, "I owe the victory to your gallantry." The British flag on the "Detroit" was nailed to the mast, and Commodore Elliott, having had the nails extracted, afterwards presented them to the distinguished statesman Henry Clay. Mr. Clay was a warm friend of Elliott's, and was closely identified with the people of Hagerstown, having married Lucretia Hart, of that place.¹

After the action on Lake Erie Elliott returned to Lake Ontario, designing to act as flag-captain on Commodore Chauncey's ship "Superior." On his arrival, however, he found a vacant brig, the "Sylph," a fast sailer of twenty guns, and by agreement accepted that vessel for the purpose of bringing on an action with the British fleet. Late in the summer he met a British brig and attacked her, but the captain ran her ashore and blew her up.

In 1818 began an acrimonious controversy between Commodore Oliver H. Perry and Commodore Elliott, which ended disastrously for the latter. Commodore Elliott appears to have been of a bluff, outspoken temperament, and to have made numerous enemies, partly on

¹ In his memoir Commodore Elliott speaks in high terms of the brave Israel, another Washington County boy, who threw himself on board the "Intrepid" at Tripoli for the purpose of destroying the Tripolitan fleet, and who, when discovered, rather than yield himself a prisoner, with his brave companions applied the torch to the magazine, and "went in one common wreck to the other world."

count and partly owing to his pronounced political views. His troubles commenced with the battle of Lake Erie, it being asserted by those unfriendly to him that he had not behaved well in that engagement. In this assertion came to his ears he at once wrote Capt. Perry, who replied that he was indignant such a charge should be brought, and declared that Elliott's conduct had been such as to merit his warmest approbation, and to contribute largely to the victory. Notwithstanding this, however, the accusation was persisted in, and subsequently gave the commander no little annoyance. After some service on Lake Ontario he proceeded to Baltimore to take command of the sloop-of-war "Ontario." That vessel sailed for New York, and while she was sitting out at the latter port Commodore Elliott received information that doubts were being circulated as to his conduct at the battle of Lake Erie. He thereupon asked for a court of inquiry, which was granted, and he was acquitted with honor. His enemies, however, continued to persecute him with defamatory publications, and Edmund Cooper, the novelist, having given a correct account of the engagement in his "Naval History of New York," was assailed by R. S. Mackenzie, author of a "Life of Perry," whom he sued for libel. Cooper won his suit, and demonstrated the truth of his narrative. Sectional prejudice against Elliott was skillfully excited, and the Legislature of Rhode Island gratuitously and by proceedings wholly *ex-parte* considered the circumstances of the battle, and pretended to decide the relative merits of the parties concerned. Mackenzie's "Life of Perry," which was grossly unfair to Elliott, was admitted into the libraries of the public schools of New York. Elliott challenged Perry to fight a duel, but Perry did not accept. Elliott next proceeded, in command of the "Ontario," as one of Commodore Decatur's squadron to the Mediterranean against Algiers, and contributed to the capture of a large Algerian frigate by pouring a heavy fire into her. Three days afterwards a brig of twenty-four guns and three hundred men was taken by the squadron. Peace being concluded with Algiers, the fleet proceeded to Tunis, and compelled the Bey to surrender a large amount of property belonging to the United States, captured from the British by American privateers. In a negotiation with the Bey, the American consul, M. M. Noah, went to the palace accompanied by Capt. Gordon and Elliott. The Bey's son was very insolent, whereupon Capt. Elliott observed, "We will not come here to be insulted. This interview must be short. Will you or will you not pay for these vessels?" Answer nothing but that." Mustapha was furious, but the Bey finally consented to make the

payment. During the interview thirty Mamelukes entered the room with drawn cut-throats. Perceiving that the intention was to intimidate them, Capt. Elliott placed his back against the wall and, drawing his sword, declared that he would sell his life dearly. This action and his peremptory manner had a salutary effect on the Bey. Capt. Elliott returned home, and in 1817 was appointed a commissioner, with Gen. Bernard, Gen. Swift, Capt. Warrington, and Col. Armistead and McCrea, to examine the coast of the United States for selecting sites for permanent dockyards and fortifications, and for lighting the coast of North Carolina. In this position he continued until 1824.

Whilst discharging its duties he was informed by Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, that owing to the supposed danger of locating a light-ship and occupying it during a gale, no person could be found willing to perform such service. Capt. Elliott at once volunteered to locate one, and successfully accomplished the task in a storm, thus demonstrating the practicability of using the light-ships at dangerous points during a high wind. March 27, 1818, he was promoted from the rank of master commandant to that of full captain. On the termination of the Coast Survey Commission, in December, 1823, he received a highly complimentary and friendly letter from the chief, Gen. Bernard, afterwards French Minister of War. In 1825 he was sent in the frigate "Cyane" to the coast of Brazil, where, in the presence of a greatly superior force, he boldly asserted and maintained the right of an American war-vessel to enter a blockaded port. Before leaving Brazil he was offered by the emperor the post of admiral, with the highest salary paid to any Brazilian naval officer, but declined the offer. On his return from Brazil he was, in 1829, appointed to the command of the naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. On arriving at Pensacola he found a letter from Hon. J. R. Poinsett, United States minister to Mexico, stating the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and advising a demonstration of the squadron at Vera Cruz. Accordingly the squadron proceeded to the Mexican coast, and having taken Mr. Poinsett on board at Tampico, returned to the United States. While in Mexico the commodore was entertained by Gen. Santa Anna at his hacienda or farm. Having returned from the West Indies in 1831, his aid was asked in suppressing an insurrection of slaves in Southampton County, Va. Accordingly he ordered a force of one hundred seamen and sixty marines under Capt. J. S. Newton, of the sloop-of-war "Natchez," to proceed to Jerusalem, the scene of

disturbance. Commodore Elliott, with the fleet-surgeon, accompanied them. They arrived in time to succor the terrified inhabitants, who were assembled at Jerusalem in such numbers that they were obliged to sleep in stables and outhouses. In this connection Commodore Elliott records an act of remarkable gallantry on the part of a child. "The hero," he says, "was a youth of less than thirteen years of age, the son of an aged and diseased gentleman of Southampton, Dr. Blount, who could not be removed to a place of safety on account of his extreme illness. His little son, the lad spoken of, assured his father that he, with the overseer and his two sons, could defend him; and accordingly when night came he barricaded the doors, opened the windows, gathered all the arms he could find about the house, consisting of a few old pistols, etc., and awaited the attack. About two o'clock in the morning the insurgent negroes to the number of two hundred and fifty, well mounted and armed, rode up, and were in the act of dismounting when the little fellow commenced a slow and steady fire upon them, which had the effect to intimidate them, and they went off, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. It was the last attack the negroes made." Commodore Elliott procured the boy, S. F. Blount, an appointment as midshipman, and he afterwards became a distinguished officer. During the nullification troubles in South Carolina, Commodore Elliott was in command of the naval forces at Charleston, and afterwards took charge of the navy-yard at Boston. In 1835 he was deputed to take the Hon. Edward Livingston, United States minister, to France in the frigate "Constitution." This duty was performed, but on the return voyage the vessel narrowly escaped being wrecked during a heavy storm in the English Channel. Capt. Elliott's daring and skill in handling the vessel alone prevented her from being dashed on the Scilly Rocks, in which event her destruction was inevitable. Subsequently he took command of the Mediterranean squadron, and on returning home from that duty in 1839 found that reports derogatory to his professional character were again being circulated by his enemies. The charges were based on the commodore's conduct at Lake Erie and during the nullification troubles, and his treatment of certain midshipmen who had been engaged in a duel. He was also accused of using the ship's stores, receiving presents, and harsh treatment to sailors. He immediately demanded a court of inquiry, which was granted. The result was that the commodore was subjected to a court-martial. At the trial he claims he was deprived of some of his important witnesses, upon the ground that they were under sailing orders and could

not be detached from their vessels. A verdict against him was rendered, and he was suspended from the service until the 6th of July, 1844, with loss of pay. The latter, however, was remitted by President Van Buren. After living in retirement for nearly four years, he succeeded in obtaining a rehearing of his case, with the result of being reinstated in the navy with his former rank of commodore. During his suspension, which lasted from the 22d of June, 1840, to the 18th of October, 1843, he resided near Carlisle, Pa., and was engaged chiefly in farming.¹ He devoted much time and attention to the breeding of fine sheep and swine which he had imported. He was a man of indomitable energy and courage, and though suffering keenly under the ignominy of an unjust sentence, applied himself bravely to the work which lay next his hand. At the age of fifty five he learned how to plow, and boasted that he could "plow as good a furrow as any man in Pennsylvania."

While stationed in the Mediterranean, Commodore Elliott, in company with Gen. Lewis Cass, minister to France, visited various places in Europe, and along the African and Turkish coasts. At Rome he was cordially thanked by the Pope for the protection which he had given to the Sisters of the Ursuline Convent, near Boston, after the burning of the convent by the anti-Catholic mob, while he was in command of the Boston navy-yard. At Athens the King and Queen of Greece were entertained on board the "Constitution," and afterwards gave a ball in honor of the commodore and his officers.²

Commodore Elliott was a rigid disciplinarian and an earnest political partisan, and to this fact doubtless he owed much of the persecution to which he was so relentlessly subjected. He was a firm friend and admirer of Gen. Jackson, and during a period when

¹ His restoration to the service was due to President Tyler, who, having read a statement prepared by the commodore, instructed the Secretary of the Navy to place him on waiting orders. The letter restoring him is as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 19, 1843.

"SIR,—The President of the United States having carefully considered the facts in your case in connection with evidences recently furnished, and considering also the long period of your suspension from the public service, and the gallantry exhibited by you on more than one occasion during the late war with Great Britain, has thought proper to remit the remaining period of your suspension, and to restore you to the public service. You will accordingly consider yourself as waiting orders, your restoration dating from the 18th inst.

"Your obedient servant,

"DAVID HENSTAW.

"COMMODORE J. D. ELLIOTT, U. S. NAVY."

² Among his officers Elliott mentions Lieut. Cadwalader Ringgold of Washington County, "a fine young officer," whom he had contributed to place in the navy.

general was very unpopular in Boston insisted on placing a statue of the old warrior as the figure-head of the "Constitution," then lying at the Boston navy-yard. The figure was placed on the ship despite the furious popular outcry, and during the night was hoisted off and carried away by some one who obtained permission to the navy-yard. Commodore Elliott attributes much of his undeserved misfortune to the appointment of Hon. J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, who, he declares, was his bitter enemy while professing to be his friend. There seems little reason to doubt that his conviction by court-martial was brought about by unfair means, and that he was absolutely guiltless of the charges preferred. Many of these charges were so trivial as to have been unworthy of notice, but they seem to have been considered serious by a court-martial which was evidently determined to find the commodore guilty, and to humiliate him as much as possible. There does not appear to have been one of them which was not refuted by the most conclusive testimony. Commodore Elliott himself compared his conviction to the treatment of Commodore James Barron, and of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, and the comparison would seem to be fully justified by the records.

Commodore Elliott was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy-yard, and died there Dec. 10, 1845.

Commodore Elliott had a brother Wilson, who was captain in the Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and one of those who accompanied Col. Campbell in the Mississineway expedition, in which there was so much suffering from hunger and cold. He was also one of the four captains who successfully charged the left flank of the British batteries when they had invested Fort Meigs. He contracted disease at Fort Meigs, which continued to weaken him until it caused his death.

The Kennedy family. Among the earliest and most successful business men of Hagerstown were the Kennedy brothers, John and Hugh. The Kennedys were a Scotch-Irish family, and were rigid "Covenanters" of the Cromwellian type. Their home was in the county of Derry, Ireland, where they occupied a respectable position. John Kennedy, the first immigrant, was born at Ballyavlin, a small farm near the town of Newton-Barnavally, in the county of Londonderry, June 12, 1767. His parents were James Kennedy, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1739, and Rachel, whose maiden name was George. Their children were John, Hugh, Priscilla, James, Joshua, and Daniel. John Kennedy received a good education, and being of an adventurous disposition, left his

home at the age of nineteen to sail for America. He landed at Philadelphia, and thence proceeded to New Castle, Del., where he taught school. Subsequently he removed to Hagerstown, where he was befriended by a fellow-countryman, James Ferguson, a merchant, who transacted a large miscellaneous business in Hagerstown. Ferguson employed him as clerk, and young Kennedy finding that a knowledge of the German dialect spoken in Pennsylvania and Maryland was indispensable to success in business, set to work to master it, and made such progress that he was soon enabled to render valuable service to his employer. As soon as he became firmly established in Hagerstown he sent over to Ireland for his brother Hugh, who came to this country and joined him in business. Mr. Ferguson being desirous of relinquishing the business, offered it to the Kennedys on condition that they would take into partnership with them Richard Ragan, also a clerk in Ferguson's employ. This they consented to do, and the firm became Kennedy & Ragan. For many years the firm practically divided the business of the county with another thriving house, that of Stonebraker & Co., at Boonsboro'. Both the Kennedys succeeded in thoroughly mastering the German dialect, and to this fact much of their success is doubtless to be ascribed. John married on Christmas-day, 1804, Mary Wagoner. Hugh remained a bachelor. Mary (Wagoner) Kennedy was the daughter of John Wagoner, who lived on the old "End Strife" farm, now "Ravenswood," nearly equidistant between Hagerstown and Funkstown. Mrs. Kennedy's mother (wife of John Wagoner) was the daughter of Peter White and Margaret Stull. Peter White was the son of John White, an Englishman, who settled in New Jersey. Peter White took up large tracts of land on both sides of the Antietam, called "End the Strife," "Whisky," and "Teddy." Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White. They were Sarah, who married John Wagoner, who was sheriff of Washington County for two terms; Margaret, who married Mr. Geary, and was the mother of the late Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and of Rev. Edward Geary, a Presbyterian minister, now living in Portland, Oregon; Isaac Stull White, who was also sheriff of Washington County, and who married a Miss Rensch; John, who was afterwards the father of Mrs. Judge Carson, of Mercersburg, Pa.; two sons who died single; and two daughters who also remained unmarried. Mrs. Peter White (Margaret Stull) was the niece of Judge Stull. Mrs. White's sister Susan married Col. Jack Sweetenoin of racing fame. In May, 1818, Mrs. John Kennedy died, leaving four children,—Sarah Anne, who married Benjamin Price,

the lawyer of Frederick, and afterwards of Hagerstown; Louisa Margaret, who married Hon. James Dixon Roman; John Wagoner, who married Mary Elizabeth McPherson, only daughter of Dr. William Smith McPherson, of Prospect Hall, Frederick County; and James Hugh, who married Lydia, second daughter of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, of Hagerstown.

On the death of their parents in Ireland, the Kennedys sent for their younger brother, James, who had remained at home to take care of his mother and father. He came over to this country with his wife and eight children and settled on a farm near Greencastle, Pa., which his brothers had purchased and stocked for him. On this place still resides the eldest son (John) of James Kennedy. After continuing for a number of years, the firm of Kennedy & Ragan dissolved, the Kennedys retaining the old stand, at the southeast corner of the public square, in the centre of which stood the court-house. Mr. Ragan established a new store two doors away. John and Hugh Kennedy then took into partnership two young men, James O. Carson, of Greencastle, Pa., and John McCurdy, of Mercersburg, Pa. Mr. Carson married Rosanna White, daughter of John White, and a cousin of Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. McCurdy married Rachel McClelland, a niece of John Kennedy. The firm continued in business for some twenty years, when Mr. McCurdy established a store in Hagerstown, and Mr. Carson removed to Mercersburg. Hugh Kennedy also retired from business, in favor of his nephew, John Wagoner Kennedy, and the firm became John Kennedy & Son. Hugh Kennedy died in 1835, aged sixty-six, and John Kennedy died in 1847, aged eighty. James Kennedy died in November of the same year, aged seventy-three. Of John Kennedy's children, Sarah Ann, widow of Benjamin Price, who died in 1840, still survives with two children,—Louisa Kennedy, who married Francis M. Darby, a lawyer of Hagerstown, and died about two years ago, and Kennedy, now living in Shelby County, Cal. Mrs. James-Dixon Roman (Louisa Margaret Kennedy) died on the 1st of August, 1878, having had the affliction to survive the death of her entire family,—her younger daughter Louisa, her husband, her daughter Sallie, wife of C. C. Baldwin, of New York, and her son, James Dixon Roman. John W. Kennedy and his wife and two children are still living. One of their children, John Wagoner Kennedy, died when seven months old. The other children are McPherson Kennedy, of New York, who married Esther Walden Tomlinson, of that city, and has two children,—McPherson and Esther Walden; and Antoinette Kennedy, who married Malcolm Crichton, of Balti-

more. Mr. and Mrs. Crichton have six children,—William, Nettie, Malcolm, McPherson, James, and Mary Elizabeth.

James Hugh Kennedy, youngest son of John Kennedy, was attacked by a mob in Carlisle, Pa., while seeking to recover some runaway slaves, and so badly injured that he died. He left a wife and two daughters. His widow married Rev. Dr. William Jackson, at that time rector of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown, and died in Jacksonville. His eldest daughter, Nannie Hollingsworth Kennedy, married Dr. Lehman Adams Cooper, of Baltimore, who died recently in New Mexico. Mrs. Cooper died in Hagerstown in 1872, leaving a son, Lehman Adams Cooper, and a daughter, Marie Louise Cooper, both of whom survive her. James H. Kennedy's youngest daughter, Lydia Hollingsworth Kennedy, married Tryon Hughes Edwards, a lawyer practicing in Hagerstown. Their children are Catherine Hughes, Lydia Hollingsworth, and Tryon Pierpont. They have lost one daughter, Nannie Kennedy, about one year old.

All three of the Kennedy brothers were strict members of the Presbyterian Church. John Kennedy was a ruling elder, and for many successive years was a delegate to the General Assembly from the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was an uncompromising believer in and advocate of the orthodox Presbyterian doctrine, but at the same time was very tolerant, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Patheis Dubois and Dulaney, of Emmitsburg, in whose society he took great pleasure. Both the brothers were earnest Whigs, but neither took any active part in politics. They restricted their energies to their business and to promoting the interests of their church. Both of them amassed considerable property, and both led sober, well-balanced lives, whose influence upon all who came in contact with them, and upon the community at large, was of the most wholesome and beneficial character.

The Beatty family. Col. William Beatty, one of the earliest settlers of Washington County, was a man of remarkable energy and force of character. He married Mary Donohy, daughter of John Conrad Gresh, one of the pioneer German immigrants of Western Maryland. They had twelve sons and four daughters, as follows:

1. William, born 1788; killed at the battle of Hoboken's Hill, near Camden, S. C., April 25, 1781.
2. Henry Beatty, born 1760.
3. Elizabeth Beatty, born 1762.
4. John Conrad Beatty, born 1764.
5. Cornelius Beatty, born 1766.
6. Sophia Beatty, born 1768; married Col. Nathaniel Rochester, April 20, 1788; she died in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1845.

7. Mary Beatty, born 1769.
8. George Beatty, born 1771.
9. John Beatty, born 1773.
10. Eleanor Beatty, born 1774.
11. Lue Beatty, born 1776.
12. Adam Beatty, born 1777.
13. John Michael Beatty, born 1779.
14. Daniel Beatty, born 1780.
15. William Beatty (2), born 1782.
16. Lewis Augustus Beatty, born 1784.

Peter Grosh's second daughter, Catharine, married William Kimball. His son Michael married Christian Raymer. His daughter Anna B. married John Williams. His son Adam was killed at the battle of Germantown.

William Beatty, son of Col. William Beatty and Mary Dorothy Grosh, was born in Frederick County, Md., on the 19th of June, 1758. He was the eldest of twelve sons. In stature he was erect and stately, and in person vigorous and athletic, capable of enduring the greatest fatigue and of suffering the utmost privation. His attachments were warm and permanent, and his patriotism ardent and almost romantic.¹

The venerable Frederick Humrichouse, one of the best-known citizens of Washington County, died on the 5th of October, 1876, at the age of eighty-five years, two months, and twenty days, and his remains were laid beside those of his ancestors, who were among the earliest citizens of Hagerstown, in the graveyard of the Old Reformed Church. Mr. Humrichouse removed to Hagerstown with his father in 1798, when nine years old, and continued to remain in the same spot for the remainder of his life.

The father of Frederick Humrichouse enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary army two months before the Declaration of Independence was signed, and on the 1st of July, 1776, was commissioned as an ensign. He participated in the great battles of the war, was at Valley Forge, and did not lay down his sword until the struggle was ended. He then lived in Philadelphia until the yellow fever epidemic, when he returned to Hagerstown. The maternal grandfather of Frederick Humrichouse was the Rev. Christian Frederick Post, of the Episcopal Church of England, who came to this continent first to Labrador as a missionary, where he remained twenty-two years. His second mission was to the then wilderness of which Pittsburgh is now the centre, and his third mission, to the same locality, to quiet the hostile Indians, was upon a commission issued by William

Denny, the Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and bears date Oct. 23, 1758.

Frederick Humrichouse represented the county in the General Assembly of Maryland, filled the office of postmaster at Hagerstown, was a director in most of the banking and other companies, and was, up to within a few months of his death, one of the most active and experienced working directors of the Hagerstown Bank and the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company. He "died in harness," with a mind as clear and strong as at any previous period of his life,—a useful man and earnest Christian.

William Heyser, who died on the 15th of January, 1875, aged eighty-four years and four months, was the son of William Heyser, for many years president of the Hagerstown Bank, and grandson of Capt. William Heyser, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army.

William Heyser, the great-grandfather of John H. Heyser, of Cold Spring, was the original settler of the family in Hagerstown Valley, and was contemporary with Hager and Funk, the first settlers. The first Heyser commenced the building of the German Reformed church of Hagerstown, whose "centennial" was celebrated in 1874, and it was with his means mainly that that building was erected. The finishing of it was suspended for a few years by the absence of Capt. Heyser with the army.

The following letter from his son William, aged nine, written to the captain during the Revolutionary struggle, provides a signal illustration of the universality of the patriotic and martial spirit of that period. The letter is as follows:

"To Capt. William Heyser, at the American Camp, Philadelphia."

"DEAR FATHER

"Through the mercies of almighty God, I, my Mamma, my brother and Sisters are well, in hopes these may find you enjoying these Felicities, which tend to happiness in life, and everlasting Happiness in Eternity your long absence and great distance is the only matter of our trouble, but our sincere Prayers, is for your Welfare and Prosperity, begging that God may prosper you, and your united Brethren, in your laudable undertaking, and in the end crown you with the laurels of a complete victory, over the Enemies of the inestimable Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of distressed America, and hand them down inviolate, to the latest Posterity. My Dear Father, my greatest Grief is, that I am incapable of the military Service, that I might enjoy the company of a loving father, and serve my country in a glorious cause, but tho' absent from you yet my constant prayer is for your Safety, in the Hour of danger, your complete victory, over the Enemies, of the United States of America, and your Safe Restoration to the government of your family. I and my brother Jacob Continue at School, and hope to give a full Satisfaction, to our parents, and friends in our regular conduct, and Progress in learning. My Mamma, my

¹A brief sketch of him is to be found among the distinguished men of Frederick County in this work.

brother and Sister do join me in their Prayers and well wishes for you.

"HAGERS TOWN { I am Dr. Father your most dutiful and
October 12th { obedt Son,
1776 { WILLIAM HEYSER."

William Heyser, grandson of Capt. William, was born in Hagerstown, and resided within a mile of that place. He was a man of powerful physique, indomitable energy, and great self-control. He built a number of houses,—the large stone house and buildings on the Heyser farm, and subsequently the houses for his son John, his grandson, Oscar Bellman, and his daughter, Henrietta Snyder. His remains were interred in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Mary Wolgamot, wife of Col. David Schnebly, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, nine months, and two days.

The family Bible in which the record is kept is of the edition of 1807, Philadelphia, Mathew Carey. At the head of the list of "births" are recorded those of Col. David Schnebly and Mary Wolgamot, husband and wife, as follows:

"BIRTHS.

"David Schnebly, born May the 8th, 1776.

"Mary Wolgamot, born Feb. the 15th, 1773.

On the opposite page is recorded the marriage of the above:

"MARRIAGES.

"David Schnebly, married to Mary Wolgamot, May 7th, 1793."

And on the last page of the family record we find the death of Col. Schnebly thus recorded:

"DEATHS.

"October 4, 1842. This day Col. David Schnebly died, aged 72 years, 4 months, and 22 days."

After the death of her husband, whose remains were buried in the Reformed church, Hagerstown, Mrs. Schnebly continued to reside at the farm "Garden of Eden," lying near the Cumberland Valley Railroad, five and a half miles north of Hagerstown. Here Col. David Schnebly was born. Mrs. Schnebly's birthplace was the farm afterwards owned by Joshua Emmert, and at the time of her birth the property of her father, Col. John Wolgamot, about four miles southwest of the "Garden of Eden," near the Conococheague. At this place Mrs. Schnebly was married, and on the 8th of May following removed to the "Garden of Eden" farm, where she resided for eighty-two years. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died when she was a little child. Mrs. Schnebly was last seen in public at the centennial celebration of the Reformed Church, which took place in Hagerstown in the spring of 1874.

From an account published in the Hagerstown

Herald and Torch in February, 1873, of a visit to Mrs. Schnebly, we make the following extracts, viz.:

"The aged and venerable lady, seated erect as in early life in her armchair, received the congratulations of every visitor, and expressed in strong, unshaken voice her thanks, and her happiness attending them all. Her portrait, taken in her prime by Eichholtz (whose colors never fade), was suspended near her on the wall, and all could mark the contrast between the youthful beauty and the beauty of senescence.

"Mrs. Schnebly's vision is impaired, and her hearing somewhat dulled, but her voice is strong, and she converses wonderfully fluently for one of such extreme age. She told several amusing incidents of her life, and joined heartily in the merriment produced. Being in her fourth year when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, she was well grown when Gen. Washington visited this county, and she saw him and has a vivid recollection of him. She was born and reared within four miles of the residence to which she was transferred in her twentieth year by her marriage with the late Col. David Schnebly, whom she has survived about twenty-eight years. And though she has lived during her long life, her husband during his life in the peaceful occupation of agriculture, and she the dutiful, frugal, industrious, domestic wife, dispensing as oft they did a welcome hospitality. The carpet which now adorns her parlor, in colors bright as if new, was laid in 1812,—sixty years ago,—a beautiful Brussels. The white, beautiful table-linen which covered the festal board on this occasion was made by her own skilled hands in 1790,—eighty years ago. Since the death of her husband she has been conducting the farm (and that not a small one) herself, with the aid of a worthy citizen, who attends to the out-door employments.

"On the anniversary here referred to her board was plentifully supplied with the good things of her household, and all partook, she herself being seated at the head of the festal table and partaking liberally of the food she had so judiciously spread for her guests. After all had dined the entire party assembled in the parlor for religious services. Appropriate passages were read from the Bible by the Rev. Dr. Keeler, of Greencastle, Pa. The assembly then rising, the Credo was repeated by all. Then kneeling, a very touching prayer was offered up by that gentleman, and the benediction pronounced. During all these services and entertainment this aged and most interesting lady manifested no fatigue whatever."

Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, who died from a pistol wound inflicted accidentally by himself, in March, 1868, was about seventy-eight years of age, and was one of the prominent citizens of Washington County. About 1835 he purchased "Fountain Rock," the former residence of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, and removed from Anne Arundel to Washington County. Soon after he established his residence in Hagerstown, and invested his means, after selling the Ringgold property, in a sugar plantation in Mississippi. The war inflicted heavy loss on him, and in his later years he led a very retired life. He had an extensive family connection, among them the late Dr. Gibson, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, Gen. Charles Sterett Ridgely and Dr. John B. Morris. The manner of Col. Hollingsworth's death was a great shock to his relatives and friends. When discovered, he was lying alone in his

room, across the foot of the bed and insensible, the blood oozing out of a small wound a little behind and above the left ear. Under his body was found a Col's revolver of the smallest size, loaded with the exception of a single charge. The report of the pistol had been heard by one of the colonel's daughters, about eleven o'clock, but it excited no alarm at the time. But the colonel's wife, whose mind has been enfeebled by age, entered the parlor about noon and told her daughter, Mrs. Watts, that something was the matter with her father. Mrs. Watts, on discovering the prostrate form of her father, called to her husband, Maj. Edward Watts, when the facts above related were developed.

The first impression was that the act might have been designed; but later in the day this impression was changed into the belief, among those persons who attended the bedside of the wounded man, that it was the result of accident. The Rev. Henry Edwards, former pastor of St. John's Parish, called at the bedside of the dying man, Drs. Regan and Dorsey, Maj. Hughes, Judge French, Maj. Watts, John W. Kennedy, and several ladies, friends of the family, were also present. The impression having rapidly gone abroad that the act might have been one of attempted suicide, Mr. Edwards felt it to be his duty to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Mr. Edwards subsequently stated that Col. Hollingsworth, both on the occasion of this visit and of a subsequent visit three hours later, was entirely conscious; that he answered the questions put to him knowingly and intelligibly; that he pronounced his (Mr. Edwards') name, as well as those of Maj. Hughes and Mr. Kennedy, when pointed out to him, quite distinctly; and that, although suffering severe pain which caused moaning, while Mr. Edwards was reading the church service he remained perfectly still and attentive. Mr. Edwards, again and again, in various forms, propounded the questions, "Had he done it on purpose?" "Was it accidental?" To the first he received the consistent answer "No!" and to the latter "Yes!" Mr. Edwards was satisfied, as fully as it was possible to be under such circumstances, that the act was one of accident, and in this view the other gentlemen present concurred. For a long while Col. Hollingsworth had been in a highly nervous state, mentally as well as physically. He had fancied that he was threatened by robbers, and one of his idiosyncrasies was that he must have a pistol constantly about him for his defense.

Among the thrifty and enterprising Swiss emigrants who crossed the ocean to America in the early part of the eighteenth century were the parents of Wolfgang Newcomer, who came to Pennsylvania with their son

about 1720, and settled in the city of Philadelphia. They probably belonged to that large class of artisans and mechanics who poured into Pennsylvania in a steady stream at this period from Germany and Switzerland, and proved such valuable acquisitions in a land where skilled labor and steady workmen were difficult to obtain. The son, Wolfgang, was a carpenter by trade. He was twice married. His first wife, a Miss Baer, only lived about a year after their marriage; and about two years after her death he married Elizabeth Miller, by whom he had three sons—Henry, Christian, and Peter—and five daughters.

The three brothers removed from Lancaster County, Pa., where their father settled, to Washington County, Md., and became owners of large landed estates in the vicinity of Beaver Creek, near Hagerstown. All three of them soon took prominent positions in their new homes. Christian became a noted minister of the German Reformed Church, and eventually a bishop of that denomination, while Henry and Peter made their influence felt for good in more private walks of life. Among the descendants of Henry was John Newcomer, who was born on the 18th of December, 1797, in Washington County, Md., where he died on the 21st of April, 1861. John Newcomer would seem to have inherited in a special manner all the highest virtues and best qualities of the sturdy, honest stock from which he sprang. Although naturally quiet and retiring, his strong character and a less strong intellect made him a man of prominence all through his life, and in spite of his own personal tastes and wishes kept him almost constantly before the public, so that, even when permitted to escape the burden of official responsibilities, he still occupied by general consent a semi-official position, and as a sort of business oracle of the community in which he lived, was made by his friends and neighbors the judge and arbiter of their business disputes. His strict integrity and veracity, his frankness, sincerity, and disinterestedness, gave to these decisions the weight of law with the contending parties, and procured for him the genuine and universal respect of the community.

In 1836 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1840, after the expiration of his term, was sent to the State Senate, where he served his constituents with credit to himself and satisfaction to them for the period of six years. In 1846 he was elected county commissioner, serving until 1849, and in 1850 was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution adopted in that year. In 1850 he reluctantly consented to become a candidate for county commissioner, and was the only one of the five candi-

dates on the ticket with him who was elected to that office, which he held at the time of his decease. While thus holding many political offices of trust and honor, he never sank to the level of the politician, nor lost in public station the virtues which adorned and beautified his private life.

His wife, Catharine Newcomer, was a lady of the most admirable and excellent character, and to her loving and judicious training her eldest son, Benjamin Franklin Newcomer, who has won such well-merited distinction in the business world, attributes much of his success. Born on the 28th of April, 1827, at the old homestead of his great-grandfather, Henry Newcomer, which is still in possession of the family, Benjamin F. Newcomer was educated at the Hagerstown Academy with a view to civil engineering as his future calling, for which he seemed peculiarly adapted by his strong natural talent for mathematics. In the year 1842, however, his father formed a connection with Samuel Stonebraker and establishing in Baltimore the house of Newcomer & Stonebraker, wholesale dealers in flour and grain, sent his son, then but sixteen years of age, to represent his interests in the business. In a short time the firm stood among the leaders in the flour and grain business of Baltimore, and for many years their sales aggregated one-tenth of all the flour sold in that city. Two years after he had entered upon his business career, at the youthful age of eighteen, B. F. Newcomer purchased his father's entire interest in the establishment, having at that period sole charge of the correspondence and financial department of the house. In the mean time, however, anxious to complete, as far as practicable, the education which had been interrupted by his call to the pursuits of active life, he had become a member of the Mercantile Library Association, and very soon afterwards a director in that institution, spending his evenings in reading, study, and attending lectures, including several courses in philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry. In 1862 the firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker was dissolved and the present house of Newcomer & Co. established in the same line,—a house which stands second to none in the country for business enterprise, careful management, and financial integrity.

While laying the foundations of a great business house and building up an enviable reputation for himself personally, Mr. Newcomer was not indifferent to the calls of benevolence, and at the early age of twenty-five, in connection with Judge John Glenn, Jacob I. Cohen, William George Baker, J. Smith Hollins, J. N. McMillon, and David Laughery, became one of the incorporators of the "Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." Mr.

Newcomer is now the only survivor of the original incorporators, but his interest in the institution has only increased with time, and with its development and progress. Since its establishment, a quarter of a century ago, it has done a noble work in the education of the blind, and it is indebted to Mr. Newcomer, who was for many years its treasurer and is now its president, for much of its past success and present prosperity. In 1854, Mr. Newcomer was elected a director in the Union Bank of Maryland (now the National Union Bank of Baltimore), and during the whole of his connection with it was the youngest member of the board, upon which he continued to serve until 1868, when the increasing pressure of private business compelled his resignation. He was also one of the original promoters of the Corn and Flour Exchange, organized in 1853, which has become one of the most important mercantile institutions in Baltimore. In 1861 he was elected a director in the Northern Central Railway Company, and was soon afterwards made chairman of the finance committee, holding that position until his resignation in 1875. His services were so highly appreciated that at the annual meeting of the stockholders in February, 1878, he was strongly urged to again become a member of the board. Yielding to this imperative solicitation, he was again elected chairman of the finance committee, and was also made a member of every committee of which the board is composed. He is also a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In association with William T. Walters he served as one of the finance commissioners of the city of Baltimore from 1867 to 1869, and discharged the duties of the position with signal judgment and ability. After the close of the war he acquired large interests in various railroads in North and South Carolina, and assisted with capital and energy in the development of the railway system which has opened up a new era of prosperity in the South. He is vice-president of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and a director in the various roads constituting the Coast Line, the management of which is in the hands of himself and his associates. In 1868, Mr. Newcomer was elected president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore,—a corporation chartered for the safe-keeping of bonds, stocks, and valuables of every description, and for the purpose of acting as trustee, executor, guardian, etc. The Safe Deposit building is the most complete structure of its character in the country, and is unsurpassed by any similar building anywhere either in security or finish. It is strictly fire proof, and the great burglar and fire-proof vault is a masterpiece of strength and beauty.



B. F. Newman

The company has supplied a real need in Baltimore and its vicinity, and under the able management of Mr. Newcomer it is daily growing in public appreciation. The authority given it in its charter to act in a fiduciary capacity has proved as valuable to the public as to itself, and trusts of all characters are administered not only with fidelity, but with more than ordinary intelligence, owing to Mr. Newcomer's thorough familiarity with the laws and the business details connected with their management. Mr. Newcomer still retains the presidency of the company, is also a director in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in the Chamber of Commerce Building Company, and in the Savings-Bank of Baltimore, and was formerly a director in the National Exchange Bank and in the Third National Bank.

While courteous and kindly in his intercourse with all with whom he is brought into contact, Mr. Newcomer is firm and independent in his business transactions, ready to receive suggestions, but relying rarely, like all men of strong character who have carved out their own way in the world, upon his own judgment and experience.—guides, it may be added, which rarely lead him astray. With all his business capacity and talent, he possesses the rare virtue of modesty, shrinking from notoriety and prominence, and of all the positions he has been called upon to fill not one was ever sought by him. His attachments and affections are strong and ardent, and he has frequently declared that whatever success he has achieved in life can be attributed to a good mother and a good wife, in both of whom he has been peculiarly blessed.

When a little over twenty-one years of age, Mr. Newcomer married Amelia, daughter of John H. Ehlen, one of the earliest stockholders and for many years a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as also in the Chesapeake Bank and in the Firemen's Insurance Company, a gentleman noted for his business integrity, genial manners, and kindness of heart. In the spring of 1870, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Newcomer joined at Paris their eldest daughter, who had been sent there to complete her education. Together they made the tour of Southern Europe and Great Britain. In 1877, accompanied by his wife and two younger daughters he made another and more extended tour, embracing France, Italy, Germany, part of Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, and Scotland.

Mrs. Newcomer, whose death occurred on the 20th of October, 1881, was a lady more than worthy of the love and esteem in which she was held by all who enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance. Hers was a life spent in deeds of love and charity. In all the re-

lations of her home circle, and in labors for the relief of suffering, she was true, devoted, and self-sacrificing. The beauty and nobility of her character were illustrated by the quiet exhibition of those virtues which best adorn womanhood, and she ever blessed and cheered with voice and hand. Her death was no ordinary loss, and the regret which it occasioned was widespread and sincere.

Mr. Newcomer has four children,—three daughters and one son. The eldest, Mary L., is the wife of James M. Maslin, of the house of Henry, Maslin & Co., wholesale merchants, of Baltimore; the second, Nannie, is the wife of F. H. Hack, a member of the Baltimore bar; the third, Mattie, and her younger brother, Waldo, reside with their father.

Christian Newcomer, a bishop of the German Methodist Society, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Feb. 1, 1749. His father, Wolfgang Newcomer, emigrated from Switzerland and settled at Philadelphia. His occupation was that of carpenter. He first married a Miss Baer, who lived only one year after marriage, and after being a widower about two years he married Elizabeth Weller, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. Of the sons, Henry Newcomer was the eldest, Christian the second, and Peter the youngest. Both the parents were members of the Mennonite denomination. At a very early age Christian became deeply interested in religion, and was baptized into the Mennonite Society. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he continued to practice until the death of his father, when he took charge of the homestead. On the 31st of March, 1770, he was married to Elizabeth Baer. In the winter following he had a serious illness, but recovered. During this illness, and subsequently, he was assailed by many doubts and scruples concerning religion, and fearing to yield to the temptation to become a minister, sold his plantation in Pennsylvania and moved into Washington County, Md. During the Revolution he was considerably embarrassed by the conflict between his patriotism and the rule of his society forbidding any of the members to take up arms. Subsequently, during a visit to his old home at Lancaster, he rose in a meeting, and having related his mental vacillation, earnestly recommended "to them the grace of God in Christ Jesus." Some time before he had made the acquaintance of William Otterbein and George Adam Götting, two preachers of the German Reformed Church, whose sermons produced a powerful impression upon him and caused him to withdraw from the Mennonites and attach himself to their communion. He soon afterwards entered fully upon the work of preaching and ministering, and often traveled

a hundred miles and more to fill appointments. He preached both in German and English, though unable to speak the latter with fluency. His service extended over the whole of Western Maryland, and into portions of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. He continued to labor with wonderful activity and diligence, keeping a daily record of his work, until eighty-one years of age. In this year he was elected, with Henry Kumlér, a bishop of the society. His health now began to fail, but he continued nevertheless to discharge the duties of his office with wonderful punctuality and vigor until his death, which occurred on the 12th of March, 1839, in his eighty-second year. The last entry in his journal reads:

"March 1st.—This day I rode to Hensborough and lodged with brother Michael Thomas. 2d. My intention was to ride to Virginia to-day, but finding the weather rather disagreeable this morning I returned home. 3d. This morning I was very well satisfied that I had returned home; during the past night I was very ill and had but little rest. O God! stand by me for Jesus' sake; true, I am unworthy of all Thy mercies, but I am so needy; Lord, bless me, and Thine shall be all the glory. Amen. Some time in the day my son Andrew sent for a physician. 4th. This forenoon I tried to write in my journal, but, alas! I find that I am not able to perform the task, so I lay down my pen. The Lord alone knows whether I shall be able to resume it again. The Lord's will be done. Amen, Hallelujah!"

Shortly before his death, Bishop Newcomer rose from his pillow without assistance, and, with those present, offered an earnest prayer. He then lay down, and, "reclining his head on his pillow, drew breath but a few times and calmly expired." His funeral was attended by a vast concourse. Bishop Henry Kumlér preached in German, and Dr. John Zahn in English.

Robert Fowler, State treasurer of Maryland, was a native of Montgomery County, but removed to Washington County in early life, and married there. He pursued the various avocations of hotel-keeper, merchant, contractor, and politician, and in all these relations enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. His first office was that of county commissioner, in which position he displayed, although a very young man, the same qualifications for business and the management of public affairs that distinguished him in after-life. In 1846, when party excitement was unusually high, Mr. Fowler was nominated as a Whig for the House of Delegates in opposition to Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton. The contest was a very exciting and extremely personal one, and resulted in the election of Mr. Fowler. After the expiration of his senatorial term he was engaged in projecting and building various turnpike roads. He also strenuously exerted himself to procure

the construction of the Washington County branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the successful prosecution of that enterprise was largely due to his efforts in its behalf. He was elected treasurer of Maryland for several consecutive terms, and at the time of his death was regarded as one of the most influential politicians in the State. The greater portion of his life was spent in Washington County, but for some years previous to his death he resided in Baltimore County. The funeral took place from Bannum's Hall, and was very largely attended. The Rev. C. R. Haines, rector of St. Timothy's Church, at Catonsville, of which Mr. Fowler was a member, and the Rev. Fleming James, rector of St. Mark's Church, were the officiating clergymen.

After the funeral service had been read the cortege was formed, the clergy leading. Then came the honorary pall-bearers of the Legislature, viz.: Senators Walsh, Spencer, Tuck, and Steiner, and Representatives Grimes, Leonard, Merryman, and Annan. Then followed the casket, borne by the following gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers: Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, Hon. Isaac M. Denson, Daniel Dorsey, A. S. Abell, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, J. B. Brinkley, F. K. Zeigler, Wm. B. McLaughlin, Henry James, John King, Jr., and Joseph Judick. After the family and friends had been seated the members of the Legislature and city officials took carriages in the rear, and the cortege proceeded to Loudon Park Cemetery. Among those present were Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator Whyte, and Mayor Vansant.

Luke Tiernan, importing and shipping merchant of Baltimore, was born in the county of Meath, Ireland, in 1757, and came to the United States in 1787 and settled in Hagerstown, Md. He married, in 1793, Ann Owen, a descendant of Col. Cresap. Mr. Tiernan removed to Baltimore in 1795 and went into the business of importing dry goods, and was also largely interested in ships. His house was on Baltimore Street, where the warehouse of Hamilton Easter & Sons is situated. In politics he was a Whig and a warm admirer of Henry Clay, who frequently stopped at his house, and always spoke of him as the patriarch of the Whig party of Maryland. He was a Presidential elector for John Quincy Adams; he was the head of the list of the founders of the Hibernian Society. He was one of the committee appointed in 1826-27 to urge upon the Legislature the incorporation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The "Herald," one of his ships, brought the first locomotive for that road from England. He was one of the organizers and president of the Screw Dock Company; he was one of the trustees of the Catholic Cathedral, and one of the com-

mitted at the inauguration of the Washington Monument. He died Nov. 10, 1839, aged eighty-three, and left eleven children. He was greatly respected and beloved in the community, and strongly attached to the people and government of his adopted country.

Adam I. Glossbrenner was born in Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 31, 1810. His school was the printing-office, to which he was apprenticed, and at seventeen he became foreman of the *Ohio Monitor*, and afterwards of the *Western Telegraph*. In 1829 he returned to Maryland, and afterwards removed to York, Pa., where he published the *York Gazette*. In 1849 he was elected sergeant-at-arms to the House of Representatives for the Thirty-first Congress, and was re-elected for four Congresses. In 1861 he was private secretary to President Buchanan; in 1863 he founded the *Philadelphia Age*, and in 1864 was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served on the Committee on Public Lands, and on Engrossed Bills. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committees on Expenditures in the Navy Department and Executive Mansion.

Edward Merymman Mealey was born in the New Market District of Frederick County about 1810. His mother was a native of England, and his father a native of Ireland. On attaining his majority he removed to Hagerstown, where he became a clerk for Stockton & Stokes, the stage proprietors. The latter sold out to Dr. Howard Kennedy and James Cowdy, of Hagerstown. Dr. Kennedy afterwards sold his interest to Mr. Cowdy and George Sinn, of Hagerstown. In 1865 the proprietors sold their rights to Pretzman & Appelman, and in 1849, Mr. Adams, who was then endeavoring to organize the express company which now bears his name, visited Hagerstown and gave the elder Mealey a certain portion of the stock in payment for combining the express business with his stage-lines. Mr. Mealey was elected to the House of Delegates on the Whig ticket in 1858, and was president of the Washington County Railroad from commencement to completion, and director in the Hagerstown Bank.

In 1841 he married Elizabeth Frances Windsor, of Kentucky, and had one son, Edward W. Mealey, who was born on the 23d of August, 1846. E. W. Mealey, Jr., was educated at the College of St. James, where he graduated in 1864, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1867. He studied law, and on the 1st of June, 1876, married Gertrude Parks, of New York City, whose father was rector of Trinity Church. Mr. Mealey is a director of the Western Maryland Railroad, Hagerstown Steam-Engine and Machine Company, Mutual Insurance Company, and

Washington County Water Company, and is one of the owners of the Baldwin House at Hagerstown.

George C. Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Va., Aug. 20, 1789, and died in Georgetown, D. C., July 17, 1854. At the time of his death he was the oldest and nearest surviving relative of his grand-uncle, Gen. Washington. He represented Western Maryland in the Congress from 1827 to 1833, and from 1835 to 1837. He was also president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and a commissioner for the settlement of Indian claims. He was spoken of for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Scott.

Frederick Bodmann, who died on the 29th of July, 1874, was born at Hannan, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 16, 1801, and was therefore at the time of his death a little more than seventy-three years of age. His father, Louis Charles Bodmann, was a judge of the Superior Court of a German principality near Frankfort. Ferdinand graduated with honor at Bamberg College in 1817, and subsequently received a liberal commercial education in a large banking-house in Frankfort. In 1822 the father, with three sons, Ferdinand among the rest, arrived in Baltimore, Md., and soon after settled in Hagerstown, where Ferdinand was engaged in commercial business until the death of his father, which occurred about six years after the immigration to this country. In a short time after the father's death Ferdinand disposed of his business and went to Cincinnati and engaged in the tobacco business, which he followed until his death.

Mr. Bodmann had considerable means,—about thirty thousand dollars, it is said,—and on this as a foundation he amassed a great fortune. Immediately on his arrival in Cincinnati he commenced the erection of a tobacco-factory on Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh. Remaining in this place a few years, he removed across the street, to what is now No. 273, and there remained in business until he died.

He was married Dec. 14, 1825, to a daughter of George M. Popline, of Baltimore. Of the six children born three survive, they being Charles, one of the largest tobacco dealers in Cincinnati; a younger son, George, engaged in business in Brussels, Belgium; and Lauretta L., widow of the late Joseph Reakirt, the wholesale druggist.

Mr. Bodmann was for ten years Master of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of McMillian Chapter, of the Cincinnati Council and Cincinnati Commandery of Knights Templar, and an honorary member of Hans-Imann Commandery. Upon his arrival in this country he was made a Mason in Baltimore.

At the old business stand, No. 273 Main Street, Cincinnati, where he remained for about forty years, Mr. Bodmann at one time did a large wholesale and retail business in tobacco, considering the extent to which the trade was carried on in those days.

He lived with his family in a very unpretentious manner over the store until he moved to Mount Auburn, about twenty-six years before his death.

The vast property which he gathered was not the result of speculation. He never entered into a speculation in his life. His wealth, consisting of about a million of dollars' worth of real estate and other possessions, swelling his fortune to a million and a half or two millions of dollars, was the slow accumulation of years through industry, economy, and sagacious investment. Thus the years made him the oldest, and the product of his toil the wealthiest, German citizen of Cincinnati. To his estate belonged the tan-yard at the Great Western Stock-Yards, the carrying on of which was his principal business for the last few years of his life. He owned a large amount of real estate in the vicinity of his store on Main Street. At an early day, with John Groesbeck as president, he was a director of the Franklin Bank, in which he owned considerable stock.

Mr. Bodmann had many strong eccentricities of character, some of which were admirable. In his business investments he would not, under any circumstances, purchase a building unless he could own in fee-simple the ground upon which it stood. When real estate came into his possession he held on to it permanently. The only property of this kind he was ever known to part with was some eighty thousand dollars' worth on Fifth Street, which he sold to the government for room upon which to erect the new custom-house. He frequently afterwards regretted the sale. He was never known to give a note or a due-bill. When he purchased a piece of property upon which there were to be deferred payments, he invariably refused to give his notes for these payments. He simply had made on his books an entry of the amounts due, which, as he always had the cash ready when pay-day came around, was deemed perfectly satisfactory to the other parties. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond.

He often spoke of his native land, but never went back to see it. Indeed, with a residence of nearly half a century in Cincinnati, it is said that during all that time he was never outside of the city, except in the immediate vicinity. He was fond of hunting game, and occasionally, in early times, went out for sport in the neighboring woods and fields. He never trusted himself on board a steamboat or railroad cars.

A friend relates that he was once urged to take the cars for Dayton to attend a Masonic meeting there. Though he answered that he had property in that city which he had not seen for thirty years, he could not be induced to make the trip.

Mr. Bodmann was most remarkably methodical in his habits. Though a millionaire, he until the last attended his plain little tobacco store, with unplastered walls, on Main Street. He made this his office, where he loaned large sums of money and transacted the business connected with his huge estate, but at the same time he did a share in waiting on customers, and with alacrity weighed out small quantities of tobacco, snuff, etc., for them. He took pleasure in it, for with him his simple habits appeared a pleasure.

Mr. Bodmann was quite a bird-fancier, and in nothing else were his eccentricities more strongly marked than in this particular. He is said to have intimated that one great inducement for moving on Mount Auburn was the comfort of his pets. He had a large number of singing birds in his store, and at his home was a much larger collection, which in point of size and variety was one of the finest in the country. In this were about six hundred pairs of pigeons of all varieties and colors. The master fed the birds and animals from his own hand, and they became much attached to him. Only the morning before he died, against the advice of friends, who regarded his health too precarious, he went out early to feed and fondle his pets.

The Neill family. William Neill, the great-grandfather of Alexander Neill, was born in 1751 in County Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to America, in company with his two brothers, about 1770. He landed in Baltimore, and engaged in business there, becoming one of the leading merchants of that town. His son Alexander was born in Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1778, and married Sarah Owen about 1803. He removed to Hagerstown the same year and entered into business. He was elected sheriff in 1826, and subsequently retired from business. He was for a long series of years president of the Hagerstown Bank. He had ten children, four girls—Sarah, Rebecca, Mary Chandler, and Isabella Callender—and six boys,—William Kennedy, Robert Callender, William, Alexander, Kennedy, and Luke Tiernan.

Alexander, father of Alexander Neill, now a prominent member of the Hagerstown bar, was born in Hagerstown, Dec. 5, 1808. He married Mary Sim Nelson, of Frederick, daughter of John Nelson, who was attorney general under President Tyler.

Mary Sim Nelson was born March 22, 1819. She was the grandniece of William Burrows, commander

of the United States sloop-of-war "Enterprise," to whom Congress awarded a gold medal for gallant conduct in destroying the British brig "Boxer" during the war of 1812.

The fruits of this marriage were eight children: Alexander, John Nelson, William, Sally, Harriet Barrows, Mary Chandler, Isabella, and Rose Nelson.

Alexander Neill, Jr., was born Aug. 5, 1814. He was educated at St. James' College, graduating in 1863, and commenced studying law with his father. After the death of his father he pursued his studies in the office of Judge William Motter. He was a member of the Legislature in 1870 and also a school commissioner, and was auditor of Washington County Court in 1876. Besides his public services, he has held numerous positions of trust in connection with private corporations, among them the treasurership of the Washington County Savings Institution in 1871, and a directorship in the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington County, for which company he was also attorney.

He married, April 27, 1871, Ellen, daughter of William Loubridge, of Baltimore, and has four children.

William Neill married Grace Kennedy, sister of Dr. Howard Kennedy.

Jonathan Hager's brother, George Hager, was born at Hagerstown, July 24, 1787, and settled in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1835. He was an active, enterprising business man, and contributed much to the growth and prosperity of Terre Haute. His character was a kindly, benevolent one, and he was extremely popular among his fellow-citizens. He died in April, 1870, in his eighty-third year.

J. Philip Roman was a native of Cecil County, of Quaker descent, and removed in early life to Washington County, where he studied law with his elder brother, Hon. J. Dixon Roman. Mr. Roman took a conspicuous part in the politics of Western Maryland, although, with the exception of representing Allegany County (in part) in the Constitutional Convention of 1867, he never held public office. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. William T. Hamilton. In 1868 his name was before the convention which nominated Hon. Patrick Hamill for Congress, but after two days of fruitless balloting it was withdrawn. Mr. Roman was a man of unusual energy and decision of character, and was extremely popular with the masses. In the course of a long and active business life he amassed a handsome fortune. He owned several large tracts of valuable coal-lands, a shipping wharf to Loebst Point, Baltimore, and other remunerative

property. Mr. Roman was so engrossed in his business enterprises that he was not able to give much attention to his profession, the law. Soon after being admitted to the bar (1843) he removed to Cumberland, where he resided until his death. Mr. Roman married Miss Louisa Lowndes, daughter of Lloyd Lowndes, of Cumberland, who survived him.

Lieut. Louis M. Hughes, of the United States army, was killed on Feb. 14, 1870, by falling into a shaft at "Miners' Delight," a small town in the Sweetwater mining district of Wyoming Territory. He was a native of Hagerstown, and was appointed a second lieutenant from Maryland in the Thirty-sixth Infantry, July 28, 1866. On Feb. 22, 1869, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, but as the consolidation of regiments about that time left him unassigned, he was at his own request continued in active service, and was attached to the Second Cavalry, then about to march to Montana. Subsequently he was assigned temporarily to the Seventh Infantry, and was ordered on duty in the locality where he was killed. Hearing that a notorious character who had stolen a number of government animals was concealed in a neighboring cabin, he obtained permission to try and capture him. With a detachment of soldiers he visited the place where the outlaw was supposed to be concealed. This proved to be the covering of a mining-shaft, through which Lieut. Hughes accidentally fell and received fatal injuries. His remains were brought to Hagerstown, where his mother resides, and were there interred.

Among the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia none were more celebrated for courageous daring, military gallantry, or affective aid to the "lost cause" than Maj. James Breathed, of Stuart's celebrated horse artillery, and in the civil war he won a reputation that will live for generations to come with those whose ancestors were sympathizers with the South in that sectional struggle. Maj. James Breathed was the eldest son and child of John W. Breathed, the founder of Breathedsville, Washington Co., and was born Dec. 15, 1838, in Morgan County, Va. In his infancy his father removed to Washington County, and James was educated at St. James' College. Upon concluding his studies he graduated as a medical doctor in Baltimore City and went to Missouri, where he settled near the city of St. Joseph. In his new home he soon became distinguished in his profession, which he abandoned at the breaking out of the war, and came East to cast his fortunes with those of his native State. On the journey he had for a traveling companion Gen. Stuart, who was afterwards his commanding officer in the Army of Northern Virginia, and whose

errand was identical with that of young Breathed; but neither knew at that time of the mission of the other. Young Breathed first proceeded to the home of his parents to await the result of the action of the Maryland Legislature, which was about to convene in extra session. About this time, while in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, he was suspected by the Federal authorities, who seized and searched his baggage, but released him after a short delay. Finding that the Legislature hesitated about the future course of the State, young Breathed, against the wishes of his parents, who counseled further deliberation, departed for Virginia and joined a company of cavalry commanded by J. Blair Hoge, of Martinsburg, afterwards known as Company B, First Virginia Cavalry. It was, together with other companies, placed under the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who was charged with the duty of retarding Gen. Patterson's advance upon Martinsburg. Recognizing in young Breathed his traveling companion of a few weeks previous, Gen. Stuart assigned him to scouting duty and other detached service, in the fulfillment of which he more than met the expectations of his commander. It was at this time that young Breathed displayed the elements of courage and daring which afterwards led to his rapid promotion.

Early in 1862, when Gen. Stuart organized a battalion of horse artillery, young Breathed was selected as first lieutenant of the first battery, of which John, afterwards Maj., Pelham was made captain. With this battery Maj. Breathed passed through the Peninsula campaign, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fighting around Richmond, Antietam, Gettysburg, and other celebrated engagements, in all of which he was more or less conspicuous. At the battle of Antietam the guns of this battery, commanded by him, opened the engagement. His guns were also the last to cross the Potomac at Shepherdstown on the occasion of Lee's retreat, and were constantly employed at the front of the Federal army as it moved on to Richmond. Just before the battle of Fredericksburg Lieut. Breathed was promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Chancellorsville Capt. Breathed especially distinguished himself and won encomiums of praise from his commanding general, and at Gettysburg his company was in the fiercest of the fight and lost heavily.

Passing near his father's house on the return from Gettysburg, Capt. Breathed made it a visit, and while there was surprised by a company of Union cavalry and narrowly escaped capture.

On Sept. 25, 1863, Capt. Breathed, while in camp near Orange Court-House, tendered his resignation to Hon. James A. Sedden, assigning as a reason, "I am

tired of my arm of service, and know that I can do better service in another arm of service."

Brig.-Gen. Wickham, in forwarding it, said, "Strongly disapproved." "Capt. Breathed is the best man for the management of a battery of horse artillery that I ever saw."

Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee indorsed it, "Disapproved." "Capt. Breathed is an excellent officer. He can do no better service in another arm of the service."

Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in his indorsement, said, "Respectfully forwarded disapproved." "I will never consent for Capt. Breathed to quit the horse artillery, with which he has rendered such distinguished service, except for certain promotion, which he has well earned."

The resignation of Capt. Breathed was also "disapproved" by Gen. Lee and the Secretary of War, and on April 22, 1864, he was promoted to major of artillery, to rank as such from Feb. 27, 1864. On the 26th of April following he was assigned by Gen. Lee to duty with the battalion of horse artillery serving with the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj. Breathed's commission as lieutenant of artillery was dated April 1, 1862, and signed by Governor Fletcher, to rank from March 23, 1862, in the provisional army of the State of Virginia. His commission as captain in the provisional army of the State of Virginia, to rank from Aug. 9, 1862, was dated Sept. 22, 1862, and his commission as major was for "the provisional army in the service of the Confederate States."

After his last promotion Maj. Breathed went into winter quarters near Charlottesville. During this encampment he was surprised by a portion of Custer's brigade, then on a secret raid on Charlottesville. He drew two pieces on a neighboring hill, and as the first companies of the enemy charged through his camp fired upon them, and then with a small band of artillerymen, under cover of the confusion created by the guns, charged them and drove them back, and chased and harassed them for many miles. For this daring act he received the thanks of the residents of Charlottesville, and the ladies of the town presented him with a stand of colors. In the campaign of '64, during Grant's march on Richmond, Maj. Breathed's battalion occupied the Confederate flank, and was fighting almost incessantly, sometimes as cavalrymen, again as artillery, and always with the dash and courage for which he was noted. Early in May of that year Fitzhugh Lee was endeavoring to hold the Federal columns in check at Spotsylvania Court-House,

and received information that Longstreet's first division was hurrying to his relief. He was urged by Gen. Stuart to hold out at any sacrifice. At a moment of great importance, when the advance had been held at terrible cost, Fitzhugh Lee called on Maj. Breathed to check the advance of a fresh column of the enemy. The result Gen. Lee told afterwards, as follows:

"Maj. James Breathed, by my order, placed a single gun on a little knoll, and as we were falling back, disputing the enemy's advance towards Spottsylvania Court-House, we knew the enemy's infantry were marching in column through a piece of woods, and the object was to fire upon the head of the column as it debonched, to give the idea that their further advance would be contested and to compel them to develop a line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out, etc. Under Maj. Breathed's personal superintendence shells were thrown and burst exactly at the head of the column as it debonched; the head of the enemy's advance was scattered, and it was only with some difficulty a line of battle with skirmishers in front was formed. I was sitting on my horse near Breathed and directed him to withdraw his gun, but he begged to be allowed to give the enemy some more rounds. He fired until their line got so close that you could hear them calling on him to surrender the gun. Breathed's own horse had just been shot. The cannoniers jumped on their horses, expecting, of course, the gun to be captured, and retreated rapidly down the hill. Breathed was left alone. He limbered the gun up and jumped on the lead-horse. It was shot from under him. Quick as lightning he drew his knife, cut the leaders out of the harness, and sprang on a swing-horse. It was also shot from under him just as he was turning to get into the road. He then severed the harness of the swing-horse, jumped upon one of the wheel-horses, and again made a desperate trial for life. The ground was open between the piece and the woods; the enemy had a full view of the exploit; and Breathed at last dashed off unharmed, almost miraculously escaping through a shower of bullets."

Many such exploits are told of the young officer, but one especially at "High Bridge," on the Appomattox, illustrated his reckless indifference to danger and dauntless courage. Breathed was sent with Gen. Bosser to prevent the Federals from obtaining possession of it, and finding them already there he gave battle. The fighting was so intense and close-handed that Gen. Reid, of Philadelphia, in command of the Federals, was killed by Brig.-Gen. Deering, a young Confederate officer, and Gen. Deering, Col. Boston,

and Maj. Thompson had fallen on the Confederate side. When the fight was at its height and the result was doubtful, Maj. Breathed was commanded to lead a dismounted charging column. He went to the front and ordered the advance, but the men faltered and refused to move. Breathed galloped about forty paces and called upon his men again. At this moment two captains left the ranks of the enemy and came galloping upon him. Breathed received them with extended sabre, killed the first, and in the effort to avoid the stroke of the second was dismounted. This would have been fatal had not a soldier reached the spot and shot his antagonist. Maj. Breathed was dangerously wounded early in July, 1864, and Gen. Robt. E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, on hearing of this, dispatched to him the following:

"Major,—I heard with great regret that you were wounded and incapacitated for active duty. I beg to tender you my sympathy, and to express the hope that the army will not long be deprived of your valuable services. The reports I have received from your superior officers of your gallantry and good conduct in action on several occasions have given me great satisfaction, and while they increase my concern for your personal suffering, render me more desirous that your health will soon permit you to resume a command that you have exercised with so much credit to yourself and advantage to the service."

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commander of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, in a letter to Maj. Breathed, dated March 21, 1864, said,—

"I am sensible of the distinguished gallantry which you have always displayed when brought in contact with the enemy, and can also assure you of its appreciation by the commanding general. I feel confident that you will soon be promoted. Labor to get your battery in fighting and flying trim as soon as possible. Your conduct in the late attempt of the enemy at Pio Mills to seize your guns was in keeping with the heroism which has distinguished your career as a soldier, and I regret that necessary absence from my headquarters prevented me from seeing you on your recent visit, and expressing to you in person, as I wished, my congratulations upon your achievement, as well as my high appreciation of your gallantry."

Many were the similar tributes received by Maj. Breathed for his merit, valor, and personal attributes, and the regard in which he was held in the army was continued in private life when, after the declaration of peace, he settled down again in the pursuit of his professional calling. Maj. Breathed died Feb. 16, 1870, in his thirty-second year, and was interred in St. Thomas' Graveyard, at Hancock, Md.

Necrology.—Following is a list of persons either born in or at some time resident in Washington County who have died since 1791. Owing to the impossibility of collecting sufficient material, it is necessarily imperfect, but it contains a large number of the representative people of the county:

At West Conococheague, February, 1799, Capt. John Ankeny. May 28, 1812, Capt. David Ariz, aged 78. Capt. Ariz was among the most active and enterprising of the business men of Hagerstown for fully half a century, and was also an earnest member of Trinity Lutheran Church. He received his title of captain from commanding a local company of militia, but he had also seen real service under Capt. George Shryock in the war of 1812. His remains were interred in Rose Hill Cemetery, having previously been taken to Trinity church, where the usual exercises were held by the Revs. Lepley, Dwyer, Hill, and Luckenbach, the latter, as pastor of the church, delivering an appropriate discourse.

May, 1804, Christopher Alter.
Jan. 1, 1842, Frederick Alter, overseer of the almshouse, aged 73.

In June, 1819, William Adams, who lived six miles from Hagerstown, aged 84.

May, 1816, at West Conococheague, Henry Ankeny.
Feb. 14, 1839, Capt. John A. Liberty, near Ringgold's Manor. Mrs. Bowman, at Brownsville, Pa., Dec. 19, 1822, in the 79th year of her age. She was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County, and had resided at Hagerstown from its founding to 1816.

At the Globe Tavern, in Hagerstown, Dec. 3, 1823, Thomas Belt, aged 83. An obituary notice said of him, "He was almost one of the last of the good old fathers of Washington County who have rendered it ever memorable for its ancient hospitality."

Sept. 9, 1821, at Shepherdstown, Va., in the 29th year of his age, Samuel Bell, youngest brother of the editor of the *Hagerstown Mail*.

Dec. 12, 1821, at the residence of Alex. Kennedy, near Boonsboro', Parthena Bower Booth, son of John Booth.

March 20, 1879, Lucy, wife of Frank O. Baugh, of Cumberland, and daughter of Hon. A. K. Geyer, of Hagerstown.

November, 1870, at Mobile, Col. Daniel Beltzhoover, son of Mr. M. Beltzhoover who kept the tavern at Hagerstown. The deceased graduated at West Point in 1845, served through the Mexican war with gallantry, and resigned his commission in 1856, when he was appointed professor of geometry and the higher branches of mathematics at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. When the war between the States broke out, though not a native of the South, he offered his services to the Confederacy, and was appointed on Gen. Twiggs' staff at New Orleans, and was afterwards made captain of the famous Watson's battery, and for gallant conduct under Sidney Johnston was breveted major, afterward lieutenant-colonel; was chief of artillery at Vicksburg, and whilst in command there received his commission as colonel of artillery. During the siege of Fort Powell, in Mobile Bay, he rendered further important services. After the war he devoted himself to the instruction of youth. He was a proficient in music, and the composer of many pieces of music in instrumental merit.

Feb. 16, 1870, Maj. James Breatheal, at Hancock. Maj. Breatheal was a distinguished officer in the Confederate service, but after the war engaged in the practice of medicine at Hancock.

In May, 1877, John Boswell, an old resident of Hagerstown. May 10, 1877, near Bakersville, Oline Baker, in his 68th year.

July (Monday prior to July 29), 1873, Dr. John Brumbaugh, son of John Brumbaugh, aged 79. He had acquired an extensive practice at and near Sharpsburg, but his health failed, and he was forced to retire. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Robert Douglas. Mr. Brumbaugh was a brother-in-law of Hon. John A. Lynch, of Frederick.

April 10, 1873, Mrs. Sallie Roman Baldwin, daughter of the Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of Hagerstown, and wife of Columbus C. Baldwin, of New York. She was a very estimable lady.

Dec. 6, 1878, David Brumbaugh, aged 76 years, 6 months, and 11 days. Mr. Brumbaugh was a thorough business man, an ardent politician and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. He also took a deep interest in agriculture, and for many years was president of the County Agricultural Society.

April, 1879, Rachel, widow of the late Henry Brumshing, in the 89th year of her age. She was a Miss Steele, born in Hagerstown, of a family which was among the original settlers. Her husband, Henry Brumshing, was a prominent and influential citizen of Hagerstown, of various intellectual, strongly marked character, and in his political convictions an original and decided Democrat. He was one of the leading citizens of the town, and as a watchmaker and silversmith acquired a very handsome independence for these days. He died in April, 1842.

July 29, 1874, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Ferdinand Behrman, a former resident of Hagerstown. Mr. Behrman had amassed a large fortune, and was a very influential citizen.

September, 1876, John Bowman, of Beaver Creek, in his 87th year.

May, 1881, David Brewer, of Clear Spring District, aged 82. January, 1879, David Brumbaugh, vice-president Washington County Agricultural Society.

Oct. 19, 1881, in Lefebvre District, John Barr, in the 78th year of his age.

March 22, 1833, Henry Brumbaugh, aged 77.

In 1890, Samuel Bowles, an old resident of Hagerstown.

In February, 1885, Sebastian Baker, for many years elder of the Washington County Court.

June, 1812, near Williamsport, Nicholas Beyer, a native of Germany.

Jacob Brosius, for many years a resident of Hancock, Dec. 6, 1822, in the 78th year of his age.

At the Globe Tavern, Hagerstown, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1825, Thomas Belt, in the 81st year of his age.

At his residence, in Washington County, July 25, 1862, John Breatheal, aged 78. Mr. Breatheal, who was a man of considerable means, was noted for his liberality in aiding deserving relatives and friends.

In 1844, Judge John Bushman.

Near Hagerstown, suddenly, of apoplexy, Sept. 27, 1847, Judge Thomas Bushman.

At Wheeland, Oct. 2, 1847, Maj.-Gen. Perry Bouson, in the 72d year of his age.

Near Hagerstown, on the 23d of August, 1890, Mrs. Elson Beall.

On the 21th of August, 1890, Mrs. Margaret Baird, relict of the late Maj. William Baird.

On his plantation in Washington County, in the latter part of June, 1890, Col. John Barrow.

Near Hagerstown, Feb. 27, 1799, Martin Bear.

Nov. 20, 1801, Harriet R. Beatty, wife of Col. Cornelius Beatty, of Hagerstown.

At Williamsport, May 2, 1801, Rudolph Bitt, merchant. May 6, 1868, Elie Beatty, aged 82.

April 25, 1836, Rev. James Brown, aged 81, a colored preacher. He had been a slave of Benjamin Galloway, and at the time of his death was one of the best colored preachers in the county.

June 7, 1841, Henry J. Bantz, aged 52.

Oct. 7, 1841, William D. Bantz, aged 44, a farmer and proprietor of the Hagerstown *Frederick*.

May 11, 1791, Maj. Wm. Baird, of Hagerstown, at an advanced age. He was an officer at Braddock's defeat, magistrate many years, and coroner for Washington County from the time he was separated from Frederick.

Jan. 28, 1833, George Beard, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Hagerstown Valley.

At New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1817, Maj. Charles Boerstler, late of U. S. army, and son of Dr. Christian Boerstler, of Funksboro.

March 11, 1828, in Blair's Valley, James Blair, in his 93d year. Mr. Blair was one of the earliest settlers of this portion of Washington County, and was engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians.

In Frederick Town, May 8, 1816, Richard Brooke, formerly of Hagerstown, in his 44th year. Mr. Brooke was a distinguished member of the Maryland bar, and a consistent member of the Catholic Church. At a meeting of the bar of Frederick, Hon. Abraham Slicer presiding, and Frederick A. Soley, acting as secretary, it was resolved that those present wear sashes on the arm for one month as a mark of respect for deceased.

Feb. 12, 1870, J. P. Broderick, merchant, of Hancock.

February, 1872, Robert J. Brent, the distinguished lawyer, recently, at Baltimore.

September, 1791, Robert Elliott, surveyor, killed by Indians in the West. He was the father of Com. Elliott, U. S. N.

June 12, 1851, at the residence of his son-in-law, John R. Freery, in Hagerstown, William Eakle, in his 66th year. Mr. Eakle had long been a useful and highly-respected citizen of Hagerstown.

In October, 1878, at Williamsport, Charles Embrey, in his 81st year, formerly judge of the Orphans' Court of Washington County.

May 7, 1878, Martin Eakle, aged 63. Mr. Eakle in 1837 was elected county commissioner, and served as the president of the board for two years, and in 1839 was elected to the House of Delegates, of which body he was a useful member. He also was extensively known as a business man. Up to the time of his death he conducted the flouring-mill at Eakle's Mill, and was the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that place, and the senior member of the mercantile firm of Eakle & Son, and at one time was the active member of a firm which conducted the Antietam Iron-Works.

February, 1851, at Frederick, Md., at an advanced age, George M. Eichelberger. Maj. Eichelberger served in the war of 1812, and contributed much to the result by his patriotic and courageous example.

April 27, 1822, John Eichelberger, in the 69th year of his age. At Hagerstown, on the 31st of August, 1825, aged 65, Mrs. Ann Hughes, widow of Robert Elliott, and mother of Com. Eli Eli, of the U. S. navy.

April 11, 1856, Daniel Creager, a soldier of 1812, aged 65 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

At his residence in Libertytown on the 14th of November, 1825, Maj.-Gen. Robert Cumming, commander of the Second Division of Maryland Militia, in the 72d year of his age.

At Hagerstown, on the 23d of March, 1819, after a lingering illness, William Claggett, an associate judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Maryland.

May 12, 1802, James Coombs, son of Coleman Coombs.

July 24, 1801, Jeremiah Callahan, an overseer for Charles Carroll, fell from a stairway outside a still-house, and was almost instantly killed.

March, 1809, in Hagerstown, David Claggett, aged 79. He had been engaged in farming and milling for more than half a century.

Near Clear Spring, Sept. 9, 1857, George Cashwa, at one time a member of the House of Delegates. He was in his 54th year. At Sharpsburg, Dec. 25, 1827, John Clarke, aged 61.

March 6, 1819, at his residence in Washington County, Col. John Carr, an officer of the Revolution.

At his residence in Pleasant Valley, May 20, 1819, Thomas Clampton, in his 84th year.

Dec. 6, 1870, Mrs. Mary Claggett, widow of Dr. Horatio Claggett. Dr. Claggett, who died in 1850, was among the most eminent men in the State.

May, 1881, Dr. Charles Magill, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. D. Dewrey, of Chesterfield County, Va., in the 75th year of his age.

March 28, 1870, at Chicago, Joseph P. Clarkson, formerly professor at St. James' College, and afterwards a member of the Hagerstown bar. Mr. Clarkson, who was a brother of Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Dec. 6, 1878, Daniel Carlloss, an active citizen, and a member of the Maryland House of Delegates during the civil war.

At Williamsport, in May, 1871, Daniel W. Cyren.

February, 1874, Thomas Curtis, aged about 82 years. Mr. Curtis was a teacher at the Hagerstown Academy for a number of years, and after he gave up teaching he held a number of local offices, embracing those of magistrate, collector of town taxes, register of voters, etc., the duties of all of which he discharged with care and fidelity.

February, 1879, Capt. Wm. Collbesser, in his 40th year. He resided in Hagerstown when the war commenced, and when Company A of the Seventh Maryland Regiment (Mobley's) was formed Capt. Collbesser was elected first lieutenant, and subsequently, when Capt. Mobley was promoted, he took charge of the company, and remained in the service to the close of the war.

March, 1791, Denton Jacques, of this county; and Robert Clarke, of Allegany, formerly of Hagerstown.

April 11, 1855, Wm. B. Clarke, aged 38. Mr. Clarke represented Washington, and afterwards Baltimore County, in the State Senate, and was a highly esteemed and distinguished citizen of Washington County.

January, 1827, Joseph Chesap, at an advanced age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Scott, in Cumberland.

At Williamsport, in December, 1824, William S. Compton, in his 67th year.

January, 1825, Dr. Zephariah Claggett, of Pleasant Valley, in his 63th year.

June 12, 1824, David Cooke, founder of Marietta, Pa., aged 74.

Jan. 12, 1803, in Baltimore, Frances, wife of Ezekiah Claggett.

Dec. 25, 1803, Richard Cromwell, a member of the House of Delegates.

Dec. 28, 1803, George Grumbough, in his 67th year.

At Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 11, 1807, William Clarke, first judge of the Territory of Indiana, and formerly a member of the Hagerstown bar. In 1803, Mr. Clarke was appointed United States attorney for the District of Kentucky, which position he retained until the organization of the Territory of Indiana.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Martin, on Beaver Creek, June 5, 1864, Mrs. Margaret Carney, aged 60. She was a sister of George Doyle, who died aged 82, and her father was one of the original settlers of Hagerstown Valley.

Dec. 7, 1810, near Clear Spring, Mark Cagle, aged 86. Deceased was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battles of Monmouth and Princeton and in other important engagements.

June 13, 1821, Alexander Clagett, aged 77. Mr. Clagett was a zealous and earnest patriot during the Revolution, and for three years was sheriff of Washington County. He removed from Hagerstown to Baltimore in 1818.

September, 1828, John Clagett.

March 28, 1840, William Clagett, associate judge of Washington County.

May, 1819, at his residence in Pleasant Valley, Thomas Crumpton, aged 84.

Feb. 23, 1822, Mrs. Catharine Carls, aged 109. She was a native of Germany, and had been a resident of Hagerstown since 1761.

At Williamsburg, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1823, Maj. Charles Carroll, who prior to 1818 resided near Hagerstown.

Aug. 31, 1821, Capt. Joseph Chaplin, in the 75th year of his age. Capt. Chaplin was a soldier of the Revolution.

March 17, 1829, Levin Davis, aged 55. Col. Davis served in the Revolutionary war, and also filled the offices of sheriff and coroner for a number of years.

Oct. 9, 1824, Rev. Patrick Davidson, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Hagerstown.

Nov. 1, 1843, Dr. Wm. Downey, in his 33d year. He was highly respected, and had filled a number of important trusts.

December, 1820, John Dwy and wife, living at the foot of South Mountain, were murdered.

Feb. 7, 1856, Rev. Robert W. Dunlap, in his 41st year, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown.

May 30, 1829, Dr. James Dixon, aged 32.

Oct. 26, 1858, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr., in his 83d year. Dr. Dorsey was one of the oldest practitioners in the county, and was widely known and highly respected for his professional skill and attainments.

Aug. 10, 1825, William Dillehunt, in his 58th year.

At Hancock, Dec. 24, 1879, James B. Ditto, Sr., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the place.

Near Fort Smith, Ark., July 12, 1831, Col. William Duxall, aged 67.

Aug. 2, 1852, near Keedysville, Samuel Doub, a leading farmer. He was a man of considerable means, and had served as county commissioner.

February, 1801, Joseph Downey, lumberer at Hagerstown.

July 26, 1804, Capt. Richard Davis, aged 53.

At his residence in the Williamsport District, early in March, 1859, Jacob Dellinger, at an advanced age.

Sept. 26, 1808, Col. Daniel Donnelly, for many years commander of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Maryland Militia. He was buried at Williamsport with military honors.

Near the College of St. James, Jan. 28, 1859, Daniel Reichard, Sr., aged 78. Mr. Reichard had been a bishop of the Tunker denomination for a number of years.

Jan. 10, 1858, at New Market, Frederick Co., Rhoderick Dorsey, brother of Dr. Frederick Dorsey, aged 75.

Feb. 6, 1818, at Mount St. Mary's College, Rev. Charles Duhamel, formerly of Hagerstown.

Dec. 27, 1875, Dr. Thomas Buchanan Duckett, aged 70. Dr. Duckett was nephew of the Judges Buchanan, and was married to a daughter of Joseph Gabbly, in the olden time a leading man, and once member of the Executive Council of the State before the formation of the first popular constitution. The deceased had two sons, one of whom, Joseph Gabbly Duckett, was shot in the early days of the war while crossing the Potomac River to join the Southern cause.

Aug. 24, 1808, Michael David Funk.

Feb. 12, 1808, at home, wife of Michael Fackler.

May 27, 1820, at Hagerstown, Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr., in his 43d year. He was a student on the Jackson Presidential ticket.

April 12, 1870, William Freaner, aged 79. Mr. Freaner served in the war of 1812, and was one of the most valuable citizens of Hagerstown.

Nov. 10, 1875, Maj. George Freaner, aged 47.

March —, 1875, Ann Carroll Fitzhugh, daughter of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Hagerstown. She was born on the 11th of January, 1803, and was consequently in her 71st year at the time of her death. In 1822 she was married to Gerrit Smith, of New York, the famous abolitionist. One of her sisters was the wife of James G. Birney, the Liberty party candidate for President in 1840 and 1844.

In the spring of 1881, Dr. Daniel H. Fitzhugh, of Rochester, N. Y., aged 87. Dr. Fitzhugh was the son of Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, who emigrated to New York in the early part of the century, and assisted in founding the city of Rochester.

Dec. 19, 1845, Henry Fiery, aged 48, at his residence, nine miles from Hagerstown.

March 24, 1813, at Big Springs, Dr. Emanuel Francis, aged 64.

In September, 1823, at Washington, D. C., Rev. Louis R. Fechtig, son of Christian, a native of Hagerstown, aged 36. At the time of his death he was presiding elder of the Baltimore District, Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Christmas-day, 1869, John Fiery, aged 64, a wealthy and highly-respected citizen of Washington County. Mr. Fiery was drowned accidentally in the Conococheague Creek.

June, 1872, Mrs. Fox, widow of George B. Fox, aged 102 years and 6 months. She was born in Frederick County, where she was married, and shortly afterwards removed to Hagerstown, where she resided up to the time of her death, through a period of probably seventy-five or eighty years. She had fourteen children, fifty-six grandchildren, and sixty-seven great-grandchildren. When she first lived in the village it had just begun to assume its new name of Hagerstown, it having been known as Elizabethtown up to that time, and nearly the whole of that portion of it now covered by the block bounded by Washington, Polkman, Franklin, and Jonathan Streets was a marsh filled with stagnant water and weeds, the center of which was the present Oak Spring, and the stream flowing therefrom, that now passes under the Wiggert buildings on Potomac Street, then flowed through what is now the Public Square.

Jan. 10, 1870, Abram Freaner, youngest brother of William Freaner, of Hagerstown. Mr. Freaner was born in Hagerstown, and at an early age located in Pennsylvania. After passing a number of years at Lebanon, Annville, Hummelstown, and Spring Creek, he removed to Harrisburg, where he resided for many years. In 1848, Mr. Freaner was elected recorder of deeds and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin County, Pa., which position he filled with so much credit that he was honored with a reelection, serving six years in all. At the time of his demise he was tax collector of the First and Second Wards of Harrisburg, and had reached nearly seventy years of age.

September, 1858, Jeremiah Funk, aged 57, son of Jacob Funk, and brother of Henry Funk, late president board of commissioners of Washington County.

August, 1878, George French, ex Judge Circuit Court.

April 28, 1881, Sophia Van Leer Freidley. Mrs. Freidley was the daughter of Matthew Van Leer, one of the leading men of Western Maryland in days of yore, of most pronounced character, and a decided Proponent of the old religion. He contested the western district of the State for Congress with Gen. Samuel Ringgold, and defeated a Democrat, by whom he was defeated, and who generally took form in the "Mammy" which still bears his name to sustain his beautiful expenditures on

congress each term. The father of the deceased had a large family, the oldest of the sons being John Van Lear, for many years at the head of the Washington County Bank, and a man of marked character as any in Western Maryland in his day. His wife and Joseph were also brothers, and conspicuous among the sisters of Mrs. Findlay were Mrs. Ramsey, whose daughters were pre-eminently beautiful, and Mrs. Irwin, connected with the family of Gen. Harrison, over whose household, while President of the United States, members of this family presided. The husband of the deceased was Mr. Archibald Findlay, of the Leesburg bar, son of William Findlay, Governor of Pennsylvania, and during one term United States senator from that State, while at the same time taxed his brother—Col. John, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. James, of Ohio—were members of the House of Representatives. At this period of her life Mrs. Findlay Van Lear Findlay spent much of her time at the national capital, and was an active participant in the social engagements of those times, when Henry Clay, whose personal relations with the Findlays were the most intimate, was particularly conspicuous in the Senate and in society. Mrs. Findlay was a woman of remarkable decision of character, conspicuously an advocate of what she believed right and in ahesion to principle. In the life struggle between the North and the South she entered with her whole soul into the cause of the former. She was a sturdy Unionist, and supported the government during the war neither as a Republican nor a Democrat, but as a patriot, concerned not so much about this or that principle of constitutional construction as the maintenance of the Union in all its territorial integrity. Guided and governed by this sentiment, she was active in promoting the Union cause in every way she could, and there were few Union officers stationed at Williamsport and vicinity who were not at one time or another partakers of her generous hospitality.

Jan. 15, 1815, Peter Feigley, aged 97, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Feigley participated in a number of important battles, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The remains were buried with military honors, being escorted to the grave by the Hagerstown Cadets, commanded by Capt. Schley, and the Union Riflemen, Lieut. Helfelinger, accompanied by the Hagerstown Mechanics' Band.

At Beaver Creek, Aug. 16, 1840, Samuel Funk, aged 65.

August, 1854, Jacob Feilding, in his 52d year.

In Hagerstown, on Aug. 18, 1831, in the 79th year of his age, Benjamin Galloway, a native of Anne Arundel County, and for more than thirty-five years a resident of Washington County. He was appointed soon after the adoption of the constitution of Maryland the first attorney general of the State.

Aug. 6, 1820, at the residence of Andrew Ramsey, Washington, D. C., Hon. John Graham, formerly minister to Brazil.

April, 1799, William Gordon, a highly-respected citizen of Hagerstown, at an advanced age.

Near Leitersburg, on the 4th of September, 1844, William Gabby, aged 78. Mr. Gabby had frequently been a member of the State Legislature, and was a judge of the Orphans' Court. For more than half a century he had been a commandant of the Presbyterian Church, and for forty years a member of that denomination.

Dec. 29, 1857, John Gruber, founder of the well-known Hagerstown Almshouse, aged 91 years.

About Dec. 1, 1877, Sept. 28, 1878, a colored woman, said to be 70 years old, who claimed to have been born in the family of Mrs. Nathan Nelson, mother of Gen. Roger Nelson, of Revolutionary fame. She also asserted that she was present at the funeral of Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon. She was sold as a slave to Gen. Samuel Ring, of Mountain Rock, and when the estate became involved she came to Conowingo, where she remained

on the enslavement of the slaves. Subsequently she lived in Hagerstown, being cared for by the descendants of the Nelson family and others.

At Acheson, Kan., Feb. 17, 1877, Dr. William H. Grimes, formerly of Hagerstown, aged 74.

January, 1874, Jacob H. Grove, of Sharpsburg District, aged 75. Mr. Grove was a county commissioner about 1834, and served in the Maryland Legislature with the Hon. John Thompson Mason and William T. Hamilton.

July 7, 1884, George W. Grove, ex-sheriff of Washington County, aged 72. For many years he had been one of the directors of the County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and always took an active part in its development. He was also connected with other institutions, and was one of the first selected as a director of the Washington County Water Company.

Nov. 15, 1824, Mrs. Christian Gruber, in her 87th year.

Oct. 10, 1812, Henry Galtier, a prominent citizen.

November, 1823, Henry Gwending, inn-keeper at Hancock.

November, 1836, Joseph Gabby, at his residence near Leitersburg, aged about 78 years. Mr. Gabby for many years in succession represented Washington County in the Legislature of Maryland; was a member of the Governor's Council, and a very prominent and useful citizen.

April 22, 1836, in Hagerstown, Henry H. Gaither, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Gaither was a prominent citizen, and for many years an active and successful member of the bar.

December 31st, at Hagerstown, John M. Henck, aged 52. In 1809, Mr. Henck was elected sheriff of Washington County, and served his full term. In May, 1820, he was appointed weigher of hay at Baltimore, and occupied that position at the time of his death.

At Mount Alto, Franklin Co., Pa., in the latter part of March, 1877, Col. Napoleon B. Hughes, son of Samuel Hughes and brother of Col. Hether Hughes, aged 74.

Friday, July (next to 24th), 1873, Mrs. Hager, widow of the late Jonathan Hager, at the residence of S. D. Straub, her sons-in-law, on South Potomac Street, Hagerstown, in the 78th year of her age. Mrs. Hager was a daughter of James Hogwire, Esq., one of the first employers of the county, and a very prominent, wealthy, and influential citizen in its early days, and was his last surviving child.

April (Friday preceding) 11, 1873, Isabella Hughes, daughter of Robert Hughes, one of three brothers (Robert, Samuel and Daniel) who took up vast tracts of land, one of which covers about the entire western face of the South Mountain, from a point near the Black Rock to a point far within the limits of Pennsylvania, above Mount Alto. Three other brothers located farther west, in Kentucky and elsewhere. Isabella, daughter of Robert, was born at the old homestead at the foot of the mountain, a mile east of Shilohburg, known as Oswald's tannery. The Hughes tract of land, which originally covered not only the mountain side, but extended as far down into the valley at least as the Antietam, was a princely estate, and upon it were located by the members of that family the old furnace of Mount Alto, now in ruins, Mount Alto (still in full blast, "The Forge," near the Antietam, and the tannery, which was sold a short time since to David Winter. The iron establishments were run by the two brothers Samuel and Daniel, Samuel having been at the State Prison a leading member of the Hagerstown bar, while the tannery and farm attached were conducted by the other brother, Robert.

March 22, 1813, David Harry, aged 37, an ex-soldier of the Revolutionary war.

At the residence of his son, Jacob Hager, near Conowingo, about May 1, 1878, Leewig Hager, aged 79.

Jan. 13, 1813, Overton C. Harne, aged 92 years, 3 months, and 25 days; said to be at that time the oldest printer in Maryland.

March 29, 1806, Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, aged 78, from a pistol-wound supposed to have been accidentally inflicted by himself.

Oct. 5, 1876, Frederick Humrichouse, aged 85 years, 2 months, and 25 days.

Jan. 15, 1875, William Heyser, aged 84 years and 4 months. July, 1871, Capt. George F. Heyser, in his 56th year. Death resulted from an accidental fall on the railroad track.

April 21, 1880, Hannah Humrichouse, daughter of Jacob Harry and wife of Frederick Humrichouse. Mrs. Humrichouse was 83 years old.

April 25, 1880, Rebecca, widow of Stewart Herbert, and daughter of George Dayle, members of two of the original families of the county, aged 80.

In March, 1870, at Terre Haute, Ind., George Hager, in his 83d year. Mr. Hager was a brother of Jonathan Hager, Jr., and one of the descendants of the founder of Hagerstown. He was born in that town July 21, 1787, and was most active and energetic in promoting the interests of Terre Haute.

Nov. 6, 1878, Solomon Helsor, aged 76. Mr. Helsor had served as county commissioner and also as a member of the House of Delegates in the Maryland legislature. He left two sons, John and Henry Helsor.

May, 1870, John Harrington, aged 88, a soldier of the war of 1812.

June, 1879, Jonathan Harbaugh, of Ringgold's, aged 75.

June, 1793, Mrs. Hughes, mother of Col. Daniel Hughes.

Oct. 3, 1798, James Hughes, son of Col. Daniel Hughes, in his 19th year.

Sept. 12, 1826, at Williamsport, John Hagg, aged 70.

March 2, 1826, Daniel Hughes, of Hagerstown.

At his farm near Reading, Pa., Sept. 3, 1826, Gabriel Heister, in his 76th year.

Aug. 6, 1824, Anna, widow of the late Jonathan Hager, in her 68th year.

Sept. 27, 1823, Job Hunt.

November, 1802, Mr. Hanna, aged 100; his wife, who died six months before him, had reached the age of 102 years.

August, 1803, very suddenly, Michael Hellyey.

November, 1853, Nathaniel Harrison, run over by cars at Cumberland. He imagined himself a successful politician and candidate for Congress, his head being turned by the fact that many years previously he had really been a candidate.

In Hagerstown, June 30, 1828, Susan Hughes, daughter of Col. Daniel Hughes.

June 4, 1881, W. W. Hoffman, founder of the banking-house of Hoffman, Hovey & Co., Hagerstown, aged 46.

In Washington, D. C., March 14, 1801, Gen. Daniel Heister, representative in Congress from Maryland. He resided in Hagerstown, whither his remains were carried.

In May, 1802, Mrs. Hanna, aged 102. Her husband, with whom she had lived for eighty years, died in the following November at the age of 105 years.

In June, 1854, Capt. John D. Hart, of Hancock.

March 14, 1853, Esther, widow of Christian Hoover, aged 74 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

March 6, 1848, Dr. Arnold Haxenbaum.

Aug. 1, 1848, Thomas Helm, land-depoter at Williamsport.

July 14, 1806, Jacob Herry, aged 50, a merchant of Hagerstown.

Dec. 5, 1818, Col. Daniel Hughes, in his 74th year.

In January, 1819, Jacob Hise, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 79.

Jan. 16, 1819, at Sharpsburg, Dr. John Hixman, in his 70th year.

In July, 1823, near Sharpsburg, Dr. John J. Hays.

Sept. 8, 1821, at Williamsport, in the 32d year of her age, Catharine, wife of John Herr, Jr.

Aug. 20, 1856, at the residence of Mrs. Susan Harry, in Hagerstown, the Rev. William Lane, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sykesville, Md. He was born in the town of Roanmont, in the north of Ireland, on the 27th of October, 1818, and was educated and graduated at the college in Belfast, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1843, and entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. His pastoral services as a pastor were in the Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown.

March, 1829, Robert Hughes.

April 6, 1816, Susan, widow of Robert Hughes.

— — — Henry Courtney Hughes, son of Robert and Susan Hughes.

April 4, 1873, Elizabeth Isabella Hughes.

Feb. 24, 1880, Letitia Parviance Hughes, wife of Dr. H. H. Harvey.

March 21, 1879, Henrietta Frances Hughes, wife of Dr. Horatio N. Fenn.

Aug. 29, 1875, at her residence in Hagerstown, Mrs. Ann Hughes, widow of Col. Daniel Hughes.

On the 17th of October, 1820, the Rev. Daniel Hist, in the 56th year of his age, and the 24th of his itinerant ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he filled the station of presiding elder, and for eight years the position of book-agent for the Methodist Church.

On the 2d of May, 1845, at his residence, Mont Alto Farm, near Sharpsburg, in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Hist was formerly a resident of Hagerstown, and was long known as one of the most distinguished laymen of this State.

Jan. 31, 1858, at Memphis, Tenn., Julia P. M. Hahn, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. R. Hahn, of Hagerstown. Miss Hahn was born near Vienna, Austria. Both her parents were accomplished musicians, and their daughter was thoroughly educated as a pianist. At ten years of age she was placed by her father under the instruction of competent teachers in Paris, where she remained five years, in which period she acquired a thorough mastery of the instrument. She gave concerts in New York and Baltimore, which were very successful, subsequently she returned to Paris, and was admitted as one of the members to the famous Conservatory of Music, being chosen to compete in the examination of one hundred applicants. She was in Paris during the Prussian war, and performed on several occasions there with great success. At the close of the war she returned to Hagerstown and performed with Strassbach and for Nilsson in Baltimore. Strassbach engaged her to play at his concerts if she were strong enough, but her health, which had been prostrated, now grew worse, and she was forced to go South for its benefit. She seemed to improve, but in January, 1873, grew suddenly worse and died. Miss Hahn had many friends in Hagerstown, to whom she had endeared herself by an amiability and sweetness of disposition which greatly enhanced the effect of her wonderful proficiency as a musician.

In Hagerstown, April 8, 1807, Stewart Heister, aged 67. Mr. Heister was the son of the founder of the Hagerstown *Spectator and Herald*, and worked in that office as a compositor.

In December, 1798, Jonathan Hizer, "proprietor" of Hagerstown and one of the founder.

April 9, 1870, William Hixson, county magistrate.

In Smithsburg, Dec. 24, 1801, Maj. Thomas Hixson, in his 42d year.

June 11, 1871, Mrs. Catharine Hughes, widow of Bernard Hughes, in her 6th year.

Sept. 11, 1822, in Washington, D. C., Leonard Harbaugh, aged 74. Mr. Harbaugh was a large contractor for works of canal improvement, including those on the Potomac and the Chesapeake.

Jan. 16, 1849, at Sharpsburg, Andrew Hines, aged about 50. Jan. 15, 1818, Rev. Thomas Pitt Irving, aged 48, principal of the Hagerstown Academy. A funeral sermon was preached in the Lutheran church by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Frederick, on the 4th and 12th verses of the 102d Psalm,—"My days are like a shadow that declineth," etc.

Near Big Spring, April 15, 1818, Denton Jacques, in the 54th year of his age.

Jan. 21, 1820, John Julius, an old and respected citizen of Hagerstown.

Nov. 10, 1881, Watkins James, in his 71st year. Mr. James was three married, first to Miss Louisa Baker, daughter of the late Maj. Baker, from whom Lakesville derived its name; second, to Miss Maria Davis, sister of Wm. Davis, now residing in Fairbury; and third to Miss Maria Reynolds, sister of the late Wm. and John Reynolds. The deceased was a man of more than ordinary activity and was engaged in various pursuits. For a number of years he was chief clerk and manager of John McPherson'Brien's iron-works, three miles from Hagerstown. He was also employed at the Catoctin Iron Works at one time. He moved from Washington County to Woodstock, Va., and resided there some nine years. After the war he was United States internal revenue assessor in that district, after which he returned to Washington County.

At Hagerstown in the latter part of July, 1824, Hon. John Johnson, chancellor of Maryland.

Aug. 1, 1815, Arthur Jacques, aged 62.

April 1, 1859, Thomas Keller, aged 74.

At his residence, near Hagerstown, Oct. 6, 1857, Andrew Kershner, aged 76 years, 5 months and 22 days. On the 8th he was buried in the German Reformed church at Hagerstown. He remains here followed to the grave by a large number of persons. He had represented the county in the Maryland legislature seven times, and was a man of wide-spread influence and popularity.

Nov. 19, 1817, at his residence, near Hagerstown, Maj. Martin Kershner, aged 74. Maj. Kershner held several times represented the county in the State Legislature, and had also served completely as justice of the peace.

At Boonsboro', Aug. 18, 1876, Daniel Keely, father of H. B. Keely, of the Hagerstown bar, and Rev. C. L. Keely, principal of the Hagerstown Female Seminary, aged 76. Deceased was a farmer of considerable means, and resided for a number of years on his estate in Rohrer'sville District, at the head of Pleasant Valley.

July 26, 1881, Howard Kennedy, eldest son of Dr. Howard Kennedy, aged 35. He was employed on the United States Coast Survey, and afterwards settled in Southern California for his health.

In April, 1873, Jacob Kaylor, at his residence on Beaver Creek, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Kaylor was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jan. 20, 1874, Mrs. Catharine Kauster, aged 81, daughter of Capt. George Snow, and widow of Jacob Kauster. The deceased was the mother of eleven children, forty-eight grand-children, and twelve great-grandchildren.

April 17, 1874, Catherine, widow of Engelhard Kethner, aged 87. She was a native of Germany, and had resided in Hagerstown over forty years.

Feb. —, 1827, William Kreps, postmaster at Hagerstown, in the 61st year of his age.

September, 1878, John Kendall, aged 73. Mr. Kendall was

an enthusiastic farmer, although during part of his life he was a member of the firm of Haydt, Kenhal & Co., bone-oil, Hagerstown. He was also for fifty years an earnest member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

July, 1881, Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, and professor in and rector of the College of St. James from 1842 to 1863.

October, 1880, Rev. Levi Keller, from an amputation rendered necessary by a fall. Mr. Keller, who belonged to the Lutheran denomination, entered the ministry in 1849, at Strasburg, Va. July 26, 1821, Daniel Keely, farmer and miller, in his 59th year.

Aug. 13, 1823, Joseph Kershner.

September, 1881, Michael Kapp, formerly years an inn keeper at Hagerstown.

Feb. 17, 1867, in Boonsboro', David H. Keedy, aged 71 years, 5 months, and 2 days.

June 12, 1855, Dr. Howard Kennedy, in his 47th year. Deceased, who was a son of Hon. Thomas Kennedy, was at one time postmaster at Hagerstown, and after wards for a number of years special agent of the Post office Department. He was also an extensive stage contractor, a member of the express firm of Adams & Co., and a State director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

June 25, 1847, James Hugh Kennedy, from injuries received at the bank of a mob in Carlisle, Pa., while attempting, in company with G. Howard Hollingsworth, to rescue some slaves that had absconded. Mr. Kennedy was very popular in Hagerstown. He was buried from the residence of his father-in-law, Col. Hollingsworth, and his remains were followed to the grave by the Hagerstown Horse Guards, the Antislavery Fire Company, and an immense concourse of citizens.

Dec. 28, 1877, at the mill of John Kennedy, near Hagerstown, Lewis, the 61st Antislavery Liberman.

In October, 1816, a colored woman known as "Mammy Lucy," and said to be 130 years old. Her son is said to have been a servant of Col. Thomas Cressap.

March 2, 1818, Abraham Leiter, aged 78.

May 21, 1827, Capt. William Lewis, of the Revolutionary army, in the 72d year of his age. Deceased was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and engaged in several skirmishes. He also served under Gen. Wayne in the Indian campaigns, and was at the battle of Miami in 1795.

At Boonsboro', May 12, 1820, Abraham Lemaster, aged 78. September, 1872, Mary, aged 84, widow of John Lushbaugh, a soldier of the war of 1812.

May 16, 1873, William P. Lively, in his 67th year.

August, 1875, William Logan, postmaster at Hagerstown, aged 58. Mr. Logan devoted his earliest years to business, and was recognized in that capacity, as he was afterwards in others, as a man of remarkable popularity. This led, in 1849, to his appointment as collector of State and county taxes, when he removed from Leitersburg to Hagerstown. In 1853 he was elected sheriff of the county by a large majority, and in 1857 register of wills, at the head of his ticket. He was re-elected to this office in 1863, and held it until 1869, when a change of parties took place under the new constitution, and M. S. Fisher was his successful competitor. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Hagerstown; was reappointed in 1877, and filling both of these full terms, was reappointed for a third term in 1877, and died in harmony.

Sept. 20, 1824, Rev. John Lind, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Hagerstown and Greencastle, Pa.

April 30, 1881, Ephraim Lawrence, aged 45, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

In July, 1823, at Connecheague, John Long.

At Hagerstown, on Thursday, Dec. 31, 1846, Joseph Little, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

July 21, 1873, Rev. Henry Myers, pastor of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, aged 97.

May, 1871, Maj. Edward M. Mealey, aged 69. Mr. Mealey was for many years a prominent citizen of Hagerstown, taking an active part in local, State, and national affairs, and always maintaining intimate connections with the leading men of other portions of the State, by whom he was much respected for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. He was for two sessions a member of the Legislature, for several years president of the Washington County Railroad, and also a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

February, 1874, John Menter, of Ringgold District, aged 79.

Nov. 6, 1797, Maj. Alexander Monroe, at an advanced age; a native of North Britain, and formerly an officer in the English service.

Near Smithsburg, November 2nd, James McKissick, in his 65th year.

In 1803, William McIntosh, leaving a widow and five children.

Oct. 26, 1841, Thomas McDowell, aged 67.

Oct. 23, 1838, Susan, widow of John Gettillage, aged 77.

In November, 1833, at the residence of his son-in-law, Josiah P. Crist, Dr. Frederick Miller, in his 82d year. Dr. Miller, who settled in Hagerstown in 1797, established the first drug store in that place.

March 13, 1848, at Camp Mier, Lieut. Edward McPherson, of Washington County. Lieut. McPherson was an officer in Capt. Merriek's company of dragoons, U.S.A., and fought a duel with Lieut. Maddox, of St. Mary's County. Two rounds were fired with dueling pistols, after which McPherson called for his horse-pistols. At the first fire he fell mortally wounded, the ball passing through the hip and loins. He died in about an hour. Upon falling, he called for Lieut. Maddox, took him by the hand and said that he (Maddox) was a brave man.

In January, 1807, Daniel Middlekauff, a leading farmer of Washington County.

June 19, 1864, Joseph I. Merriek, an old citizen of Washington County, aged about 65. Mr. Merriek, who was a prominent lawyer, resided in Washington, D. C., for some years before his death.

In June, 1854, Thomas Mills, a substantial farmer of Clear Spring District, and a veteran of the war of 1812. Mr. Mills was chosen several times a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and also held other offices of trust and honor.

April, 1817, Capt. Charles McCully, aged 64.

Aug. 28, 1822, Rev. Colin Macfarquhan, a native of the Highlands, Scotland, in his 91st year, at the residence of his son-in-law, David Cook, Hagerstown. He came to America in 1774, and before coming to Hagerstown lived over thirty years in Lancaster County, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1822, Jacob Myers, in the 64th year of his age.

March 5, 1864, Walter Machall, at his seat in Washington County. His remains were taken to Calvert County to be buried in the family burial ground there.

June 3, 1833, at Washington, D. C., in the 35th year of his age, Horatio McPherson, cashier of the Washington County Bank.

Feb. 3, 1807, Rev. Thomas McLeirin.

Nov. 6, 1841, James Maxwell, aged 44. Mr. Maxwell was the original editor and proprietor of the *Hagerstown Mail*.

At Clear Spring, Sept. 28, 1849, Rev. Jeremiah Mason, in the 64th year of his age.

At Elkton, Maryland, March 28, 1873, Hon. John Thomson Mason, a native of Washington County and a prominent jurist of Maryland.

At the residence of Col. Daniel Malott, Nov. 16, 1824, Thomas McQuinnay, aged 84, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Ireland and enlisted at Elkton, Md., in the 5th Maryland Regiment, serving under Maj. Lansdale. Capt. Muse and Capt. Lyall, of Allegany, Monday before.

Dec. 7, 1877, Isaac Motter, of Williamsport, aged 72. Mr. Motter was one of the best known farmers of that section, and was always prominent in movements for the development of the natural wealth of the country. He was a director in the Western Maryland Railroad, the Washington County Bank, and the two turnpike companies leading from Hagerstown to Williamsport and to Greenastes, Pa. In 1841 he was a delegate to the State Legislature.

Aug. 20, 1877, Joseph McMillan, Jr.

September, 1872, Mrs. Martin, widow of Nathaniel Martin, aged 97.

In May, 1812, Joseph P. Mong, aged 62. Mr. Mong was widely known both in business and in local politics. His remains were interred in the Dunkard burial ground at Beaver Creek, Rev. Leonard Earnest delivering the funeral discourse.

June 24, 1847, Sarah, wife of Alexander Neill, president of the Hagerstown Bank, in the 62d year of her age.

July 29, 1897, Nathaniel Nesbitt, aged 82.

Jan. 4, 1826, at his residence on Beaver Creek, Rev. Peter Newcomer, aged about 75.

Jan. 22, 1826, Mrs. Isabella Neill, mother of Alexander Neill, in her 69th year.

In Hagerstown, June 17, 1856, Isabella Neill, aged about 75 years.

At his residences, near Clear Spring, on the 3d of April, 1856, Jonathan Nesbitt, Sr., aged 86.

On the 19th of June, 1856, at his residence, near Kinton, Hardin Co., Ohio, Jacob Nesbitt, aged 84 years and 150 days. The deceased was born in Washington County, Md., and in 1812 moved to the State of Ohio, and settled on Beaver Creek in 1814.

March 12, 1830, Rev. Christian Newcomer, bishop of the German Methodist Society, in his 83d year.

Aug. 2, 1878, Alexander Neill, Sr., aged 82.

Aug. 28, 1877, Jonathan Nesbitt, in the 73d year of his age.

He was a farmer by profession, but took an active part as a writer and a politician in national and State affairs. He was at one time member of the Maryland Legislature. He left two sons, C. J. Nesbitt and Jonathan Nesbitt, who emigrated to the West.

Aug. 29, 1879, at his home near Greensboro', John Nisoleman, in his 79th year. Mr. Nisoleman was a leading farmer and miller, and possessed a handsome competence, which he did not hesitate to employ freely in acts of benevolence.

April 2, 1881, Michael Newcomer, aged 81, at his residence on Beaver Creek. He was born within half a mile of where he died, and passed his whole life in that district. His family was, and is perhaps, the latest connection, by blood and intermarriage, in Washington County, and has always been prominent in political and industrial affairs, the deceased taking a leading part at all times. He was a Democrat, and in 1826 was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. In 1829 he was elected to the House of Delegates. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1864, and served in that body. During the war he was elected to the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he served a term. At all times he took an active part in local politics. He was a farmer and miller during the greater part of his life, his father being a miller. John Newcomer, former clerk of the county, who was his nephew in the Legislature, on the opposite side of politics, was his elder brother.

August, 1880, Mary Sim Neill, widow of Alexander Neill, daughter of Hon. John Nelson.

August, 1878, Lewis B. Wyman, ex-clerk Circuit Court and corresponding clerk Baltimore custom-house.

June 8, 1864, Abraham Neff, an old and respected citizen of Hagerstown.

Aug. 10, 1827, Col. Adam Ott, a Revolutionary soldier, in his 74th year. He was commissioned an officer of the Pennsylvania Line in January, 1776, and served with credit in the war. Afterwards he became sheriff of Washington County, in addition to which he occupied other civil positions of honor and trust.

Oct. 3, 1824, Capt. Christian Orndorff, in his 67th year. Capt. Orndorff served in the Revolutionary army, and was present at the surrender of Fort Washington.

Sept. 14, 1823, in Logan Co., Ky., Christopher Orndorff, formerly of Hagerstown, in his 72d year.

In February, 1812, near Hughes' furnace, John Oswald.

Aug. 17, 1827, near Cadiz, Ohio, Neale Peacock, formerly of Washington County, and for many years a soldier in the Revolutionary Maryland Line.

In Hagerstown, on the 7th of May, 1877, Charles Polkbeneger, in his 32d year. Mr. Polkbeneger was a Federal soldier during the war, and was honored by Honor by Reno Post, No. 4, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Feb. 15, 1879, Dr. William S. Pittenger, of Fairview, Conococheague District, in his 60th year.

Aug. 4, 1794, Mrs. Eliza Pindell, wife of Dr. Richard Pindell, and daughter of Col. Thomas Hunt, of Hagerstown.

Aug. 28, 1804, near Hanesick, Rev. Joseph Powell.

Dec. 18, 1825, Col. Josiah Price, at an advanced age.

In Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1868, William Price, aged 70, a native of Washington County, and a prominent member of the Maryland bar.

November, 1849, Benjamin Price, a distinguished lawyer.

At Annapolis Nov. 8, 1865, Allen Quinn, in his 77th year, long a resident of that city, and for twenty-five years a member of the House of Delegates.

July 25, 1828, at Taney's Mount, the residence of Mrs. Van Lear, Matthew Van Lear Ramsey, aged 21, son of Col. John Ramsey, of Pittsburgh.

About Aug. 31, 1798, Benjamin Ringgold.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on the 1st of February, 1860, David Reichard, aged 52. Mr. Reichard was a member of the Maryland Legislature from Washington County in 1855.

May 1, 1816, at his residence in Hagerstown, in his 86th year, Col. John Ragan. He was appointed a captain in the United States army in 1808, and served in that capacity at New Orleans and Camp Terre au Boeuf about eighteen months. In 1810 he returned to his native place, and upon his marriage resigned his commission. He was afterwards appointed by the Governor of Maryland lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Maryland Militia.

Aug. 8, 1811, Maria, wife of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, and daughter of Gen. Calwaler, of Philadelphia.

April 3, 1807, Capt. John Ritchie, for many years manager of the Antietam Iron-Works.

September, 1823, at his residence, five miles from Hagerstown, John Ritz, an old inhabitant of this county.

Jan. 28, 1826, at Nonesuch's Hotel, Hagerstown, John Robber, Sr., of Pleasant Valley, aged 60.

At Mountain Rock, July 28, 1822, in the 14th year of his age, Edward Lloyd Ringgold, son of Gen. Samuel Ringgold.

On the 6th of April, 1822, in Hagerstown, Jacob Rohrer, in the 76th year of his age.

At Frederick Town, on the 31st of January, 1823, Rev. James

Redmond, aged 37 years, pastor of the Catholic congregations of Washington and Allegany Counties.

At Hager Town, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1866, John D. Ridenour, aged 53 years. Mr. Ridenour was a merchant and a deputy in the sheriff's office, and subsequently clerk in the Hagerstown Bank.

At Centreville, Md., Feb. 6, 1864, Rev. Elisha Rigg, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pa., and well and favorably known in Western Maryland.

Sept. 29, 1804, David Ridenour, in the 55th year of his age.

Oct. 13, 1804, Jacob Rohrer, in the 61st year of his age.

July 27, 1853, Maj. Jacob Rohrer, a soldier of 1812.

Dec. 23, 1840, Dr. John Reynolds, in his 59th year.

Oct. 18, 1829, at the residence of his son in law, William Schley, in Frederick Town, Gen. Samuel Ringgold, in the 60th year of his age.

October, 1804, Jacob Rohrer, an old resident, near Hagerstown.

At Greensburg, Pa., Sept. 21, 1823, Frederick Rohrer, aged 31.

Oct. 7, 1823, at his residence, near Mount Etna Furnace, William Reynolds, son of a wealthy farmer of Washington County, who was one of the first persons to open his lands to Kentucky. The elder Reynolds was killed by the Indians while descending the Ohio. His family were captured and carried to Canada, but subsequently were permitted to return to Washington County, where his son, William M., settled and acquired considerable property, which he lost shortly before his death through his own remissness.

Sept. 23, 1817, Rev. Jonathan Rehauser, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Hagerstown, in his 35d year.

In February, 1828, while visiting friends in Frederick, Maria, eldest daughter of Gen. Samuel Ringgold.

Near Cavetown, Sept. 21, 1827, Jacob Ridenour, a soldier of the Revolution.

In June, 1881, aged 21, J. Dixon Roman, son of the Hon. J. Dixon Roman, and grandson of John Kennedy. The deceased had attained his majority only a few days before, and was about to graduate from Harvard University. His remains were interred in the old Presbyterian churchyard, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, among whom he was extremely popular.

March, 1881, at Smithsburg, Dr. Rabbenoser.

At Cumberland, in April, 1878, John Rabold, a veteran bricklayer and builder, formerly of Hagerstown. He had the reputation of being the best workman in his section of country, and was the builder of most of the brick houses on Prospect Hill, Hagerstown, from 1822 to 1876, which stand as monuments of admirable workmanship. He it was who built Dr. Reynolds' house, now owned by the Messrs Lawrence, that of Gen. Williams, now owned by Dr. Fahney, and that of Maj. Yost, now the property of the Hon. W. T. Hamilton.

In September, 1879, Joseph Rench, at one time a judge of the Orphans' Court, and the senior of the Presbyterian Church at Hagerstown, aged 72. There was an immense attendance at the funeral, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rondthaler.

March 16, 1879, Magdalena Rohrer, mother of Solomon Rohrer, in the 84th year of her age. She was the only surviving child of Maria Rohrer, who moved into Washington County, then a portion of Frederick County, about 1740, and who located near Hagerstown on what is now known as the Brian farm, lying on the Antietam Creek, and near the Cavetown turnpike. Maria Rohrer had seven daughters, all of whom married and gave rise to a large connection, extending among the Hammonds, the Retches, and the Newcomers. Mrs.

Rohrer was a member of the Reformed Church, and was known in the neighborhood in which she lived as a most kind and charitable woman.

February, 1874, Martin Rickenbough, aged 81.

Feb. 1, 1876, Rev. John Robaugh, in his 69th year. In 1831 he became pastor of the "Boonsboro" charge, Washington County, Md., which then consisted of four congregations, namely, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Cross-Roads, and Pleasant Valley. In the field he labored until 1837, when he removed to Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., and took charge of the Reformed Church in that place, and of several other congregations in the vicinity. In 1851 he resigned the pastorate of the Greencastle congregation, which was then constituted a separate charge. He continued to serve the congregation at Middletown, five miles south from Greencastle, in connection with other congregations, until he became disqualified through disease for the further prosecution of the work of the ministry in 1863. During the greater part of this latter period he preached regularly to the congregations at Clear Spring and St. Paul's Church, Washington County, Md.

November, 1874, John Rench and Martin Ridenour.

At Fredericktown, Sept. 22, 1824, Robert Ritchie, editor of the *Political Intelligence and Republican Gazette*.

May 8, 1847, in the battle of Palo Alto, Mexico, Maj. Samuel Ringgold, of Washington County.

May 8, 1850, Dr. Andrew P. Ringet, in his 45th year. Deceased was a native of Hagerstown, but emigrated to Iowa, in which State he died. For some years he was a minister of the Christian or Campbellite Church, but later in life was actively engaged in the practice of medicine.

July 21, 1864, Christiana Rohrer, aged 53, wife of Jacob Rohrer.

March 22, 1852, David Rohrer, aged 63, an influential and worthy citizen.

In Baltimore City, on the 16th of June, 1850, Rev. James Reid, a former resident of Hagerstown. Mr. Reid was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in his 71st year at the time of his death.

Nov. 24, 1857, in the Clear Spring District, Martin Reekert, aged 106 years, 11 months. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country in company with the Rev. George Schmeucker, father of the Rev. S. S. Schmeucker, D.D. He settled in Lancaster County, Pa., but removed to Washington County toward the close of the last century. He voted for George Washington and for every succeeding President down to and including the election preceding his death.

At his residence, Green Spring Furnace, on the 24 of January, 1863, R. Franklin Roman, brother of the Hon. J. Dixon Roman. Mr. Roman was a partner in the firm and manager of the furnace.

Oct. 18, 1791, Susan, wife of Col. Moses Rawlings, of Washington County, in her 46th year. She left no issue.

Jan. 19, 1867, Hon. J. Dixon Roman, a distinguished lawyer and ex-member of Congress.

November, 1878, Louisa, wife of the Hon. James Dixon Roman. Mrs. Roman was the daughter of John Kennedy, one of the early settlers of Western Maryland, and a leading business man in Hagerstown. Her life was clouded by the death of her husband's daughter, and soon the latter just noticed at marriage, and each every promise of a highly honorable and successful career left him. Mrs. Roman resided during the winter months with her son-in-law, Columbus C. Baldwin, in New York.

New Hagerstown, in the latter part of May, 1857, John Shaffer, president of the board of county commissioners, aged 53.

Sept. 6, 1801, Elizabeth Schnebly, wife of Leonard Schnebly. Nov. 28, 1801, Mrs. Magdalena Steidinger, mother-in-law of Col. A. Ott, aged about 80.

September, 1793, at an advanced age, Elizabeth Schnebly, wife of Dr. Henry Schnebly.

Dec. 7, 1858, John W. Summers, a former member of the State Legislature, drowned by accidentally falling into a canal-lock near Hancock.

At Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1838, William Schley. Mr. Schley was at one time Governor of Georgia, and was a brother of Frederick A. Schley, of Frederick.

March 16, 1843, Nicholas Swingley, aged 94. He had been a citizen of Washington County ever since its formation, and is presumed to have been at that time the oldest person within its boundaries.

Dec. 29, 1867, John Shephard, Sr., of Hancock District, aged 77 years and 6 months.

1791, Dec. 23, Frederick Steidinger, one of the oldest inhabitants, in the 61th year of his age.

April 9, 1791, Col. John Stull, president of the County Court, and formerly representative of the county in the General Assembly. Rev. George Bower, preached his funeral discourse.

July 26, 1818, Col. Charles Swearingen, in his 83d year. Col. Swearingen was one of the most influential and respectable men in the county.

July 13, 1819, John M. Smith, principal of the Hagerstown Academy, aged 25.

Oct. 14, 1818, at his residence, near Sharpsburg, Robert Smith, aged 81 years. Mr. Smith served several terms in the State Legislature, and was a popular and influential citizen.

April 15, 1876, Col. A. K. Stake, aged 57. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Col. Stake, the youngest of a large family, learned the trade of a joiner or carpenter, and before he was 21 went to the Western States and spent several years there. In 1840 he returned to Washington County, and was appointed to a responsible position on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Up to the time of his death he was employed in various capacities on that work. In 1854-55 he was general superintendent of the entire line from Georgetown to Cumberland, and his administration was remarkably efficient and prosperous. He served in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1850, 1860, and 1874.

November, 1809, at the residence of her son, A. K. Stake, in Hagerstown, Mrs. Rosanna Stake, aged 102 years and 3 months. At the time of her death her descendants numbered over one hundred persons.

May 17, 1814, at his residence, in Shenandoah County, Va., Col. Henry Shyock, aged 78. He was a soldier for many years in the preceding the Revolution, and also during that period. In politics he was a Democrat of Washington. After the Revolution he settled at Hagerstown, Md., and filled various offices, being several times high sheriff of Washington County. Though at one time rich, he died poor.

In 1865, Daniel H. Schnebly, an old and respected citizen of Washington County.

April 9, 1791, at Hagerstown, Col. John Stull.

Oct. 24, 1879, John R. Smeary, in his 61st year.

Nov. 17, 1776, Mary Wolgamot, widow of Col. David Schnebly. Mrs. Schnebly was born Feb. 15, 1773, and was therefore 163 years, 3 months, and 2 days old.

In April, 1880, Peter Stouffer, of Funkstown District, in the 80th year of his age.

March 6, 1829, at St. Charles, Miss., where he had settled after removing from Funkstown, Oliver Stonderaker, aged 61.

In September, 1877, near Williamsport, George Shaffer, aged 80. At one time Mr. Shaffer was engaged in driving various teams.

important business operations at the extensive mills of the family in Punkstown, which many years ago were destroyed by fire and were by this circumstance still more generally advertised through a lottery granted by the State to replace them but not drawn. Of late years Mr. Shafer has lived a wholly reclusive life, and left behind him descendants highly esteemed and respected.

In April, 1877, John W. Stouffer, in his 56th year, Mr. Stouffer was a substantial farmer, an active politician, and a man of general influence and popularity.

In November, 1879, Richard Schaeckles, a popular auctioneer at Hagerstown. The deceased had a host of devoted friends, and was exceptionally conspicuous as a leader and founder of the Grange and other associations in Hagerstown. He was one of the original members and highest officer in both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, and was particularly conspicuous in the latter order.

At Punkstown, in April, 1873, Thomas South, aged 91, a veteran of the war of 1812.

May, 1874, Conrad Semler, of Hagerstown.

May, 1814, Daniel Shank, Sr., of Leitersburg, aged 81.

May 31, 1869, Jacob Snyder, Sr., in the 93d year of his age.

Sept. 11, 1879, between Des Moines and Grand Junction, Ia., Daniel Strite was shot and killed in some manner unknown.

Mr. Strite was born near Leitersburg, and was a brother of Samuel Strite, associate judge of the Orphans' Court. He was 79 years of age, a man of liberal education and fine business qualities, and before removing to Iowa had filled the important posts of teller in the Washington County Bank, book-keeper of the Hagerstown Bank, clerk in the office of register of wills, and collector of internal revenue under President Johnson.

June, 1870, D. Sprigg, cashier Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, aged 81. Previous to 1830, Mr. Sprigg had been for several years the cashier of the Hagerstown Bank. In 1830 he became cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., and subsequently cashier of the Merchants' Bank.

Aug. 2, 1871, Eliza Schnebly, aged 81. She was the daughter of Dr. Jacob Schnebly, and granddaughter of Dr. Henry Schnebly, who in the year 1762 built the house in which she died, which is yet in a perfect state of preservation, and one of the most desirable pieces of property in Hagerstown. The elder Schnebly was one of the early settlers of Washington County, then a part of Frederick County, and was one of the framers of the first constitution of the State of Maryland. At various times members of this family have filled the most important offices of the county. One of the first, if not the first, depositories from the old Ramage printing-press, and an invention which preceded the present power-press, was the invention of Thomas Schnebly, a brother of Miss Eliza.

At the residence of his son-in-law, James M. Schley, in Cumberland, on the 23d of July, 1867, O. H. W. Stall, in the 84th year of his age. This venerable gentleman was a native of Washington County, and the son of John Stall, of Revolutionary memory. He was in 1814 associated with the late William D. Bell in the editorship of the *Torch-Light*, and during Gen. Harrison's administration was secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

Dec. 22, 1873, Geo. W. Smith, aged 63. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and for many years served in that capacity. Subsequently he was appointed a judge of the Orphans' Court, and for a number of years filled that position with exceptional ability. About this period he became editor of the *Washington County Democrat*, a Democratic newspaper, printed for several years in Hagerstown. In 1844 he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and was defeated, but in 1845 he was again nominated and elected by a handsome

majority, and served one term in the House of Delegates. In 1850, Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar of Washington County Court, at which he continued to practice, particularly as advising counsel, up to a few months previous to his death. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Debating Society, and also a director of the Washington County Bank.

February, 1881, Peter B. Small, cashier First National Bank of Hagerstown. Mr. Small was also a director of the Washington County Railroad, and of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the county. He also served a term as judge of the Orphans' Court.

Aug. 5, 1794, Peter Shugert, of Hagerstown, at an advanced age. At one time he was sheriff of York County, Pa., and held several other offices of trust.

Jan. 21, 1794, Mrs. Mary Shugert, wife of Peter, in her 68th year. She left nine children and thirty-nine grandchildren.

In the latter part of January, 1803, Nicholas Smith, in the 71st year of his age.

Aug. 30, 1804, Mrs. Schnebly, wife of Dr. Henry Schnebly.

In April, 1855, J. Henry Shafer, of Punkstown. Mr. Shafer was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1766, but removed to Washington County at an early age, and settled at Punkstown, then called Jerusalem, in 1790. He resided there up to the time of his death. He was received into the German Reformed Church by the Rev. Jacob Weimer, at Hagerstown, about 1797. He afterwards united with the church at Punkstown, and was a member of the church council for half a century.

On the 2d of January, 1844, in Montgomery County, Ohio, Henry Schienker, aged 68, a former resident of Washington County.

January, 1804, Henry Shriver, aged 73.

Aug. 16, 1855, Thomas Shaw, aged 66.

Dec. 13, 1809, Gen. Thomas Sprigg, aged 65. Gen. Sprigg resided in Washington County, and was conspicuous both in the Revolutionary war and as a member of Congress.

On Conococheague Manor, Oct. 27, 1820, Susanna, widow of Col. Charles Swearingen, in her 82d year. Col. and Mrs. Swearingen lived together harmoniously for upwards of fifty-nine years, and left numerous descendants in various parts of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Gerard Stoenbrecker, at Punkstown, in June, 1815, at the age of 70.

Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, pastor of the Hagerstown Lutheran Church, March 30, 1815, aged 25.

Robert Smith, aged 81, at his residence, near Sharpsburg, Oct. 14, 1818. He had served several terms in the State Legislature, and for a number of years was a member of the county Levy Court.

Oct. 5, 1856, at his residence, near Chambersburg, John Shryock, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Shryock was born at Hagerstown, on the 17th of October, 1771. His paternal ancestors immigrated to this country from Prussia between the years 1715 and 1730, and settled in what is now York, but which was at that time included in Lancaster County, Pa. His maternal grandfather was a Lutheran minister from Hanover, who came to America in company with Dr. Muhlenberg, and preached throughout Pennsylvania previous to the year 1755.

July 10, 1800, Jacob Shever, farmer.

Sept. 2, 1803, George Scott, of Brounboro', formerly an associate judge and a justice of the peace.

Feb. 15, 1810, Jacob Seibert, at his residence, West Conococheague.

July 21, 1805, Dr. Henry Schnebly, aged 77. Dr. Schnebly was prominent during the Revolution, and was one of the most highly-respected citizens in the county.

At Kaskaskia, Ill., Dec. 5, 1821, Joseph Sprigg, aged 62, who removed to Illinois in 1816.

At Williamsport, May 23, 1822, Capt. Peter Stake, aged 57.

At Hagerstown, Aug. 12, 1822, Dr. Samuel Sherman.

Dec. 1, 1823, Lucy, widow of Thomas Sprigg, in the 74th year of her age.

Oct. 29, 1823, near the Maryland Tinct, Frederick County, John Stifer, Sr., aged 79 years, 5 months, 3 days.

On the 9th of September, 1821, Nicholas Smith, farmer, near Williamsport.

Jan. 19, 1823, James W. Steele, formerly of Hagerstown, near Lake Champlain, New York.

In Hagerstown, October, 1802, John Hyers Taylor.

Feb. 6, 1830, Rebecca Tilghman, wife of Thomas Tilghman.

Jan. 14, 1826, John Teisheit, aged 73.

Dec. 6, 1818, Jonathan Turner, aged 28.

July 19, 1819, Jonathan Tutweiler, a Revolutionary soldier.

Aug. 4, 1872, Hugh Taggart, aged 87.

November, 1871, Rev. Septimus Tustin, D.D., for several years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Hagerstown. Dr. Tustin, although for a considerable period in the latter portion of his life engaged in a secular pursuit as clerk in some of the departments at Washington, had occupied many prominent positions in his church, the most conspicuous of which, probably, was that of chaplain to the Senate of the United States. Dr. Tustin was a brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Macomb, those gentlemen having married daughters of the late Rev. B. Balch, D.D., of the District of Columbia. He was also chaplain of the University of Virginia in 1836, chaplain to the House of Representatives of the United States in 1840, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the General Assembly, and was the first clergyman to initiate the measures for reunion, and president of the board of trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., as well as pastor of several churches in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

March, 1824, Ann Eliza, wife of George Tilghman, and daughter of Col. Linnæus of Allegheny.

Sept. 26, 1849, Thomas Trice, editor Williamsport *Banner*, in the 51st year of his age.

Dec. 5, 1803, Dr. Frisby Tilghman.

In September, 1807, Ignatius Taylor, judge of the Orphans' Court, and a man of exceptionally high character.

In Hancock, on the 16th of March, 1856, George Thomas, in the 59th year of his age.

In December a colored woman known as "Aunt Tabby," said to be 104 years old, was burned to death at the home of her son-in-law, Hilary Wilson, in Sharpsburg.

Aug. 10, 1869, George Updegraff, aged 70 years, 11 months, and 29 days.

July 20, 1801, John Van Lear, aged 77.

July 5, 1822, Matthew Van Lear, a prominent citizen of the county.

At his residence in Williamsport, on Friday evening, April 24, 1859, in the 71st year of his age, John Van Lear, Jr., cashier of the Washington County Bank. Mr. Van Lear was connected with the bank from its organization, first as its president for four years, and afterwards as its cashier, which position he held from the year 1836. He was also a strong friend of African colonization, and in support of this, as well as other schemes of Christian benevolence, he gave liberally in money, and furnished constant encouragement and example.

Feb. 11, 1815, Col. William Van Lear, in his 68th year. Col. Van Lear served as brigade-major under Gen. Wayne, and inspector of the Marquis de Lafayette's division shortly before the surrender of Cornwallis. He was wounded at the battle of

Green Springs, but afterwards returned to active service. At the close of the war he settled in Washington County.

Died at the farm of Matthew Van Lear, near Williamsport, Sept. 1, 1816, Dr. Matthew Simms Van Lear, in the 28th year of his age.

July 15, 1794, Gen. Otho Holland Williams.

At Georgetown, D. C., in 1823, Col. Elie Williams, in the 73d year of his age. Col. Williams was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and in the latter portion of his life was deeply interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, being elected to the Legislature from Washington County with the special object of promoting the interests of that great enterprise.

June 13, 1819, Daniel Witmer, Jr., inn-keeper at Hagerstown, aged 60 years.

May 11, 1862, Gen. O. H. Williams, for many years clerk of the Washington County Court, in his 78th year.

July, 1854, Col. George C. Washington, formerly a representative in Congress from Maryland, and at one time president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was a relative of the great Washington, and a man highly esteemed for his elevated character, public spirit, and social and generous qualities.

At Washington, D. C., June 14, 1868, Col. John S. Williams, aged 84. Col. Williams was a brother of Otho H. Williams, so long a clerk of Washington County Court, and a nephew of Gen. O. H. Williams, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Williams was born in Maryland in 1788, and when a young man resided for several years in Georgetown, but again removed to Maryland, and after a residence of several years again removed to Washington, where he resided for many years. He was a major in the war of 1812. At the battle of Bladensburg he was an adjutant, and published an interesting history of that battle. He was vice-president of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of Washington and the presiding officer of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

In March, 1879, Benjamin Witmer, of Beaver Creek, in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Witmer was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1856, and was an active and influential citizen.

May 5 (?), 1880, John Weltz, aged 67.

Oct. 24, 1869, Otho Holland Williams, in his 86th year.

At Williamsport, Sept. 20, 1880, Judge Daniel Weisel, aged 77.

July, 1804, John George Weiss, aged 88, who had been a teacher in Hagerstown upwards of thirty years. His death was followed by that of his widow within a week.

Oct. 26, 1811, at his residence, near Hughes' furnace, Col. James Walline.

Aug. 5, 1806, Dr. T. Walmesley. Dr. Walmesley removed to Hagerstown from Philadelphia in 1805, and was extremely popular.

In January, 1807, William Webb, for many years magistrate at Hughes' forge.

Archibald M. Waugh, died May 23, 1823, aged 47. He was a man of great integrity of character, and respected by all who knew him.

July, 1823, at Cavetown, Samuel Webb.

May 6, 1880, John Wely (nephew of John Wely), farmer and distiller. His farm was one of the richest and most carefully improved in Cumberland Valley. On it was a trout-pond which had quite a local celebrity. Mr. Wely was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and also a county commissioner, director of the Western Maryland Railroad, etc.

April 19, 1880, Robert Wason, at the residence of his nephew, James Wason, in Hagerstown, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Wagon served in both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, and was an influential politician as well as successful business man.

At Charleston, Va., April 5, 1852, Richard Williams, a former president of Hagerstown, and editor of the *Farmer's Repository* from 1802 to 1807. He was the first apprentice in the Hagerstown *Herald* office, having commenced work in that establishment in 1790.

At his residence in Hagerstown, April 5, 1842, Rev. Richard Winklop, pastor of the Associate Reformed congregation.

March 16, 1843, Joseph West, aged 53. Mr. West was a member of the first board of county commissioners, and a man of considerable local influence and standing. He had served three times in the State Legislature, and was county collector at the time of his death.

March 16, 1843, Samuel Woltersberger, aged 21.

At Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1818, Otho H. Williams, of Baltimore, youngest son of the late Gen. Otho H. Williams, in the 25th year of his age.

January, 1872, Dr. Samuel Weisel, in his 63d year.

At New Orleans, on the 8th of May, 1875, Dr. John O. Wharton, at the residence of his son, Col. Jack Wharton, aged 76.

Feb. 2, 1876, Matilda, wife of Judge Daniel Weisel.

March 26, 1791, Jacob Young, in his 39th year.

April 26, 1793, Rev. George Young, aged 51 years, who for about nineteen years officiated as minister of the gospel in the German Lutheran Congregation of Hagerstown. He was a man of great piety and learning. He left a young wife and a number of children. After the funeral was over an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Yumck from 2d Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, 8th and 9th verses.

At Sharpsburg, Feb. 6, 1829, Henry Young, a Revolutionary soldier, in his 97th year. After the war he was a teacher of English and German, and resided in Sharpsburg for upwards of thirty years.

July, 1878, Barnett Young, aged 80 years.

Feb. 24, 1803, Rev. John Young, in his 40th year. Member of the Associated Reformed Synod, and pastor of the united congregations of Greencastle, West Conococheague, and Great Cove.

June 8, 1803, Dr. John R. Young, at a comparatively early age.

March 3, 1865, Lewis Zeigler, a former member of the Maryland Legislature.

In the latter part of November, 1875, Rev. W. H. Zimmerman, in his 56th year. Mr. Zimmerman studied for the ministry under the late Rev. Dr. Zacharias, and upon the completion of his studies went to Clear Spring, in Washington County, where he preached for several years, but owing to physical disabilities he retired to his farm in this county, where he resided until his death.

At Frederick, March 31, 1873, Rev. Daniel Zacharias, D.D. Dr. Zacharias was a native of Washington County, having been born near Clear Spring. His classical education was received at the Hagerstown Academy and Jefferson College (Canonsburg, Pa.). His theological studies were prosecuted at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church (then located at Gettysburg, Pa.) under Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer. During this time he attended some of the lectures in Dickinson College, which was then in charge of Dr. Scribitt. Shortly after the completion of his theological studies he was chosen as pastor of the Reformed Church of Harrisburg, from which place he was called to Frederick in 1845. He was one of the most prominent ministers in his denomination, and was frequently selected by the preference of his brethren to preside over their ecclesiastical assemblies. In 1835 he was associated with Rev. Dr. Wolff in the preparation of the appendix to the church hymn book. At a later date the German hymn book was chiefly compiled by the Rev. Dr. Schneek and himself. In the preparation of the 'Liturgy of the Church,' and its revision, known as 'An Order of Worship for the Reformed Church,' he was a prominent member of the committees appointed by the Synod, and he likewise took a part in the preparation of the edition of the Heidelberg Catechism in German, Latin, and Greek, which was published by the church in 1863."

Sept. 27, 1823, Mrs. Elizabeth Zeller, aged 57.

At his residence near Leitersburg, on May 31, 1857, Frederick Zeigler, Sr., aged 79 years. Mr. Zeigler was one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Washington County.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HAGERSTOWN.

The First Settler—Jonathan Hager—Cresap's Fort—Incorporation of the Town—The First Officers—Reminiscences—Prominent Events.

HAGERSTOWN, the county-seat of Washington County, is beautifully situated near Antietam Creek, eighty-seven miles from Baltimore, and lies five hundred and sixty-six feet above tide. It is located in the midst of the charming Hagerstown Valley, and is one of the most attractive and thrifty towns in the country. The streets are regular and in good condition, and the buildings substantial, and in many instances unusually handsome. Stores and shops of various kinds are numerous. The railway lines which centre here are the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, the Cumberland Valley, and the Shenandoah Valley. These roads drain a magnificent section of country, decidedly the richest in Maryland, and embracing also some of the fairest portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. From an elevated position in the town may be seen for miles the fertile fields of the Hagerstown Valley, while on the south lies the bleak battle-field of Antietam, and on the eastward that of South Mountain. From a point northwest of Hagerstown the line of intrenchments thrown up by Lee's army in his last invasion of Maryland extended in a southerly direction to the Potomac. At some points the intrenchments were not more than three-quarters of a mile or a mile and a half from the town, which was completely covered by the Confederate guns. The Union fortifications were also very extensive. In fact, Hagerstown was the theatre of some of the most important events of the war, and the vestiges of the havoc wrought

by both armies are by no means effaced even yet. In addition to its railroad facilities, the town enjoys the advantage of being the point of convergence for a number of admirable turnpike roads, which have largely contributed to building up its flourishing trade. It is abundantly supplied with water-power, which, with the richness and productiveness of the surrounding country, has contributed to give it not only the appearance but the reality of remarkable prosperity and enterprise.

Looking eastward, towards the South Mountain ridge, the scenery is of the most imposing character. Splendid farms, teeming with richness of soil and all under perfect cultivation, are within visual range in every direction, whilst blue mountains rise up in the distance, making altogether a panorama that has few equals anywhere. Beautiful springs gush forth from limestone rocks at frequent intervals, and sparkling streams are seen winding through the rich fields like threads of glittering silver. To all this rural beauty is added a pure, salubrious atmosphere. One of the most attractive features of the town itself is the number of beautiful gardens and green inclosures attached to private residences.

The town is divided into five wards. The principal streets are Washington and Potomac. Washington runs nearly east and west, and Potomac north and south. Each is divided by the other into two sections, thus making East and West Washington and North and South Potomac Streets. The streets running parallel with Washington Street, beginning on the north, are North, Bethel, Church, Franklin, Antietam, and Baltimore. Those running parallel with Potomac Street, beginning on the east, are Mulberry, Locust, Jonathan, Walnut, Prospect, and High. Green Lane is an extension of West Washington Street, and Pennsylvania Avenue is a continuation of Jonathan Street. The Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enters the town from the south, passing between Potomac and Jonathan Streets. The depot is situated at the intersection of South Jonathan and West Antietam Streets, a short distance northwest of St. John's Lutheran church, which fronts on Potomac Street near the intersection of Antietam Street. The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the western portion of the town, along Walnut Street. The depot is situated at the intersection of South Walnut and West Washington Streets. For some distance the course of the Western Maryland Railroad is parallel with and westward of that of the Cumberland Valley, which, however, curves suddenly to the northward and intersects the Western Maryland in the north-

western section of the town. The depot is situated on West Washington Street.

The principal buildings in Hagerstown are the court-house, on West Washington Street, at the corner of Jonathan, near which stands the banking-house of Hoffmann, Eavey & Co.; the Baldwin House, a handsome new hotel, located on Washington Street, diagonally opposite from the court-house, to the eastward; the market-house, on the east side of Potomac Street, at the corner of Franklin; county jail, on Jonathan Street, at the corner of West Church; Hagerstown Female Seminary, located in the extreme southeastern portion of the town, and the Hagerstown Academy, which is situated in the southwestern portion, near Walnut Street. The town hall is situated at the corner of Franklin and Potomac Streets, with market-house under it.

The churches are located as follows: Catholic, Washington and Walnut Streets; St. John's Episcopal, Antietam and Prospect Streets; St. John's Lutheran, Potomac Street near Antietam; Presbyterian, corner of Washington and Prospect Streets, and another on South Potomac near Baltimore Street; Methodist, Jonathan Street near Franklin; Trinity Lutheran and the Reformed churches, on Franklin Street between Jonathan and Potomac; Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, on Bethel Street near Potomac; Colored Methodist church, on Jonathan near Church; United Brethren, at the corner of Locust and Franklin Streets; and St. Matthew's German Lutheran church, on the corner of Antietam and Locust Streets. Besides these there is another Reformed church on Potomac Street near Church. The handsomest and most conspicuous church in Hagerstown is St. John's Protestant Episcopal, a beautiful structure of graystone, with an imposing tower. The court-house is a spacious building of brick, with tower, and is one of the finest structures of the kind in the State. The Baldwin House is the principal hotel, and is a new, roomy, and well-appointed structure. The other hotels are the Franklin House, on Potomac Street; Antietam House, on West Washington Street; Hoover House, corner Franklin and Potomac Streets; and the Mansion House, near the depot of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The Hagerstown Bank, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Western Maryland, is situated on Washington Street, opposite the Baldwin House, and the First National Bank is now erecting a new building on Washington Street, opposite the court-house.

The sidewalks are paved with brick, and the streets are substantial turnpike roads. The site of the old court-house, which stood at the intersection of Potomac

S. WALNUT						ST.		N. WALNUT						ST.											
						89								68	67			65	66						
						90								69	70			64	63						
						91								72	71			61	62						
						92								73	74			60	59						
						93								76	75			57	58						
S. JONATHAN						ST.		N. JONATHAN						ST.											
						94								77	78			56	55						
						95								80	79			53	54						
						96								81	82			52	51						
						97								84	83			49	50						
						98								85	86			48	47						
100						99								88	87			45	46						
101						102	103	104	105	106		1	2	3	4	5	6	44	43	42	41	40	39		
S. POTOMAC						PUBLIC SQUARE		N. POTOMAC						ST.											
107						108	109	110	111	112		12	11	10	9	8	7	33	34	35	36	37	38		
113						114								13	14				32	31					
115						116								16	15				29	30					
117						118								17	18				27	28					
119						120								20	19				26	25					
121						122								21	22				23	24					
123						124																			

ORIGINAL PLAT OF HAGERSTOWN.

mac and Washington Streets, is now used as a public square. It is a great rendezvous for market people. The finest private residences are situated on Prospect, and at the head of West Washington and North Potomac Streets, but there are also a number of others scattered about in different localities. The houses are mostly of brick, but some graystone is also used with handsome effect.

Hagerstown was laid out as a town in 1762 by Capt. Jonathan Hager, and its site is said to have been in the main a dreary, unweir swamp. Capt. Hager came from Germany about 1730 and settled in what is now Washington County, about two miles west of the present site of Hagerstown, on a tract of land which was known as "Hager's Delight," and which was owned recently by the late Samuel Zeller. The earliest information of Jonathan Hager, Sr., is found in the statement that he received a patent of certain land on which a portion of the city of Philadelphia now stands. He was a man of much independence and force of character, and pushed on to Maryland. Having obtained patents for extensive tracts of land in Washington County, he settled, as stated above, in the vicinity of Antietam Creek. On this farm was built the first two-story log house, with an arched stone cellar so constructed that if the family were attacked by the Indians they could take refuge there. Capt. Hager was frequently assailed by the savages, and his family found the cellar a most useful asylum. It was often necessary to protect the dairy-maids with armed men while engaged in milking the cows. As a rule, however, Capt. Hager generally managed to keep on pretty friendly terms with the Indians of the vicinity.

Jonathan Hager was not, however, the first settler in the neighborhood of Hagerstown. He was no doubt preceded several years by Capt. Thomas Cresap, the famous Indian-fighter, and other fearless settlers. Capt. Cresap at a very early period built an Indian fort of stone and logs over a spring at "Long Meadows," on the farm now owned by George W. Harris, about three miles from Hagerstown, which was known for many years as "Old Castle Cresap." During the Indian wars Cresap's fort was an important point, as it afforded protection to those who fled to it for safety. It was also a general rendezvous for the rangers established in the county for the protection of the back settlements. When the inhabitants increased and the Indians were driven farther into the interior, Cresap abandoned his castle near Hagerstown and erected a more formidable one at his new home at Skipton, or Old Town, in Allegany County. Some of the ruins of his old fort are yet visible; indeed, the old stone barn, on the farm of Mr. Harris which was pur-

chased by him in 1868 from the executors of the late Richard Ragan, was built out of the stone of Castle Cresap, which stood on that farm. "Long Meadows" was the favorite abode of the early settlers of Washington County, and within the memory of many living the farms in that locality were owned by the Harts, Spriggs, Thomas B. Hall, and other names once familiar, but now extinct.

Jonathan Hager was attracted to Washington County by the fertility of its soil and the great abundance of pure and wholesome water, and was not disappointed in the hope of speedily accumulating a comfortable maintenance.

About 1740 he married Elizabeth Kershner, who lived in the same neighborhood. They had two children, Rosanna and Jonathan. Rosanna married Gen. Daniel Heister, and Jonathan married Mary Madeline, daughter of Maj. Christian Orndorff, who lived near Sharpsburg. Maj. Orndorff's house was the headquarters of the Revolutionary officers who passed that way to or from the scene of military operations in the North or South. Mrs. Jonathan Hager, Jr. (Mary Orndorff), was a great belle and beauty in her day, one of her suitors being the famous Gen. Horatio Gates. She rejected him, however, and when fifteen years of age accepted Jonathan Hager, Jr., and was married to him. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Upton Lawrence. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and their descendants are very numerous. Among them are the two Misses Lawrence, who reside in the Lawrence mansion, and who have many interesting relics of the Hagers in their possession. Among them is the original plat of the town, as shown in the cut. They also have Jonathan Hager, Sr.'s, old-fashioned silver watch of the "turnip" pattern, the massively engraved silver shoe-buckles worn by Jonathan Hager, Jr., and the latter's suspender-buckles of silver, with his initials engraved on them. Among the other articles in their collection is a handsome silver stock-buckle set with brilliants and attached to a stock of black lace and blue satin, a brooch of brilliants for the shirt, a gold ring set with a ruby and diamonds, and a full-dress suit with lace and ruffles. This costume consists of two vests,—one of them of white satin embroidered with spangles and colored silks, and the other of apple-green silk embroidered with spangles, gold thread, and colored silks. The spangles and embroidery are still as bright, probably, as when they were first put on. They also have Mr. Hager, Jr.'s, silver shoe-buckles, magnificently set with brilliants, and retain possession of all the old silver and plate.

The elder Jonathan Hager named the new village

Elizabeth Town in honor of his wife, Elizabeth, but in after-years it came to be written Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, and gradually the Elizabeth was discarded and it was denominated solely Hagerstown. Capt. Hager laid off the town in about 520 lots of 82 feet front and 240 feet deep, making half an acre each, which were leased for £5 consideration money, \$1, or 7 shillings and 6 pence, per annum as a perpetual ground-rent. He reserved all the lots outside the town which were not numbered in the original, but these were afterwards sold by his heirs. There are still in the possession of his descendants about 300 ground-rents of the original town lots. A large square was laid out, and a market-house was erected in the centre, at the intersection of what is now Washington and Potomac Streets. Afterwards a court-house and market-house combined was built, the market house being below and the court-house above. When Washington County was created out of Frederick in 1776, Mr. Hager, we are told, "rode down to Annapolis and had his town made the county town." This must have been Jonathan Hager, Jr., as the date of his father's death is given as being 1775.¹ In the previous year (1773) Jonathan Hager, Sr., had been returned as a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland from Frederick County, but not being a native subject of the English crown nor descended from one, but naturalized in 1747, was declared ineligible by the House. The act created a considerable stir, and the Governor and Council declared it unprecedented. He was also a member of the House of Delegates in 1771. The course of the Assembly in 1773 was predicated on a petition from Samuel Beall setting forth that a number of voters in Frederick

County had not produced certificates of their naturalization, and on account of their religious tenets had refused to take the oaths required by law. The old Hager residence, a massive stone building on the eastern side of the public square and fronting on Washington Street, was torn down a few years ago in order to make room for a store. In this ancient structure the Hagers resided for a number of years, and after them Col. Henry Lewis, who married Mrs. Mary Hager, widow of Col. Jonathan Hager, Jr. Mrs. Mary Hager was still a very beautiful woman, and still young when Col. Hager died. At one time Luther Martin, the great lawyer, was an ardent suitor for her hand, but she rejected him and married Col. Lewis. Both the Jonathan Hagers, father and son, were very popular with the citizens of Hagerstown, and enjoyed almost unbounded influence. The elder Hager was accidentally killed on Nov. 6, 1775, in his sixty-first year, at a saw-mill near the site of Hager's mill, by a large piece of timber rolling upon and crushing him. The timber was being sawed for the German Reformed church, which Mr. Hager was very active in building. Jonathan Hager, Jr., entered the Revolutionary army, and served through the war. After his marriage he resided in Hagerstown, and died in December, 1798. In its issue of the 20th of that month the Hagerstown *Herald* paid him a warm tribute as a worthy citizen and an affectionate husband and father. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Upton Lawrence, a distinguished lawyer of Hagerstown.

In 1791, Henry Shryock, Matthias Need, and Martin Harry were appointed commissioners, with power and authority to lay out a portion of ground in Elizabeth Town for the purpose of building a market-house thereon not less than fifty feet in length and thirty in breadth. By the act of 1793 all the powers to these commissioners were transferred to the commissioners of the town. By an act passed by the General Assembly in 1791 "to improve the streets," etc., Elizabeth Town was incorporated. By this act Thomas Hart, Ludwick Young, William Lee, John Shryock, John Geiger, Peter Heighley, and Baltzer Gole were appointed the first commissioners.

The preamble of the act sets forth that the citizens of the town petitioned for the act of incorporation, stating in their petition that the streets of the town were frequently rendered almost impassable by means of many of the inhabitants raising the ground before their own houses, and turning the water with a view to their private convenience only, and that disputes often arose respecting boundaries of lots by filling up the streets and alleys, etc. The commissioners were

¹ Extract from the family Bible of Jonathan Hager, translated from the German:

"I entered into marriage with my wife, Elizabeth Grisehner, in the year 1749. On the 21st of April, 1752, in the sign of the Lion, there was born to us a daughter, who was named Rosina.

"On the 10th of December, 1755, there was born to us a son, who was named Jonathan.

"We lived together until the 16th of April, 1763. Then it pleased the Lord to call her, after severe suffering, out of this world. 'What God does is well done.' Her funeral text is recorded in 2 Tim. i. 12. The hymn was sung, 'Lord Jesus Christ, true man and God;' also the hymn, 'Think ye, children of men, on the last day of life.' O, my child, lay rightly to heart the words of this hymn, and do right and fear God and keep His commandments. And if you have anything, do not forget the poor, and do not exalt yourself in pride and haughtiness above your fellow-men. For you are not better than the humblest before God's eyes, and perhaps not as good. And so, if you have no fear of God within you, all is in vain. My child, keep this in remembrance of your father, and live according to it, and it will go well with you here while you live, and there eternally."

empowered to levy a tax not exceeding three shillings on one hundred pounds, to dig wells, purchase a fire-engine, etc.

The commissioners were also made a body corporate by the name of the Commissioners of Elizabeth Town, and to have a common seal and perpetual succession. Additional powers were conferred on the commissioners by the act of 1792. At this time the lower part of the town was built on very low and swampy land, the streets have been raised many feet above the original level, and were often in a very bad condition. The marsh at the southern edge of the town accounts for the bend in South Potomac Street, as it was bent east of the straight line to avoid it. In the year 1802 the General Assembly authorized a lottery for the purpose of raising money to repair the streets. About 1810, Samuel Rohrer made an addition to the original town.

The first census of Hagerstown of which any record remains was taken in 1810. At that time the population numbered 2312, of which 1951 were whites, 297 slaves, and 64 free negroes.

In 1820 the population was as follows: Whites, males, 1161; whites, females, 1137; total whites, 2298; slaves, males, 147; slaves, females, 133; total slaves, 280; free colored persons, males, 55; females, 57; total, 112; total population, 2690.

For the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, the only years we have been able to obtain the official figures, the returns were as follows:

	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
1850	3779	.....	.....	3261	618
1860	4132	.....	.....	3623	509
1870	5779	5442	337	4910	869
1880	6627	.....	.....	.....	.....

A writer describing Hagerstown in 1822 says:

"There are perhaps few towns in this county which have risen more rapidly in importance within the last few years than Hagerstown. Nor are its advantages in other respects less important. The arrivals and departures of stages in one week amount to forty-two,—seven arrive from Wheeling, seven from Washington, Georgetown, and Baltimore *via* Frederick; three from Baltimore *via* Westminster, Taney Town, and Emmitsburg, which line is intersected twenty miles from this place by a direct line from Philadelphia *via* Gettysburg; three from the respective sections of Pennsylvania *via* Chambersburg; and one from Virginia *via* Winchester, Martinsburg, and Williamsport, making twenty-one arrivals from, and the same number of departures for, the respective places above named. . . . An idea of the progress of improvement may be gathered from the fact that a court-house equal, perhaps, in elegance and taste, to any in the country has just been completed, and that there are now in progress a market-house, estimated with a town hall and Woodie Hall, in dependence of a large Episcopal Church and several private dwellings. The number of well conducted public houses is not, perhaps, surpassed by those of any inland town in the country, the enterprise and activity of our merchants are proverbial, and the industry and perseverance of our mechanical population give life and energy to the various branches of active business."

In connection with the town hall and market included to an animated discussion arose. It seems that the steeple of the old market-house was surmounted by a little old man of tin, with a rotund abdomen, who was popularly known as "Old Heiskel," doubtless from his resemblance, real or fancied, to some well-known resident of the town. The citizens generally wanted to have "Old Heiskel" placed on the steeple of the new building, but the Freemasons desired a compass and square to indicate the character of the edifice. Neither party would give way at first, and a violent controversy in and out of the newspapers was the result. The Masons finally triumphed, however, and the compass and square were placed on the vane.

Early Residents.—Among the residents of Hagerstown and its immediate vicinity from 1800 to 1805, inclusive, were the following:

Arnold, Henry, weaver.
 Alter, Frederick, overseer of almshouse.
 Adams, Nathan, farmer.
 Artz, Christian.
 Beatty, Elie, the first cashier of Hagerstown Bank.
 Bower, Rev. George.
 Beltzhoover, Melchor, tavern-keeper.
 Brayer, William, bridle, bit, and stirrup maker.
 Bower, Abraham.
 Bowers, Mrs., owner of brick-yard.
 Belt, Thomas, register of deeds.
 Blaire, L., classical teacher.
 Byers, John, tailor and habit-maker.
 Babin, John, stocking-weaver.
 Bender, George, wheelwright.
 Bender, John, laborer.
 Baker, Sebastian, clerk of Washington County Court.
 Boreoff, Adam, blacksmith.
 Coffroth, Conrad, merchant.
 Crissinger, George, proprietor hackney stage.
 Clagett, Alex., merchant.
 Clapsaddle, Daniel, farmer.
 Conpton, Thomas, justice of the peace.
 Clagett, William, associate judge.
 Crumbach, John, potter.
 Cake, Henry.
 Conrad, John.
 Crumbach, Conrad, potter, also brewer.
 Clagett & Miller, merchants.
 Clagett, Benjamin.
 Carroll, Charles, farmer.
 Coburn, A., teacher of music.
 Cook, John, tavern-keeper at stone house, "Sign of Gen. Washington."
 Carls, Francis, barber.
 Douglass, Robert, weaver.
 Doyle, Dorris.
 Dunn, William, tailor and habit-maker.
 Devine, John, tailor and habit-maker.
 Dietzick, Jacob D., merchant, also bookbinder.
 Diefendorfer, Mrs., milliner.

¹ His wife gave birth to three children, in July, 1803.

Devine, Mrs. John, millinet and mantua-maker.
 Dorsey, Frederick, physician.
 Dunnington, James, merchant.
 Donaldson, John, whitesmith.
 Dietz, J., bookbinder.
 Davis, Samuel B., teacher and bookbinder.
 Davis, Col. Rezin, a veteran of '76.
 Eichelberger, David.
 Fechtig, Christian, potter.
 Ferguson, James, & Co., merchants.
 Foreman & Keller, merchants.
 Foutz & Stucky, hatters.
 Gibbs & Westover, who had carding-machines on the Antietam.
 Galloway, Benj., politician.
 Greiner, John, brass-founder.
 Geiger, John, tanner.
 Grievies, Thomas, publisher and bookseller.
 Geiger & Harry, merchants.
 Green, Wm., proprietor of grist-mill situated near the town.
 Garrett, Thomas, weaver.
 Gruber, John, printer and publisher.
 Gilberte, Wendel, farmer.
 Grubb, George, cooper.
 Hughes, Daniel, Jr.
 Harry, Jacob, merchant.
 Harry, David, wagon-maker.
 Hawken, Capt. Christian, gunsmith.
 Hawken, George, gunsmith.
 Hognire, Conrad, dealer in flour, corn-meal, etc.
 Haynes, Richard.
 Hughes, Samuel.
 Hyatt, Wm., copper-smith and fire department chief.
 Henderson, George, miller.
 Heidliger, —, auctioneer and market clerk.
 Hager, Jonathan, proprietor tavern, "Sign of the Ship."
 Heileich, Peter.
 Hose, Jacob, Revolutionary veteran.
 Heiste, Gen. Daniel, member of Congress.
 Hawkin, William, gunsmith.
 Hess, William.
 Hornidge, Philip, candle maker.
 Hutz, John P., tailor and lumber-dealer.
 Hushen, J., teacher of private school.
 Hartshorn, D., teacher of dancing.
 Hefley, Michael, farmer.
 Hilliard, James, farrier.
 Heddlington, James.
 Herbert, Stewart, printer.
 Hersley, John, tanner.
 Hart, Thomas, merchant.
 Johnson, Arthur, clock and watchmaker.
 Kersner, Martin.
 Kennedy, John, merchant.
 Kreps, William, merchant.
 Kreps, George, gunsmith.
 Kreps, Martin, carpenter.
 Kummelmyer, F., limner and portrait-painter.
 Keahofen, Jacob, boot and shoemaker.
 Kelly, John V., tanner and dyer at Bechtel's mill.
 Kendall, James, attorney-at-law and deputy county clerk.
 Kapp, Michael, tavern-keeper.
 Keller, Christian.

Keller, Philip, blacksmith.
 Light, Benjamin, tavern-keeper.
 Light, John.
 Lewis, Henry, farmer.
 Little, P. W., firm of Little & Miller.
 Little & Miller, merchants.
 Lawrence, Upton, attorney-at-law.
 Lane, Seth, cabinet-maker.
 Middlekauff, Henry.
 Monahan, Timothy, plasterer, and captain of militia.
 Miller, Frederick, firm of Little & Miller.
 Miller, James, weaver.
 Miller, John, weaver.
 Miller, Peter, tavern-keeper.
 Miller, Jacob, tavern keeper, house, "Sign of the Indian Queen."
 McNamee, George and Job, dealers in plaster, etc.
 McCloskey, Stephen, who charged \$1 per year for water taken from his well.
 Mahony, Mr., scrivener.
 Mahony, Mrs., teacher of private school.
 Middlekauff, David, tavern-keeper, house, "Sign of the Swan."
 McCoy, John, merchant.
 Miller, Peter, merchant.
 McCardell, James.
 McIntosh, William, scrivener.
 McDonald, Richard.
 McKinley, Josiah, paint and glazier.
 McIlhenny, John, merchant.
 McIlhenny, Joseph, merchant.
 McCardell, Thomas.
 Neill, Alexander, merchant.
 Nead, Capt. Daniel, tanner.
 Nigh, George, justice of the peace.
 Nichol & George, gunsmiths.
 Oldwine, Barney, Revolutionary veteran.
 Ott, Col. Adam, justice of the peace.
 Oldwine, Charles, plasterer and bricklayer.
 O'Neill, John.
 Orndorf, Peter, stage proprietor.
 Pindell, Richard, physician.
 Parsons, Daniel, tailor and habit-maker.
 Pinkley, George, & Co., merchants.
 Pinkley & Middlekauff, merchants.
 Pinkley, George, blueslayer.
 Pinkley, Jacob, blueslayer.
 Price, George, collector of revenue.
 Quantrell, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Quantrell, Thomas, Jr., blacksmith.
 Rochester & Beatty, merchants.
 Rochester, John C.
 Rochester, William B.
 Ralp, John.
 Ragan, Richard, merchant.
 Reed & Byers, tailors and habit-makers.
 Ragan, John, tavern-keeper, house,³ "Sign of the Indian King," also stage proprietor.
 Ragan, John, Jr., an officer of the war of 1812.
 Richmond, David, tavern-keeper.
 Rodemour, Samuel, tanner.

¹ The pottery business then carried on by Christian Fechtig and George Vogelsang, near the court house, had formerly been controlled by Eichlaugh, and afterwards by Leisinger & Bell.

² Dr. Pindell served as surgeon in the Continental army. He removed to Kentucky in 1811.

³ On the 26th of July, 1865, Hon. John Randolph, M.C. from Virginia, was banqueted at this house by the citizens of Hagerstown.

Baker, Samuel.
 Baker, Rev. Jonathan, pastor German Reformed Church.
 Reynolds, Capt. John, clock and watchmaker.
 Reynolds, William, spinning-wheel and chair-maker.
 Barker, James (of Baltimore), teacher of dancing.
 Balenour & Binkley, merchants.
 Basher, Col. Nathaniel, postmaster.
 Beer, Frederick, farmer.
 Bismarck, Rev. George, Lutheran pastor.
 Smith, Peter, shoemaker.
 Smith, Gera, shoemaker.
 Boone, Benjamin, stocking-weaver.
 Bonnelly, Dr. Jacob, sheriff 1802 to 1804.
 Bonner, Michael, tavern-keeper.
 Bonbrinker, George, shoemaker.
 Buge, Peter, farmer.
 Stahl, George.
 Bispau, Alexander, jeweler, watch and clock-maker.
 Smith, George C., scrivener.
 Barker, George, carpenter.
 Smith, George, painter and glazier.
 Stone, Henry, tavern-keeper.
 Shank, George.
 Shuman, Thomas, tinman and tavern-keeper, house, "Sign of the Golden Swan."
 Sleigh, Samuel, plasterer.
 Sligh, John, blacksmith.
 Sharne, Samuel, school-teacher.
 Stull, Capt. Daniel, mill-owner.
 Stumpe, Christian, blacksmith.
 Strauss, Henry, dealer in mill supplies.
 Shryock, Samuel, saddle, cap, and harness-maker.
 Stull, John J.
 Stull, Otto H. W.
 Stull, William B.
 Townsend, Henry, tailor and hat-maker.
 Tabbs, Capt. Moses.
 Venzlang, George, potter.
 Williams, Otto H., clerk of Circuit Court.
 Watt, John.
 Wheel, Charles, saddler.
 Woltz, Dr. Peter.
 Waugh, Archibald M., scrivener.
 Woltz, Samuel, clock and watchmaker.
 Woltz, William, cabinet-maker.
 Wansley, T., physician.
 Young, Samuel, physician.
 Young, John R., physician.
 Young, P. C., teacher.
 Young, John, teacher.
 Yerger, Michael, saddle and harness-maker.
 Yagle, Jacob, tin-plate worker.

Besides the inhabitants just named, who represented a population of at least three hundred and fifty white inhabitants, and there were probably nearly as many more whose names cannot now be gathered, Hagerstown of that day boasted of four church edifices, viz.: Protestant Episcopal, German Reformed, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic; the newspaper offices

of the *Maryland Herald* and *Elizabethtown Advertiser*, *Elizabethtown Gazette*, and the *German Western Correspondent*, the court-house, jail and market buildings, Dietrick's Circulating Library, Mount Moriah Lodge of F. and A. M., a military company termed the Washington Blues, and a well-equipped fire company (The United).

Referring to the files of the *Maryland Herald* and *Hagerstown Advertiser*, we find that the following were residents of Hagerstown during the years from 1805 to 1815, inclusive:

Anderson, Franklin, attorney-at-law.
 Ashmun, Mr., teacher.
 Artz & Emmert, merchants.
 Adams, Henry, earthenware manufacturer.
 Armor, William, tailor.
 Aniba, William, manufacturer of blacking.
 Albert, John, butcher.
 Brent, William L., attorney-at-law.
 Bayly, Samuel, conveyancer, afterwards an inn-keeper.
 Brunsbaugh, George, tavern keeper and brewer.
 Beall, John L., classical teacher.
 Brown, William, editor of the *Hagerstown Gazette*.
 Bowart, George, brick-maker.
 Brendle, George, master-cordwainer.
 Barry, David, tanner.
 Brinkley, George, merchant.
 Beecher, William, grocer.
 Barnes, Samuel W., house painter.
 Brown, Jesse, inn-keeper.
 Bovey, Jacob.
 Bell, William D., editor of the *Torch-Light*.
 Beclor, Samuel.
 Buchanan, Judge John.
 Bean, George, tavern-keeper, house "Sign of the Rising Sun."
 Belthooce, George, tavern-keeper.
 Beecher & Neal, merchants.
 Beigler, George, baker.
 Bradshaw, John, wheelwright and chair-maker.
 Bell, Peter, earthenware manufacturer.
 Creager, Henry, saddler.
 Creager, John, saddler.
 Cake, John, brewer.
 Czerone, Mr., dancing teacher, also painted portraits at ten dollars each.
 Cramer, Peter, farmer.
 Crissinger, John, proprietor of hack.
 Cromwell (Nathan) & Martin (A. B.), merchants.
 Downey, William, physician.
 Doyle, George, saddler.
 Dixon, William, farmer.
 Diekey, W., agent Antieta Woolen Manufacturing Company.
 Dillman, Henry, market clerk.
 Edwards, P., teacher.
 Ebert, John, comb-maker.
 Embich, Philip, bluesdyer.
 Enchelbierner, Theobald, carpenter.
 Enchelbierner, Mrs. T., milliner and mantua-maker.
 Emmert, George, merchant.
 Edwards, Thomas, tavern-keeper.
 Forge, Abraham, butcher.
 Freaner, John, master-cordwainer.
 Frechtig, Frederick, master-cordwainer.

* Son of Dr. Samuel Young. He died June 8, 1864, at the age of twenty-four years.

* A sect known as the German Imperialists also had a meeting-house in 1866.

Fechtig, Christian, tavern keeper, the "Coffee-House," "Sign of Columbus."
 Fechtig, L.
 Feague, Mr., tavern-keeper.
 Funk, Henry B., merchant.
 Gelwick, Charles, brewer.
 Geni, John, proprietor of Every-stable.
 Glossbrenner, Peter, tavern-keeper, house,¹ "Sign of the Bird-table."
 Greiner, William, gunsmith.
 Generes, William, Jr., dancing-teacher.
 Geisendorfer, Mrs., milliner.
 Groff & Kessler, cordwainers.
 Glasbrenner, Adam, carpenter.
 Hilliard, Christopher, merchant.
 Humrickhouse, Peter, blacksmith.
 Hall, Thomas B., attorney-at-law.
 Hanenkampt, Arnold, physician.
 Howard, John, tailor.
 Harry, John and George, merchants.
 Hoffman, John, master-cordwainer.
 Hammond, William, physician.
 Harry, David, Jr., wagon-maker.
 Harman, John, cordwainer.
 Harbaugh, Thomas, agent Antietam Woolen Manufacturing Company.
 Hughes, John K., & Co., merchants.
 Hawken, Jacob.
 Hunt, Job, coppersmith.
 Herr, Samuel, carpenter.
 Henneberger, John and Christian, cabinet-makers.
 Hatfield, A., & Co., shoe-manufacturers.
 Hager, George and Jonathan, merchants.
 Humrickhouse, Frederick, silver-plater.
 Humrickhouse, John.
 Hager, Samuel, saddler, also tavern-keeper.
 Harry, John & Co., tanners.
 Heileich & Neel, merchants.
 Irving, Rev. Thomas P., pastor Episcopal Church.
 Irwin, G. H., tavern-keeper, "White Swan Inn."
 Irwin, Joseph, barber and umbrella-maker.
 Justus, Peter, teacher.
 Kissinger (J.) & Atz (P.), merchants.
 King, Abraham, blacksmith.
 King, John, wagon-maker.
 Kauster & Graff, merchants.
 Kissinger & Emmert, merchants.
 Kennedy, Hugh and John, merchants.
 Kay, James, teacher.
 Keen, Knighu & Ragan, hatters.
 Kreps, George, cabinet-maker.
 Kitchin, Uriah, teacher of penmanship.
 Kinsell, Frederick, barber.
 Kuhn, Leonard.
 Kesthofer, John and Henry, saddlers, etc.
 Kluk, George.
 Keller & Rohrer, merchants.
 Kurtz, Rev. Benjamin.
 Light, Abraham.
 Little, David, tailor.
 Little, Joseph, plow and wagon-maker.
 Lantz, Christian, tavern-keeper.
 Lee, William.
 Linton, Joshua.

Lynes (James) & Fuet (Thomas I.), coach-makers.
 Lantz, Christian, & Co., merchants.
 Leopold, Adam, tailor.
 Lewis, Capt. William, a veteran of '76.
 Langnecker, Christian.
 Lawrence, Ohio, attorney at law.
 McGonnes, Zacheus.
 Miller (Geo.) & Gibbs (Edward A.), cotton-spinners.
 McCall, J., teacher.
 McLaughlin, E., teacher.
 McCleery, John, teacher.
 Martin, Samuel, black.
 Martiney, George.
 Mayer, Michael F.
 Mayer & Irwin, merchants.
 Martin, Anthony B., & Co., druggists, etc.
 May, Daniel, son-in-law of John Gruber.
 Middlekauff & Julius, merchants.
 McCardell, William.
 Mason, William T. T.
 Martiney, John, spinning-wheel and chair-maker.
 Mendenhall, E. B., teacher.
 Nead, Matthias, grocer.
 Post, Thomas.
 Post, Rev. Frederick.
 Posey, Nathaniel, hatter.
 Price, L., tavern-keeper.
 Perrin & Switzer.
 Pettit, Samuel, tavern-keeper, "Sign of Wheat-sheaf."
 Price (Samuel D.) & Hussey (George), merchants.
 Ringgold & Boerstler, merchants.²
 Rawlins, Mrs. Ann, teacher.
 Richard, Daniel, earthenware-manufacturer.
 Rohrer & Barr, tanners.
 Roushulp, Samuel, hatter.
 Robertson, William, instructor of military school.
 Ragan, John, Jr., lumber-dealer.
 Rea, Aaron P., teacher of penmanship.
 Rohrer & Mottet, tanners.
 Strause, Henry, inn-keeper, "Sign of the U. S. Arms."
 Seitz, John, inn-keeper, "Sign of the Buck."
 Shaffner, Charles and Matthias, tanners.
 Smith, George, inn-keeper.
 Sholl, Jacob, rope-maker.
 Seaggins, John, harness-maker.
 Stall-mith, John, cordwainer.
 Smith, George, merchant.
 Schaeffer, Rev. Solomon.
 Smith, Peter, auctioneer.
 Snyder, Anthony, bridle, bit, and stirrup-maker.
 Saylor, Jacob, inn-keeper.
 Snively, John, earthenware-manufacturer.
 Switzer, Benjamin.
 Sholl & Butler, rope-manufacturers.
 Shank, George, Jr., harness-maker.
 Schiller, Christopher, painter and glazier.
 Shryock, Col. Henry.
 Shryock, Capt. George, pump-maker.
 Sprigg, D.
 Troxell, Peter, weaver.
 Tutwiller, Jonathan, auctioneer.
 Watterson, George, attorney-at-law.

¹ A three-story log structure.

² They removed their goods to Col. Samuel Ringgold's mill in February, 1862, and they continued the business for some years.

Maxwell, teacher.
 George, cabinet-maker.
 Wright, Philip.
 Arch. M., tobacco-manufacturer.
 A., auctioneer.
 (O. H.) & Ragan (John, Jr.), rope-manufacturers.
 William, cordwainer.
 John, druggist.
 Perry, harness-maker.
 John, blacksmith.
 & Crawford, cordwainers.
 (L. C.) & Fechtig (F., Jr.), ladies' shoemakers.
 John.
 John, sickle-maker.
 Frederick, butler.
 Benjamin, tailor.
 & Van Lear, physicians, druggists, etc.
 Gomeran, Gottlieb, pump-maker.

On Jan. 26, 1814, the Legislature passed an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth Town, in Washington County, to Hager's Town, and to incorporate the same." By this act Elizabeth Town was changed to Hagers Town and made an incorporated town. The body corporate consisted of a moderator and four other commissioners, who were elected annually from among the "free white male citizens of the town." They were to be not less than twenty-five years of age and have a freehold estate in the town. They were empowered to elect a clerk and assign him his duties, and to allow him a salary not exceeding sixty dollars per annum. The commissioners were entitled to receive two dollars per day for every day that they met to transact the business of the town. They were to meet upon the business of the town at least four times in every year,—on the third Monday in April, in June, in September, in December,—and oftener if they deemed it necessary. The commissioners were also authorized to appoint a treasurer of the corporation and to affix his salary. The ordinances were ordered to be published at least once in some German and English newspaper printed in the town. The commissioners had power to regulate by ordinance all the public affairs of the town, and to levy on all taxable property in the town and its additions a sum annually not exceeding twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in any one year, and apply the taxes so collected to the expenses of the corporation. The act of 1814 was amended by an act passed Jan. 18, 1815, Feb. 1, 1817, and Jan. 23, 1818, which gave additional powers to the commissioners.

The following have been the corporate officers of Hagerstown since 1814:

Deputies.—1814-15, Henry Lewis; 1816, Archibald M. Waugh; 1817, George Shryock; 1818, Seth Lane; 1819, John Hershey; 1820, Thomas Quantrell; 1821-22, Daniel Schnebly; 1823-24, John Hershey.

Clerks.—1814-18, George Bower; 1819-25, George Brumbaugh; 1824, Joseph Graff.

Commissioners.—1814, Henry Lewis, Richard Ragan, George Brumbaugh, Charles Shaffner, and John McHenry; 1815, Henry Kvalhofer, Henry Lewis, David Harry, G. H. Irwin, and George Emmert; 1816, David Harry, Archibald M. Waugh, Charles Shaffner, John Kennedy, and Peter Humrickhouse; 1817, George Shryock, Charles Shaffner, John Hershey, Archibald M. Waugh, and John Schleich; 1818, John Kennedy, John Hershey, Peter Humrickhouse, Thomas Shuman, and Seth Lane; 1819, George Brumbaugh, John Kennedy, William Kreps, John Hershey, and Theobald Eichellberger; 1820, John Reynolds, George Brumbaugh, John Schleich, Thomas Quantrell, and George Martiney; 1821, William Heyser, Daniel Schnebly, Theobald Eichellberger, Charles Shaffner, and George Brumbaugh; 1822, Thomas Post (First Ward), Daniel Schnebly (Second Ward), Charles Shaffner (Third Ward), George Brumbaugh (Fourth Ward), John Reynolds (Fifth Ward); 1823, John Albert (First Ward), George Bean (Second Ward), John Hershey (Third Ward), George Brumbaugh (Fourth Ward), George Martiney (Fifth Ward); 1824, John Albert (First Ward), George Bean (Second Ward), John Hershey (Third Ward), George Brumbaugh (Fourth Ward), John Fremer (Fifth Ward).

On the 22d of March, 1818, the Legislature passed an act which changed the corporate body of the town to a mayor and five councilmen, "to be styled the Mayor and Council of Hagerstown," with all the powers heretofore granted to the moderator and commissioners. The mayor was to be elected for two years, and the councilmen (one from each ward) for one year. The compensation was to be the same as formerly allowed to the moderator and commissioners. By the act passed Feb. 4, 1850, Hagerstown is mentioned for the first time as "Hager's City." The mayors of Hager's City since 1850 have been as follows:

1850, D. G. Maunna; 1860, J. Cook; 1862, William Ratliff; 1863, William Beirshing; 1864-65, John Cook; 1866, William Beirshing; 1868-70, William M. Tice; 1872, E. W. Funk; 1871, C. E. S. McKee; 1876-78, William S. Swartz; 1880, John D. Swartz.

Members of Common Council.—1865, Thomas A. Boul, William Hall, Wm. H. Protzman, M. S. Barber, R. Sliker; 1866, M. S. Barber, Thomas A. Boul, William Hall, R. Sliker, Wm. H. Protzman; 1868, George S. Miller, Thos. A. Boul, M. J. Kinyon, Daniel White, Robert Warner; 1869, M. A. Berry, Upton Rouskulp, M. J. McKinnon, John D. Swartz, Jonathan Middicksaill; 1870, George Fechtig, George Lias, Upton Rouskulp, John D. Swartz, M. L. Bowman; 1871, George Fechtig, Joseph E. Loose, Upton Rouskulp, John D. Swartz, M. L. Bowman; 1872, M. A. Berry, Lewis Schindle, Lewis Delamater; 1878, Joseph H. Firey, J. W. Monath, D. F. Hall, John D. Swartz, John W. Boward; 1879, Joseph H. Firey, D. F. Hall, Lewis Delamater; 1880, Charles M. Futterer, Henry Duanberger; 1881, J. C. Roulette, Joseph H. Firey, D. F. Hall.

Early Notes and Reminiscences.—In 1805 there were about two hundred and fifty houses on Washington, Potomac, Antietam, Locust, and Franklin

Streets. They were nearly all built of logs, very substantial and roomy, and a very few were of brick. Upton Lawrence, Samuel Hughes, Mr. Brent, and John Thomson Mason, the elder, were the principal lawyers. Brent and Otho Stull, who succeeded Mr. Belthoover as the proprietor of the Washington Hotel, fought a duel in 1805, in Virginia, and Brent was shot in the knee. Old Dr. Frederick Dorsey attended them as their surgeon. Joseph I. Merrick removed to Hagerstown soon after, and was a very brilliant lawyer.

Two of the oldest houses in Hagerstown are Kirschtentfer's, on Potomac Street, built by the elder Knapp in 1778, and the stone house now occupied as the office of the Hagerstown Agricultural Works, on South Washington Street, which was built in 1781.

From time immemorial Tuesday has been observed as "public day" in Hagerstown. The same custom prevails in most of the other county towns of Maryland, but in Hagerstown it has always been marked with peculiar observances. Even at the present day the people from the surrounding country assemble from miles around in order to transact their business and discuss the political situation. On these occasions peripatetic "fakers" ply a thriving trade in "thimble-rigging" and other games shrewdly calculated to deceive the unwary and ease them of their cash, and the whole town is full of bustle and excitement.

Harry Cooks was one of the oddities of Hagerstown about seventy years ago. He was a large, corpulent man, weighing considerably over two hundred pounds, and was always strolling about, apparently waiting for something to turn up. He had been a recruiting sergeant and a soldier in the war of 1812. His favorite occupation, like many other prominent citizens in the town, was cock-fighting, and his elation or depression as his favorite chicken conquered or was vanquished is described as having been manifested by the most ludicrous writhings and contortions. Jacob Yeakle, who carried on the business of tinsmith in a log house on West Washington Street, was also a most peculiar character. He kept several fine horses, and rode with the practiced ease and skill of an Arab.

When the post-office became vacant by the death of William Krebs, who had been postmaster for many years, there was quite an exciting contest among a number of applicants for the vacancy. As there was then no direct travel between Hagerstown and Washington City, except on horseback, each of the candidates started themselves or dispatched couriers to the capital to procure the possession of the desired vacancy. Yeakle was employed by Daniel H.

Schnebley to carry his application to the seat of government. Some of them got the start of Yeakle, but he overtook them on the banks of the Monocacy beyond Frederick Town, and while they were waiting to be ferried over he plunged his horse in, swam the river, arrived in Washington first, and procured the appointment for his employer, and came back triumphant ahead of them all. Charles Ohlwein also achieved a local reputation by his bluntness in discharging the rather delicate duties of a constable.

On one occasion he had a bill against a certain "very respectable" gentleman to collect, and instead of approaching him privately, blurted out one day in the street, "Say, Mr. —, I've got a warrant for you." The "very respectable" gentleman was, of course, highly indignant, and the constable, concluding that he was the wrong man for the place, gave up his position and returned to his trade, that of a stonemason. Maj. Benjamin Galloway, who lived on the southwest corner of Washington and Jonathan Streets, in the house now occupied by E. W. Mealey, was another man of peculiar characteristics. He was a graduate of Eton College, England, and often prided himself upon that fact. He was quite a politician, and was always in his element when there was any political excitement. He was somewhat erratic, but always honest. He was frequently desirous of a seat in the Legislature, but having but few of the elements of popularity about him, he was often defeated or ruled out. On one occasion, however, after the death or resignation of a member of the Legislature, he was returned to fill the unexpired term. He was a man of strong prejudices, and vented his feeling against his opponents in placards and in doggerel verse, which he read aloud in the streets whenever he could obtain an audience to listen.

Considerable excitement was created one day in Hagerstown, about 1805, by the announcement that the old Episcopal church was haunted. The report arose from the fact that a large black dog got into the building on Sunday and went to sleep without being observed. When he awoke the door was locked, and his howls and frantic efforts to get out alarmed the neighborhood. It is a curious evidence of the prevalence of superstition at the time that the people generally jumped to the conclusion that the church was inhabited by ghosts. It was also gravely asserted that when the door was opened the dog sprang over the heads of twenty men.

An even more significant illustration of the superstition then prevailing is found in the conduct of the people immediately after the execution of the three Cottetills,—the father and his two sons. Some of the

spectators, we are told, struggled fiercely for fragments of the ropes with which the men were hanged. Their object in striving to get possession of them was to wear them as "charms" against disease or misfortune. It is asserted that the bodies of the executed men were stolen from their graves by resurrectionists and dissected by local physicians. Upton Lawrence, the principal lawyer for the defense of the criminals, is described by Dr. W. H. Grimes as having been a genial, whole-souled man, of medium size, with dark complexion, piercing black eyes, black hair, and very pleasing address.

Old "Oak Spring" has been a famous local resort in Hagerstown for a great many years. It is situated on West Franklin Street, and the water flows from beneath the roots of an ancient oak, which is the only one remaining of the original forest. It is related that an aged Indian, who passed through Hagerstown about 1816, recognized the spring as the one at which he had often slaked his thirst in his boyhood. The water is famous for its sweetness and purity. In 1856 the town authorities inclosed the lot in which it stands with a substantial brick wall. The bowl of the spring was deepened and enlarged and a stone wall was thrown up around it.

One of the local features of Hagerstown was the general muster of the county militia, which was held in October of every year. There were sometimes over two thousand men in line.

A peculiar custom, by no means indigenous to Hagerstown, however, was the suspension, on the eve of St. Patrick's day, in some conspicuous place, of a dummy figure, popularly denominated a "Paddy," with the view of annoying the Irish residents of the town and vicinity. On several occasions this foolish practice provoked serious disturbances, which, however, ended without bloodshed.

In 1805, George Strouse built about the first of the large brick houses. It was located at the corner of Locust and Washington Streets. About this time there was a race-track out Locust Street on the Funks-town road, and races were run in four-mile heats. Among those most active in getting them up were Alfred Kline, Jonathan Hager, John Ragan, Maj. Bailey, Thomas McCardell, and William Fegley. Purses of five hundred dollars were contested for, and the meetings were held every fall. Horses from distant points, such as New York, Virginia, and Kentucky, as well as horses nearer home, from many different localities, took part in them. Betting was very heavy. Lafayette and White Stocking were famous winners. White Stocking slipped, while running one day in a light rain, and broke his leg. Gen. Samuel Ringgold

had fine horses, but he was unlucky, and never won more than two races. Gen. Williams had a course at Springfield, and used to train his horses there. Gen. Williams was very fortunate in his races.

Stone's tavern, on Potomac Street, was a notorious gambling resort about 1805. George Stone is described as having been very gentlemanly and pleasing in his manners, but was always determined to win his intended victim's money, whether by fair means or foul. It is related that on one occasion a woman entered the tavern and "collaring" her husband, picked up his hat and forced him to leave with her. The tavern was the scene of many fierce brawls and violent deeds.

The old jail stood in an alley between Washington and Franklin Streets, and was an old log house, looking very much like a stable. There were little peep-holes for windows, and the door was thickly studded with huge spikes. Elbert, the jailer, was shot previous to 1805, by a prisoner named Orndorf, while the latter was endeavoring to escape.

About 1805 both town and country people were very sociable, and balls were frequently given at the Globe Tavern. No man was asked to an apple-butter boiling, which was one of the favorite amusements, unless he would consent to dance.

"Fourth of July" was always celebrated at Hagerstown in early days with a good deal of enthusiasm. In 1810, for instance, it was observed with a parade, volleys of artillery, and a dinner at the Cold Spring, south of the town. The cannon used was a large one, which lay unmounted on the hill just east of the town. It subsequently burst, killing one man, George Bower, and so seriously wounding another, George Gelwig, that his leg had to be amputated.

In olden times there was a singular custom prevalent among the people of designating a person by the trade or occupation followed, or from some particular habit or act done or committed. For instance, an old man who drove a two-horse team and did most of the local transportation about town was known everywhere by the pseudonym of "Bopple Miller," from a habit he had of talking a great deal in a loud and rapid manner. He had small bells attached to his horses' necks, so that any one having hauling to do knew by the tinkling of his little bells that "Bopple Miller" was about. A man residing in West Washington Street, who supplied his customers with bread and cakes, was always known as "Berker Haus." So a man who had appropriated some bacon not legitimately his own was ever afterwards known as "Speck Martin."

"Cold Spring," situated about half a mile from

Hagerstown, near the Williamsport road, was a very popular resort in early times. The water gushes forth from the rock in a pure and limpid stream, and the surroundings are of a charming character. The spring is situated in a sequestered dale, and was the favorite resort for picnics, etc.

Negro "runaways" appear to have been very numerous about 1817, as we find in a single number of the Hagerstown *Herald*, under date of Sept. 17, 1817, four advertisements of rewards for slaves who had disappeared. The rewards offered were ten, twenty, and fifty dollars.

In the Hagerstown *Herald* of Feb. 7, 1799, Samuel Hughes, Jr., advertised for sale "the house wherein I now keep my office, with a valuable lot belonging thereto."

Fishing in the Antietam was a favorite sport in the latter portion of the last century; so much so that, in 1798, John Booth, Elijah Cheney, George Powell, John Shafer, Jeremiah Cheney, Nicholas Broadstone, Matthias Springer, Nicholas Frankhauser, John Smith, Joseph Cheney, Stephen Foller, Edward Broathed, Elizabeth South, Christian Binckley, Jacob Sharer, and John Claggett advertised that as very great inconvenience had arisen from sundry persons fishing in the creek, they would not thereafter allow any persons to fish in the creek unless they first obtained permission.

On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, Oct. 20, 1790, the approach of President Washington was announced in Hagerstown. Capt. Rezin Davis, of the light-horse, with a number of the prominent citizens of the place, met the distinguished visitor about three miles from town and escorted him to its environs, where they were met by a company of infantry commanded by Capt. Ott. The Presidential escort was then conducted through Washington Street amid the welcoming shouts of the inhabitants who lined the sidewalks and filled the windows, doors, etc., along the route of the procession. The bells of the city were also rung during the march. President Washington was conducted to Beltrichover's tavern, where "an elegant supper was prepared by direction, of which the President and principal inhabitants partook." In the evening the town was illuminated, bonfires appeared in all quarters, and every demonstration of joy and enthusiasm was indulged in. At the close of the banquet the following toasts were drunk, accompanied with a discharge of artillery and volley of musketry to each:

1. "The President of the United States."

To this toast Gen. Washington responded in a few fitting re-

marks, and proposed the toast, "Prosperity to the inhabitants of Elizabeth-Town."

2. "The Legislature of the United States."
3. "The land we live in."
4. "The river Potomac."
5. "May the residence law be perpetuated, and Potomac view the Federal City."
6. "An increase of American manufactures."
7. "May commerce and agriculture flourish."
8. "The National Assembly of France."
9. "The Marquis de Lafayette."
10. "May the spirit of liberty liberate the world."
11. "The memory of those who fell in defense of American liberty."
12. "The memory of Dr. Franklin."
13. "May America never want virtuous citizens to defend her liberty."

The feast terminated before ten o'clock, and on the following morning, at seven o'clock, Gen. Washington resumed his journey to Williamsport, where, after a short stay, he took his passage down the river to his home at Mount Vernon. During his visit at Hagerstown the following address was presented to him by the citizens:

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

"SIR,—We, the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town and its vicinity, being deeply impressed with your illustrious character, and sensibly awake to your resplendent and innumerable virtues, hail you a hearty welcome!

"We are happy to find that, notwithstanding your perils, toils, and guardianship, you are still able to grant us this first, this greatest of all favors,—*your presence*.

"We felicitate ourselves on your exploring our country, and as you already reign in our hearts, so we should think ourselves doubly blessed could we have the honor to be included within your more especial command and jurisdiction,—within the grand centre of virtues.

"Our beloved Chief! Be pleased to accept our most grateful thanks for this honor conferred on us. And may the disposer of all things lengthen out your days, so that you may behold with satisfaction the virtue and prosperity of the people whom you have made free! And when you come to close the last volume of your illustrious actions, may you be crowned with a crown not made with hands!

"THOMAS SCRIGG,

"HENRY SHAYOCK,

"WILLIAM LEE,

"In behalf of the whole."

The President returned the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN,—The cordial welcome which you gave me to Elizabeth Town, and the very flattering expressions of regard contained in your address, claim and receive my grateful and sincere acknowledgments.

"Estimating as I do the affection and esteem of my fellow-citizens, and conscious that my best pretension to their approbation is founded in an earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties which have been assigned me, I cannot better reply to their confidence than by assuring them that the same impartiality which has heretofore directed, will continue to govern my conduct in the execution of public trusts.

"I offer sincere wishes for your temporal happiness and future felicity.

"G. WASHINGTON."

Washington Street, Hagerstown, was so named because Gen. Washington and his escort passed down it thoroughfare in proceeding through the town.

June 8, 1791, the editor of the *Washington Spy*, Hagerstown, announced that he had been disappointed in receiving any papers from Baltimore by the post. "The reason assigned by the person who was as post was that owing to a horse-race at Baltimore the post-office was shut."

On the 28th of December, 1792, the commissioners of Hagerstown prohibited the firing of guns and pistols in the town.

In March, 1792, by direction of the town commissioners, the Hagerstown market was ordered to be opened at sunrise on each market-day, of which notice was to be given by ringing the courthouse bell.

On the 4th of May, 1801, Albert Gallatin, then recently appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury, stopped at Hagerstown with his family, on his way to Washington to assume the duties of his office.

In 1794 the following advertisement appeared in the *Washington Spy*:

"100 DOLLARS REWARD.

"Whereas, some evil-disposed person or persons set up at the Market-House in this Town, last night, an advertisement in the German language, charging us with having cut down the pole lately erected in this town, termed by the said authors 'an erection a liberty-pole, and commanding us in menacing terms to erect another in its stead, or that we shall surely be put to death by the sword. And as the authors of said dangerous threats ought to be brought to condign punishment, We hereby offer a reward of One hundred Dollars to any person or persons who will give such information of the author or authors of the said advertisement, or of the persons or persons who set up the same, that he or they may be brought to justice; to be paid on conviction.

"HENRY SHYROCK,
"REZIN DAVIS,
"ALEXANDER CLAGETT,
"ADAM MITT,
"JOHN GERGER,
"JACOB SNEYKOCK,
"WILLIAM WILLIAMS."

This pole had been erected by the whisky insurrectionists, but was cut down at night, and, as shown above, a placard was posted ordering some of the principal inhabitants, mentioning them by name, to put up another pole, but the threat was not regarded except by the publication of the above reward.

One of the earliest celebrations of the Fourth of July was that which took place in 1796. The Washington Blues, commanded by Capt. Jacob Schnebly, the mechanics of the town, and other citizens took part in the parade. A public dinner was given, and toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of artillery. Thomas Sprigg was chairman of the meeting,

and Daniel Heister was vice-president. In the following year, on the same anniversary,

"a number of citizens, and the Washington Blues, Capt. J. Schnebly, met at Mr. Hager's, at Fountain Inn. After the usual evolutions they proceeded to Mr. Smith's tavern to dinner, where a number of toasts were drunk."

On the 15th of June, 1798, the companies of light infantry commanded by Capts. Rutledge and Davis held a meeting at Hagerstown, and adopted an address to the President concerning the threatened troubles with France. The correspondence which resulted was as follows:

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

"Permit us, sir, the companies of infantry commanded by Capts. Rutledge and Davis, of Washington County, and the State of Maryland, to join the general voices of our countrymen in addressing you upon the present important and critical situation of our national affairs; to express our sincere affection for the government of our choice, and our firm determination at every hazard to support it. While we contemplate with the liveliest emotions of sorrow the unhappy issue which your late attempts to accommodate our differences with France are likely to experience, we cannot but derive peculiar consolation from the belief that nothing has been left undone on your part to have insured them a very different fate, and we are persuaded, sir, if the friendly disposition manifested by your instructions to our envoys at Paris had been met with a similar disposition on the part of the present rulers of that nation, the two republics would ere now have been reunited in the closest bonds of amity and friendship. Under this impression, and with full confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, moderation, and energy of our united councils, we deem it our duty to declare that we will support with promptitude and firmness such measures as they may find themselves indispensably called upon to adopt for our mutual defence and security. We hope, sir, that this address will not be less acceptable because a majority exercising the rights of freemen have not only indulged, but freely expressed their opinions, in opposition to certain measures of government. It ought, we conceive, rather to enhance its value, inasmuch as it offers to the world an animating proof that the American people, however they may differ in their sentiments as to their interior arrangements and regulations, will always be found ready to unite and defend with their lives and fortunes, the honor, dignity, and independence of their country, whenever they shall be assailed by any foreign power on earth.

"Signed by desire and in behalf of said companies.

"ABRAHAM RUTLEDGE,
"DENNIS DAVIS,

"Captains.

"June 15, 1798."

The following was President Adams' reply:

"TO THE COMPANIES OF INFANTRY COMMANDED BY CAPT. RUTLEDGE AND DAVIS, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for this address, presented to me by your representative in Congress, Mr. Baer.

"The sincere affection you express for the government of your choice, and determination at every hazard to support it, are the more acceptable, because a majority of you, exercising the rights of freemen, have not only indulged, but freely expressed their opinions in regard to certain measures of govern-

ment. I cannot, however, upon this occasion, forbear to lament the gross misrepresentations which have misled so many citizens in their opinions of many measures.

"JOHN ADAMS.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1798."

In the Hagerstown *Herald* of Feb. 14, 1799, the following advertisement appeared:

"To be rented, for one or two years, and possession to be given the 1st of April next, the house and lot where George Diefenderfer now lives, three doors above Mr. Shaff's tavern.

"This stand is well calculated for a tradesman, as there is a convenient back building adjoining the house very suitable for a store. For terms apply to

"HENRY HOOVER.

"HAGERSTOWN, Feb. 14, 1799."

In the same paper of July 7, 1802, appeared the following:

"All persons are hereby forewarned from taking assignments on certain bonds given by me to Capt. Peregrine Fitzhugh, late of Washington County, in consideration of a tract of land called Chew's Farm, which I purchased from him, he not having complied with his agreement concerning the same. I am, therefore, determined not to pay said bonds, or any part thereof, until he shall have complied with his contract, unless compelled by law.

"HENRY LOCHAR.

"WASHINGTON COUNTY, July 5, 1802."

On the Fourth of July, 1799, Capt. Schuebley's troop of Washington Blues, after parading and going through various evolutions, repaired to Peck's Garden, in Hagerstown, where they had dinner and drank a number of toasts. The garden was handsomely illuminated, and was visited by a number of citizens. On the same day "a respectable number of the citizens," together with a company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of militia, assembled "at the usual place of parade," before Maj. Ott's, "to celebrate the national anniversary." Maj. Ott presided, and Capt. Douglass acted as vice-president. After appropriate addresses, etc., they marched to "Mr. Rohrer's Spring, near town, where a handsome entertainment was prepared for them." Having refreshed themselves, "they withdrew to an adjoining eminence and drank a number of toasts, accompanied with cheers and discharges of cannon and small-arms."

Gen. Washington's death was announced by the Hagerstown *Herald* in the following extract from the *Rights of Man*, published at Frederick:

"FREDERICKTOWN, Tuesday evening,

"9 o'clock, Dec. 16, 1799.

"Disagreeable as the talk is to me, I think it is my duty to announce to the public the Dissolution of his excellency George Washington, who died at Mount Vernon (of a few hours' illness) on Sunday morning last about 5 o'clock.

"This intelligence was received by two honest countrymen, who left Georgetown yesterday at 12 o'clock, and stopped at Maj. Miller's tavern about four this evening. A third person

arrived from Alexandria near the same hour, who corroborates the melancholy circumstance, and leaves us to lament it is but too true.

"PRINTER OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

As soon as the news reached Hagerstown a meeting was held, at which it was resolved to have a funeral procession in Washington's honor on Friday of the following week. Elie Williams occupied the chair, and Nathaniel Rochester acted as secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That Messrs. Elie Williams, Adam Ott, N. Rochester, Jacob Schuebley, George Watta, William Fitzhugh, Samuel Ringgold, David Harry, Josiah Price, Thomas Sprigg, and Daniel Heister be appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for, and to superintend, the said Procession, and that they or a majority of them meet at the Court-house, on Saturday next, to make the arrangements.

"Resolved, That the Committee consult the Rev. Mr. Smucker, Rev. Mr. Rambauser, and Rev. Mr. Bower on the oration to be delivered on the occasion.

"Resolved, That the Military and other citizens of Washington County be, and that they are hereby invited to attend and join the said Procession.

"Resolved, That the secretary have these proceedings published in the papers of this town to-morrow.

"By order.

"N. ROCHESTER, Secretary."

In May, 1800, while the Tenth Regiment United States troops, commanded by Col. Moore, were stopping at Hagerstown on their way from Carlisle to Harper's Ferry, a duel was fought between Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Franklin, in which the former was wounded in the side, but not seriously.

In January, 1807, a duel was fought in Shepherdstown, Va., between Wm. L. Brent and Otho H. W. Stull, both of Washington County. Mr. Brent was wounded in the leg.

Early in July, 1801, ten prisoners broke out of the jail. They were Wm. Dunn, John Johnson, James McDeid, Michael Ward, J. McCreery, Andrew Dward, John Johnson, Wm. Harvey, John Lynch, and William Jolly.

Five Indian chiefs of the Pottawotomic tribe passed through Hagerstown in December, 1801, on their return from Washington City, accompanied by a Capt. Wells, who acted as their interpreter. Among them were the powerful chiefs "Little Turtle" and "The Toad." In January of the following year the "kings" of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, nine chiefs and two attendants, passed through Hagerstown. In March of the same year fifteen Indians of the Seneca tribe passed through Hagerstown. Among them was the well-known chief Cornplanter. Doubtless many similar delegations passed through Hagerstown from time to time.

John Randolph of Roanoke visited Hagerstown

July, 1803, and was tendered and accepted a dinner at John Ragin's tavern.

In 1804 the Fourth of July was celebrated with the usual artillery salute and the parade of the Washington Blues, under the command of Capt. Otho H. Williams. A public dinner was also served at Ragin's tavern. Gen. Thomas Spring was president of the day, and Capt. Otho H. Williams vice-president. The Declaration of Independence was read by Benjamin Galloway, after which a number of toasts were drunk. On this occasion Sebastian Fink was severely wounded in the thigh by the bursting of a swivel.

George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, visited the town in June, 1809, while on his way to New York.

In 1821 it was proposed to erect a statue to Gen. Washington in the public square, but no further action appears to have been taken in the matter. The monument was to have been of Washington County marble, and was to have included a fountain, etc. At the November election of that year the sum of one hundred and six dollars was contributed by the voters in the different districts towards the completion of the Washington monument at Washington City, D. C.

During Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824 it was proposed that he should visit Hagerstown among other places in Maryland. In September of that year a public meeting was held at the court-house in Hagerstown, at which William Gabby presided, and J. Schnebly acted as secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

"The citizens of Hagerstown and Washington County, participating in the general joy of the American people on the appearance among them of the distinguished and gallant Gen. Lafayette; deeply impressed with the importance and value of his services in their eventful and glorious struggle for independence; and being desirous of manifesting in a suitable manner their veneration for his person and character, have therefore

Resolved, That Col. O. H. Williams, Col. F. Tilghman, the Hon. John Buchanan, William Price, and V. W. Randall, Esqs., be appointed a committee on behalf of this meeting to wait on Gen. Lafayette on his arrival in the city of Baltimore, tendering him their hearty congratulations, and inviting him to visit their country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

"WILLIAM GABBY, Chairman.

"JACOB SCHNEBLY, Secretary."

At a subsequent meeting the committee reported their proceedings, as follows:

"That they repaired to Baltimore upon the arrival of the General at that place, and on Friday, the 5th inst., were introduced to him, at his quarters in Light Street, by the city authorities.

"Col. Williams, as chairman of the committee, then addressed him as follows: 'General, the spontaneous burst of grate-

ful enthusiasm which has been elicited by your recent return to the United States is without parallel in the history of any modern people; it is not confined to our populous cities, but has diffused itself to the remotest borders of our country.

"The citizens of Washington County, Md., largely participating in this general feeling, have deputed us to wait on you, and directed us to tender to you their warm and heart-felt congratulations on your return to a country whose rights you defended and whose liberties you greatly assisted to achieve. They have also directed us to present to you an invitation to visit them so soon as it may suit your convenience. Although we cannot compete with our brethren of the great commercial cities on the sea-board in the reception we shall give you, yet so far as the pure effluence of grateful hearts, and the frank and cordial hospitality of republican manners, can supply the deficiency of pomp and splendor, we can affirm there shall be nothing wanting.

"We feel proud, General, of the distinction conferred on us, in being made the organ of a community of freemen, through which this slight tribute of respect is presented to the champion of liberty in both hemispheres, the early and strong advocate of America, and the bosom friend of the illustrious father of our country. Be pleased to accept the assurance of our great personal esteem and affection."

To this address the general replied that he felt highly gratified by an invitation from the citizens of Washington County, and that he would, with great pleasure, pay them a visit at the earliest opportunity.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington County at the court-house in Hagerstown, on Wednesday, the 27th of October, 1824, Col. David Schnebly was called to the chair, and R. M. Tidball was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That the following citizens be appointed a committee to make such arrangements and adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for the reception and entertainment of Gen. Lafayette in Hagerstown, viz.: John Hershey, Dr. F. Dorsey, Richard Kagan, Frisby Tilghman, William Heyser, P. Hunnrickhouse, Col. William D. Bell, Joseph Graff, Stewart Herbert, George I. Harry, George Brumbaugh, Alexander Neill, Jacob Schnebly, John Robertson, John Harry, Charles Shaffner, John Albert, F. Anderson, John Curry, A. Johnston, Samuel Hughes, Henry Keatthofer, Eli Beatty, Dr. J. Reynolds, T. Eichelberger, John Egan, George Shryneck, Jacob Motter, Daniel Schnebly, Maj. J. Reynolds, John Gruber, J. V. Swearingen, David Artz, Dr. W. D. Macgill, M. Rickenbaugh, Henry Dillman, Frederick Stover, David Claggett, William Gabby, George Shies, John Witmer, Peter Seibert, William Webb, Col. D. Schnebly, Thomas Keller, Andrew Kershner, John Bowles, Henry Ankeny, John Barnett, Arthur Jacques, B. Kershner, Thomas C. Brent, James H. Bowles, Robert Mason, Benjamin Bean, Anthony Snyder, Dr. M. A. Finley, Daniel Weisel, Dr. W. Van Lear, William Diekey, Col. J. Blufford, Dr. Joseph C. Hays, Jacob Miller, Dr. T. Hammond, George Hedrick, William P. Stewart, Dr. Ezra Shifer, Jonathan Shifer, M. Stonobaker, Alexander Mitchell, Dr. C. Boerster, Henry Shafer, W. Fitzhugh, Jr., Elias Davis, Jacob I. Ohr.

Resolved, That the members composing the Committee of Arrangements be notified by the chairman and secretary of their appointment, and be requested to meet at the town hall on Saturday, the 6th of November, at four o'clock A.M., for the purpose of entering on the duties of their appointment.

"Resolved, That the Military Committee be respectfully requested to communicate with the Civil Committee of Arrangements on the object in contemplation."

On motion of D. G. Yost, it was

"Resolved, unanimously, that a committee be appointed to address the representative in Congress from this District in behalf of this meeting, and to request him to use his influence in procuring a suitable appropriation from our government for Gen. Lafayette for his meritorious services in our Revolutionary struggle. That D. G. Yost, William Price, and Frisby Tilghman, Esq's, were appointed the committee.

"Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the several newspapers of the place for the information of the citizens generally.

"DAVID SCHNEELY, Chairman.

"R. M. TIDBALL, Secretary."

At a meeting of the officers attached to the Second Brigade, Maryland Militia, convened at the town hall in Hagerstown on Saturday, the 30th inst., Gen. Samuel Ringgold was appointed chairman, and Capt. V. W. Randall secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The acceptance by Gen. Lafayette of the invitation given him by the citizens of Washington County will soon afford them an opportunity of testifying their respect and affection for our illustrious guest, it becomes necessary that arrangements should be made forthwith for receiving and welcoming him in such a manner as will evince an attachment to the benefactor and friend of our country. Therefore

"Resolved, That the following officers be a Committee of Ways and Means: Col. Wellier, Col. Teale, Lieut. Col. Wahi, Maj's. Ruhlback, Hall, and Spreeker, Capt's. Barr, Swearingen, Beall, Funk, Kessinger, Grosh, Brookhart, Donnelly, Fletcher, Baker, Barnett, Lieut's. Hallinan, H. Shaffer, and J. Zwiesler.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements and the Committee of Ways and Means assemble at the town hall on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A.M., to confer with the committee appointed on Wednesday last by the citizens, and to co-operate with them in making the necessary arrangements for the reception of Gen. Lafayette."

At the reception in Frederick a company of riflemen from Hagerstown, commanded by Capt. V. W. Randall, was present, and elicited the warmest commendation for its drill and evolutions.

Gen. Lafayette was unable to visit Hagerstown, but we give the foregoing account as a curious picture of the times and of the spirit then pervading the counties of Maryland.

On the 15th of July, 1826, it was resolved "that the citizens of Washington County be requested to meet at the court-house at Hagerstown on Saturday, July 22d, to arrange for a public tribute of respect to the memory of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson." In accordance with this resolution "a large and respectable meeting" was held at the court house in Hagerstown on the 22d of July, 1826. David Schneely was elected chairman, and Thomas Kellar secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Having heard with the deepest sorrow and most unfeigned regret of the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, and desirous to evince to the world in common with our fellow-citizens of these United States the great veneration and respect we entertain for the characters of those illustrious patriots of the Revolution, for their pure and exalted worth, pre-eminent talents, and long and faithful public services, we therefore resolve as follows, viz.:

"1st. Resolved, That there be a public procession in Hagerstown on Tuesday, the first day of August next.

"2d. Resolved, That the citizens of this county be requested to wear trape on their left arm for sixty days, and the ladies be solicited to wear badges of mourning for the same period.

"3d. Resolved, That the clergymen of the different congregations of this county be requested to preach an appropriate sermon in their respective churches at such times as may be convenient.

"4th. Resolved, That in order to impress the minds of the rising generation with the virtues and characters of those illustrious dead, the teachers of the public schools in this county be requested to read at least once a week for two months obituary notices of those benefactors of mankind.

"5th. Resolved, That the committee of arrangements request their fellow-citizens to deliver an eulogium on the above solemn occasion; also request two clergymen to address the Throne of Grace.

"6th. Resolved, That the citizens of Hagerstown be requested to abstain from all business during the procession.

"7th. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, together with such other persons to be named by him, constitute the committee of arrangements, who shall have power to carry the foregoing resolutions into full effect, and make all other arrangements which the occasion may require.

"8th. Resolved, That the bells in the different churches in this county be tolled for one hour on the morning and evening of the day of the procession."

The following persons composed the committee of arrangements: "David Schneely, chairman, Samuel Ringgold, William Gabby, Frederick Dorsey, Thomas Kennedy, George W. Boerstler, Otho H. Williams.

The committee held a meeting soon afterwards and agreed on the following order of procession:

- Chief Marshal.
- Revolutionary officers and soldiers in carriages.
- Committee of arrangements.
- Choristers.
- Orator and officiating clergy.
- Clergy of the county.
- Moderator and commissioners.
- Judges and officers of the court.
- Judges of Orphans' Court.
- Judges of Levy Court.
- Members of the bar.
- Physicians.
- Students of divinity, physic, and law.
- Teachers, with their pupils.
- Representatives in Congress.
- Delegates of the General Assembly.
- Officers of the United States army and navy.
- Militia officers.
- Band.
- Masonic brethren.
- Citizens.

The procession rested with its right near the court-house, at the intersection of Washington and Jonathan Streets, and moved up Jonathan to Franklin street, down Franklin to Potomac, up Potomac to the "stone" church, then countermarched down Potomac Street to the Lutheran church, which it entered in the same order. The officers of the army, navy, and militia appeared in uniform with erape on the left arm, and the usual badges of mourning on their side-arms. The ladies of the choir and the young girls attached to the different schools were dressed in white with a black ribband around the waist. One gun was fired at dawn, another at twelve o'clock, and a third at sundown, and the bells of the different churches tolled during the procession, which was under the direction of a chief marshal on horseback, with his assistants on foot, all of whom were designated by white sashes and wands.

A public meeting was held at the court-house, in Hagerstown, on the 24th of July, 1827, at which a committee was appointed to meet the engineers employed in surveying the proposed route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and give them all the information in their power. William Gabby was selected as chairman, and William D. Bell was chosen secretary. After remarks by Dr. John Reynolds and Col. Otto H. Williams, the committee was appointed, as follows:

District No. 1, Col. John Miller, Robert Clagett; No. 2, Joseph Holliman, Col. Daniel Malott; No. 3, Gen. Samuel Ringgold, Col. Henry Foyke; No. 4, Lambert Jacques, Henry Fier; No. 5, John Johnson, Anthony Snider; No. 6, David Brookbarrt, Elic Crampton; No. 7, M. W. Boyd, John Welty.

In December, 1827, the Hagerstown *Torch-Light* announced that Lieut. Dillehut and a party of engineers had examined the route through Harman's Gap to the Antietam, thence down the stream to a point below Funktown, and thence to Williamsport.

On the 4th of July, 1828, a number of gentlemen from Hagerstown repaired to the Black Rocks on South Mountain and celebrated the day in festive fashion with a good dinner, toasts, etc., and encamped there all night.

In the Hagerstown papers of April 7, 1841, there appeared an advertisement of Wise's twenty-sixth balloon ascension, announced to take place on the afternoon of the 24th day of that month from the prison-yard in Hagerstown.

During the performance of the circus company of J. M. June & Co., in Hagerstown, one evening early in October, 1850, some persons outside pulled down part of the canvas, and a conflict ensued between the

circus people and the aggressors. The combatants fought for some time with dirks and clubs, and a number of persons were injured more or less severely.

On the 22d of May, 1872, Alexander Smith, Wesley Finnegan, and Frederick Fridinger were crushed to death by the falling of a wall of the court-house, which they were engaged in taking down. Smith was forty years of age, and lived on the Cavetown turn-pike near Hagerstown. He served through the civil war, and was at the battle of Gettysburg. Finnegan was thirty-six years old, and had also been a Federal soldier. Fridinger was about seventeen years of age, and his father lost his life when the court house was burned during the previous fall. On the Sunday following the catastrophe the three funerals took place, and the bodies were borne to the grave in a procession of Odd-Fellows, the Fire Department, and many citizens.

Hagerstown, like many other communities throughout the country, was invaded by the centennial epidemic, and a Martha Washington tea-party was the result. The entertainment was given on the evenings of the 18th and 19th of March, 1875, at Lyceum Hall. The following ladies were appointed on the various committees which managed the affair:

President, Mrs. Louis F. McComas; Vice-President, Albert Small; Treasurer, Miss Agnes McAtee; Secretary, Miss Nellie Gibson. Members of Committees: Mrs. J. E. McComas, Mrs. P. A. Brugh, Mrs. J. H. Seymour, Miss Lizzie Hagerman, Miss J. E. McComas, Mrs. Kate Fechtig, Mrs. Charles Rechtel, Miss Laura Kepler, Mrs. P. A. Brugh, Mrs. E. C. Bushnell, Mrs. P. B. Small, Mrs. N. B. Scott, Mrs. George Freaner, Mrs. S. D. Straub, Miss M. Robertson, Miss Lily Syester, Miss Ada McComas, Mrs. J. H. Van Lear, Mrs. David Zeller, Miss S. Thompson, Mrs. F. M. Darby, Miss Minnie Moon, Miss Cephie Herbert, Miss Nannie Cushwa.

In addition to these ladies the following gentlemen took part: Messrs. W. S. Herbert, C. A. Small, Albert Small, W. Harry, and Samuel Ogilby.

The executive committee consisted of Messrs. Straub, Small, Brugh, Kendall, and Rev. J. C. Thompson. Mrs. P. A. Brugh, Mrs. John H. Seymour, and Miss Nannie F. Little had charge of the fancy table. Among the interesting articles exhibited were the following: An oil-painting of Gen. Washington when forty-five years old, painted by Charles W. Peale, by order of Congress while the army was encamped at Valley Forge in 1777, which now belongs to Gen. T. J. McKaig; also a head of Washington woven in silk at Paris on a Jacquard loom (which was shortly afterwards destroyed), as fine-lined as a steel-

engraving; also an engraving of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, the founder of Williamsport; a portrait of Commodore Jesse Donck Elliott, born in Hagerstown in 1780; a portrait of John Henry Purviance, secretary to President Monroe, with an autograph letter from Samuel Purviance; also Robert Parker's certificate of membership in The Society of the Cincinnati, dated 1785, signed by George Washington. On the right of the stage was an oil-painting of Mrs. Gen. Heister, the only daughter of Jonathan Hager, painted in 1780.

On the east side of the stage was an Indian wigwam, in front of which was a table containing a number of articles of Indian workmanship. On the left of the stage there hung an engraving of President Monroe, taken from an original painting by I. Van der Lyn. On the stage was a chair one hundred and seventy-five years old, which belonged to Mrs. Dr. Bates; and a pair of arm-chairs, imported by Col. Daniel Hughes, of Antietam, in 1770, and another which belonged to Mrs. Murdock, of Frederick, one hundred and fifty years old; also a memorial picture, worked in silk by Rev. Mrs. Thompson's grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Upham, in 1797; a fac-simile of Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge; an autograph receipt from Gen. Washington to Mr. William McAnulty, dated Jan. 25, 1774; two autograph notes to Capt. Van Lear, inviting him to dinner; a copy of "John Drake's Poems," published in 1560, and a number of other ancient volumes. In addition to these were the watch of Jonathan Hager (founder of Hagerstown) and the watch of Mrs. Gen. Heister, his daughter, together with articles worn by Capt. Jonathan Hager, of the Revolutionary army, including two embroidered vests, shoe-buckles, knee-buckles, suspender-buckles, stock-buckle, brooch, saddle ornaments, and Mrs. Hager's shoe-buckles. Besides these the exhibits comprised a copper kettle used by Lafayette while in the Revolutionary army, presented by him to Col. John Holker, of his staff; a medallion on satin of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, presented to the Marquis de Lafayette, and given by him to Col. John Holker, agent of the French government during the Revolution; a pair of brass candlesticks, one hundred years old; a pair of solid silver goblets, one hundred and fifty years old, which belonged to Col. Hughes; a set of teaspoons and sugar-tongs, which were brought from Switzerland one hundred and twenty years before; an amber bead bracelet, which had been worn by six generations in succession; a set of tablespoons made in Hagerstown from Spanish half-dollars in 1785.

Among the china was a water-pitcher with the coat of arms of the thirteen original States, painted in 1778;

a butter-dish and cup and saucer which were used in the family of President Monroe; a small box made out of the table on which the Declaration of Independence was written; a pitcher made the year after Washington died, to commemorate his death, which has on it a quaint picture; three dishes which were used in the Mitchell family when Maryland was a colony; an old set of china, used in the Price family over a hundred years; a set of spoons sent during the reign of George III. to Mrs. Kealhofter's great-grandfather, then a missionary on the island of Jamaica.

The various supper-tables were ranged around the sides of the room, each table having the name and motto of the State it represented on the wall above it. The ladies in charge of the tables were:

Virginia, Misses Lily Cushwa and Lily Syester; New York, Misses Rene Boultt and Ada McComas; Connecticut, Misses Lily Seymour and Lottie Croynin; South Carolina, Misses Eva Foulke and Maggie Keller; Rhode Island, Misses Lily Scott and Nannie Ogilby; Massachusetts, Misses Kate Marshall and Sue Love; North Carolina, Mrs. Allan Yingling and Mrs. W. H. A. Hamilton; Delaware, Mrs. S. D. Straub and Miss Sue Herbert; Pennsylvania, Misses Bettie Zeller and Cephe Herbert; Maryland, Misses Emma Herbert and Mary McComas; New Jersey, Misses Nannie Cushwa and Lily Ogilby; New Hampshire, Mrs. E. C. Bushnel, Mrs. P. B. Small, and Misses Nellie Gibson, Eliza Keller, Annie Campbell, V. Dunn, and Mary Small; Georgia, Mrs. Kate Fechtig, Mrs. A. K. Syester, Mrs. C. Bechtel, Mrs. Joseph B. Loose, and Misses Louisa Johnson and Laura Keppler.

On the 6th of June, 1872, the first passenger-train over the Western Maryland Railroad from Baltimore arrived in Hagerstown. The run was made from Baltimore, 86 miles, in three hours and twenty minutes with seven stoppages. The train comprised the locomotive, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, the baggage-car, and a new passenger-car. The latter contained a number of officials and invited guests, among whom were the president of the company, James L. McLane, and his predecessor in that office, George F. Bokee; Robert Hooper, secretary and treasurer; J. T. Rigney, general superintendent; B. H. Griswold, agent at Hagerstown; Mr. Hutton, chief engineer; Col. Longwell, of Carroll County; ex-Senator Briggs, of Frederick; John Welch, one of the Washington County directors; Col. Fred. Raine, of the *German Correspondent*, of Baltimore, and others. The conductors in charge of the train were Messrs. Besler and R. Stoner. The train was met by the mayor of Hagerstown and other municipal officers, together with a large assemblage of

After being entertained at the residence of Harris, one of the directors, near the town, the inspected the site of the depot, not then and the officers of the company concluded the negotiations for its purchase with its owner, Richard In the afternoon they took dinner at the Hagerstown House with the mayor and a number of citizens of Hagerstown, after which they returned to Baltimore.

Fourth of July, 1876, was observed in Hagerstown with elaborate and appropriate ceremonies. Two monuments were erected,—one in the southwest angle of the public square and the other in front of the court-house. The former was erected for the school of Joseph Updegraff, and the latter by the citizens of Hagerstown,—a spacious structure, which nearly covered half of the pavement in breadth, and was nearly the full length of the building.

Bunting was extensively displayed all over the town, and banners of all nations were flung to the breeze. The parade of the Fourth was celebrated by the school of Joseph Updegraff on their platform on the square, which was brilliantly festooned, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns interspersed among American flags. The exercises consisted of music led by Prof. Mentzer, and orations, recitations, and songs by members of the school, which continued until after ten o'clock, and were attended by a very large concourse of citizens.

At midnight the bells sounded a simultaneous peal, which was accompanied by the steam-whistles of the Agricultural Works on Washington Street. Next morning the procession formed as follows:

Chief Marshal, R. C. Thornburg.

Aides, M. M. Gruber, H. A. McComas, Oliver Ridenour, Dr. J. M. P. Scott, and L. Delamarter.

The line moved up West Washington Street in the following order:

Hyer's Silver Cornet Band.

Sections containing thirteen of the oldest citizens, representing the thirteen original States of the Union, as follows: Frederick Humrickhouse, Samuel Newman, Samuel Ridenour, E. Costenbader, D. Zeller, W. V. Heard, Frederick Fechtig, Geo. G. Senger, Michael Friese, Wm. Miller, George Hayes, Charles Martin, Elie Mobley.

Choir of young ladies,

representing the thirty-eight States, dressed in white, red, and blue, and seated on platform drawn by six horses.

Judges of Circuit Courts.

R. H. Alvey, Hon. D. Weisel, Hon. William Motter, Hon. George French, in carriages.

Orator and reader of the Declaration, in carriage.

Members of the Orphans' Court, president and members of the Board of county commissioners, and mayor and councilmen, in carriages.

Army of the Republic—Keno Post—on foot.

Mounted and dismounted and manned by Lieut. S. H. Martin, Dr. Crowther, George Kline, and William Criesinger. Cannon fired one hundred rounds during the day,—thirteen

at sunrise, thirty-eight at noon, and balance at sundown, at the rate of four rounds to the minute, from Cannon Hill, east of the town.

Boys' and Girls' Reading Association.

Winter's Band.

Boys in red, white, and blue.

Western Enterprise Fire Company,

in full force, dressed in uniform, red shirts, engine caparisoned and decorated, drawn by four grays, and truck decorated with a picture of Washington.

Field-piece on wheels, cast at Mount Etna Furnace in 1774, under command of Capt. Wm. Sands.

Junior Engine,

trimmed with flags, and drawn by four grays.

First Hagerstown Hose Company,

upon whose engine was erected a temple of liberty, with appropriate canopy, under which was seated the goddess (Miss Sophie Updegraff), with the four corners guarded by Continental officers (Master Leah Cooper), Continental soldier (Master Fred. Ways), naval officer (Master Max Ways), and sailor (Master Walter Mobley), in the uniform of the Revolution. First Hagerstown Hook-and-Ladder Company, with truck and equipments.

Gumbel & Mobley carriage in wagon, and attended by workmen.

"Centennial Band."

Willhide's cigar-works on wheels, and in full operation.

Hopple's pottery-works on wheels, and in full operation, turning out pots, and distributing them to the crowd in passing.

McComas' coal-wagon with load of coal.

Hagerstown foundry, represented by a pyramid of castings, drawn by two horses.

Singer's sewing-machine on wheels.

Bone-meal in bags

From the manufactory of Ames, Manning & Ames, at the old Hager mill, the bags packed in large hay-wagon and drawn by a full team.

Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company,

led by the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, in carriage drawn by two bays. Following this, drawn by distinct teams, were: 1. Cutting-machine; 2. Cutting-machine; 3. Cutting-machine; 4. Reaper; 5. Drill; 6. Drill; 7. Clover-huller in motion; 8. Workmen with their implements of labor appropriately festooned, and numbering in all forty men.

Schindler & Co.'s leather-works.

fitted up in three large wagons, with all of the hands performing their respective labors: 1. Working out the leather and shaving it down; 2. Pegging shoes; 3. Sewing leather by machinery.

Hagerstown Steam-Boiler Company,

with a separator decorated and in working order.

McKee & Bro's

wagon decorated with hardware.

Wm. Schlotterbeck,

wagon with emblems of his trade in stoves, etc.

Citizens in wagons with appropriate banners.

The procession having marched through the streets of the town according to programme, drew up in front of the court-house, when the officers of the day, the choir, and leading participants in the procession took their seats upon the platform, the Hon. Daniel Weisel having been called upon to preside. The young ladies and other musicians under Prof. Mentzer occupied

the eastern division of the platform, the judges of the courts and other officials the western side, and in the centre were the aged men who represented the original States. The music was rendered with effect, the Declaration of Independence was read by W. H. A. Hamilton, of the Hagerstown bar, prayer was offered by the Rev. S. W. Owen, of St. John's Lutheran Church, and the oration was delivered by Hon. A. K. Syester.

In the afternoon there was a procession of the different Sabbath-schools, which concluded the day's proceedings. The heat of the day had gradually intensified until five o'clock, the hour fixed for this parade, when rain fell for half an hour, delaying and interrupting the proceedings. The ceremonies advertised had to be dispensed with on account of the rain, with the exception of the procession, which was formed in the following order by William H. Seidenstricker, chief marshal, with his aides, consisting of the superintendent of each Sunday-school in line, as follows:

First Reformed School.—William Gassman, superintendent, 200 in line. Left resting on Householder's corner.

Presbyterian School.—W. H. Herbert, superintendent, 75 in line. South side Washington Street.

St. John's Lutheran School.—John Bille, superintendent, 350 in line. East side South Potomac Street.

United Brethren School.—Mr. Worst, superintendent, 75 in line. Right resting on Beasley's corner.

Methodist Episcopal School.—J. S. McCartney, superintendent, 150 in line. Right resting on Byers' corner, north side West Washington Street.

German Lutheran School.—Mr. Bieg, superintendent, 75 in line. East Washington Street, right resting on Martin & Stover's corner.

Second Reformed School.—John Gassman, superintendent, 65 in line. North Potomac Street, right resting on Gassman's corner.

Trinity Lutheran School.—Jacob Roessner, superintendent, 250 in line. North Potomac Street, right resting on J. D. Swartz' corner.

Updegraff's Practical School.—Preceded by a drum-corps, and each scholar wearing upon his breast a shield emblazoned with the "Stars and Stripes."

In all the procession numbered about twelve hundred and fifty scholars and teachers. The line of procession shone brightly with numerous banners and flags, and various expressive devices and mottoes. One of these was a large bell, a representation of Independence Bell, made entirely of natural flowers, which was borne by children of the German school.

The line of march was from the public square to Antietam, Locust, Franklin, Walnut, Washington Streets to Square, headed by the drum-corps and the Heyser Band, and thence by countermarch to the court-house.

The display of fire-works was the finest, probably, ever witnessed in the town. The illumination and decoration of houses was also very effective, though not so general as might have been desired.

On the 31st of December, 1880, an entertainment was given at the Baldwin House by the gentlemen connected with the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, who had previously been entertained by the citizens at a banquet. The men from the company's shops at Shepherdstown were brought over to decorate the large dining-room of the hotel, and succeeded in making the apartment look very handsome and attractive. The colors used were chosen with a view to represent the signals employed in the running of the trains, and the head-light of a locomotive was also introduced in the decoration with striking effect. Over the entrance were the words "Welcome, 1881," and bunting and evergreens were tastefully draped from the walls, ceiling, and chandeliers. A locomotive was stationed so as to appear to be in the act of approaching, and on its head-light was the monogram "S. V. R. R." On the front of the engine the figures 1880 were so arranged that on the expiration of the old year the figures 1881 would instantly appear. At midnight the engine-bell struck and the whistle sounded, announcing the arrival of the new year, and from the smoke-stack a banner representing smoke, and bearing the inscription "1880," floated out and then disappeared, only to be followed by another bearing the inscription "A Happy New-Year." About two hundred persons were present, and between ten and eleven o'clock dancing commenced. A handsome supper was provided, including roast venison, oysters, sweet-breads, turkey, and desserts. Music was furnished by John Ziegler's band from Baltimore, and the dancing continued until a late hour.

CHAPTER XLV.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

As in Frederick County, the honor of having first introduced the Christian religion into the then wilds of Washington County cannot be definitively accorded to any one denomination, but the probabilities are that the Episcopalians were first on the field as an organized body; for it seems to be very clear that the English settlers from Southern Maryland anticipated the Germans and the Scotch-Irish by some years, and most of the Southern Marylanders belonged to the Established Church, though many of them were Catholic.

1715, the Episcopal Church was established by law, and started out with everything to facilitate its proper organization. Churches of other denominations were founded irregularly and in various localities as circumstances dictated, but the growth of the Episcopal Church was in a logical order of development, and its history may be termed almost identical with that of the county itself. The Lutherans and the German Reformed and Presbyterian denominations also established permanent congregations in many localities at a very early period, while the Methodists, though considerably later on the field, developed rapidly into strong and flourishing communities.

Originally Washington County was part of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal, or, as it was then, Anglican, Parish, which was an offshoot of St. John's, or Pisataway Parish. The latter began at the mouth of the Mattawoman Creek, on the Potomac, and ran up the said creek and the branch thereof to the utmost limits of Charles County, and thence ran with the county line to the line of the province, separating it from Pennsylvania; thence westward with that line to the boundary line separating Maryland and Virginia, and southward with that line to the Potomac River; down that river to the mouth of the Mattawoman, its beginning. In 1695 Prince George's County was created, embracing all the territory north of the Mattawoman Creek and the main branch of Swanston's Creek; or, in other words, all between the Potomac and the Patuxent Rivers. St. John's accordingly fell into Prince George's County. In 1696 the Rev. George Tubman was rector. He was presented in 1698 for ligamy and "sotting," and was suspended. Abraham Ford was made lay reader in his place, but in 1700, Mr. Tubman was reinstated in the ministry, and in 1702 again became rector of the parish, and died soon afterwards. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Owen, who did not continue long in charge. In 1704, Hickford Leman was employed as lay reader. Mr. Owen, however, officiated in the church every other Saturday during part of the year. These services were continued some four years, if not longer. In October, 1708, it was ordered that a new church be built. On the 23d of June, 1710, the Rev. John Fraser presented his appointment as rector. In 1726 a new parish, Prince George's, was erected out of St. John's Parish. It was eighty miles in length and twenty in breadth. Mr. Fraser died in November, 1742. Prince George's Parish embraced all the territory included in the then Prince George's County west of the Eastern Branch and East Fork of the Western Branch of the Potomac, Washington City, Hagerstown, and the rest of the District of Columbia,

Montgomery County, part of Carroll, and all of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties. It was a frontier parish, and at the time of its formation had not more than two thousand four hundred inhabitants. The first rector (1726) was the Rev. George Murdoch, afterwards rector of All Saints', Frederick, which was created in 1742. The latter parish embraced all the territory north of Great Seneca Run River, and west of a line drawn from its head in the same direction to the head of one of the draughts of the Patuxent, comprising part of Carroll and Montgomery and all of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties. At this time Washington County constituted part of All Saints' Parish, and was known as Antietam Hundred, or District of Frederick County. A chapel of ease was built in this district soon after that date, but in 1761 it was represented in a petition to the General Assembly that it was decayed, and built on so narrow and contracted a plan as not to be capable of holding one-third of the congregation willing and desirous to attend divine service there, and could not be enlarged with profit or convenience, so that it was absolutely necessary to rebuild it upon a better plan and with more durable materials. It is supposed that this was done, though without any legislative aid so far as can be ascertained. This was a frame building, situated about five and a half miles west of Hagerstown, and about a mile from the present site of St. James' College. A graveyard still remains there. At a comparatively recent period the structure was transformed into a dwelling, and the late Rev. Ethan Allen narrates that the "elder Dr. Dorsey" (probably Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr.) told him that he remembered the old chapel well.

In 1770, by an act of Assembly of that year, the Antietam District of Frederick County was created a separate parish, to become such on the removal of the then rector, Rev. Bennett Allen. The latter resided in Hagerstown, opposite the old chapel, and a curate officiated for him in the parish church at Frederick Town. Another curate had charge of St. Peter's Church, in the Monocacy District. In the fall of 1776 the new county of Washington was created by act of the Provincial Convention, and the legal provision for the maintenance of the clergy was abolished. Thereupon Mr. Allen relinquished the rectorship and returned to England. In accordance with the law of 1770, Antietam District now became Frederick Parish, and in 1806 the Diocesan Convention changed the name to St. John's Parish, embracing the whole of Washington County, except the portion comprised in St. Mark's Parish. In 1819 a number of Episcopalians residing at Sharpsburg petitioned the Diocesan

Convention for leave to establish a separate congregation at that place. This leave was granted and the new parish created. Similar petitions were presented from St. Thomas' Church, Hancock, in 1835, and from St. Andrew's, Clear Spring, in 1839, and in both instances parishes were allowed to be formed. Two years later the Episcopal College of St. James was founded, the site being the old mansion of Gen. Samuel Ringgold. Congregations were also formed at Williamsport, Funkstown, Lapon's Cross-roads, and other thriving points.

According to the journal of the Diocesan Convention for 1881, the register of the Episcopal Churches in Washington County at present is as follows: St. John's Parish: St. John's Church, Hagerstown; St. Ann's Chapel, Smithsburg; Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, rector.

College of St. James: St. James' Chapel; Rev. Henry Edwards, chaplain.

St. Andrew's Church, Clear Spring; Rev. Coupland R. Page, rector.

St. Mark's Church, Lapon's Cross-roads; Rev. Henry Edwards, rector.

St. Paul's Church, Sharpsburg; Rev. Henry Edwards, missionary.

St. Thomas' Church, Hancock; Rev. Henry Wall, S.T.D., rector.

Hagerstown is a city of churches, and no community of its size in Maryland can boast of as many handsome church edifices. In point of architectural excellence, it is doubtful if its churches would not bear off the palm in competition with any of the rural cities in the whole country. Especially beautiful and even imposing is St. John's Episcopal church, belonging to the strongest religious congregation in the city, but several of the other churches are striking enough in their appearance to render any very marked distinction impossible. The Lutherans, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, and the Methodists all have fine church buildings, which are really models of style, and finished in a uniformly handsome manner.

The records of "The Vestry of Washington County" were begun on April 21, 1787, when "a number of the inhabitants of Washington County professing the Protestant religion of the Episcopal Church" met at the court-house in Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) and elected as vestrymen John Stull, Daniel Hughes, Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprigg, Richard Pindell, Nathaniel Rochester, and Elie Williams. On May 19th the vestry contracted with Henry Bowart for twenty-six thousand bricks for the church, and on June 2d they awarded to John Willar, at forty-five pounds, the contract for the carpenters' and joiners' work. The church

stood near what is now the southern end of Locust Street, and was a substantial brick edifice. On June 21, 1788, the following accounts for materials furnished for the edifice were submitted to the consideration of the vestry and were settled:

	£	s.	d.
William and John Lee, 600 shingles and 25 pounds white lead.....	2	5	6
Hart & Rochester, scaffold, poles, hauling, etc.....	2	11	0
Rezin Davis, for nails and white lead.....	4	10	9
Alexander and Hugh Claggett, for hauling.....	15	12	3
Alexander Claggett, for hauling.....	10	4	3
John Willar, for joiners' work.....	60	0	0
Frederick Alter, for masonwork.....	43	10	0
Total.....	138	19	3

On June 25th the vestry examined and passed the following accounts against the church:

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Richard Pindell, for part of his account.....	2	8	3
Elie Williams.....	9	6	10
Alexander and Hugh Claggett, for 2500 bricks of Charles Hedley.....	4	15	0
Henry Bowart, for bricks.....	37	10	0
John Scott, per account.....	7	6	0
Total.....	193	6	10

On April 13, 1789, "a number of inhabitants of Washington County" again met at the court-house, and elected as vestry Rev. George Bower, Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprigg, Daniel Hughes, Elie Williams, Richard Pindell, and Hezekiah Claggett. The church-wardens appointed were Rezin Davis and Wm. Gordon. Col John Stull was allowed £24 16s. 3d. for "lyme, scantling, and hauling;" Alexander Claggett £1 16s. 3d. for sundries for the use of the church; Alexander and Hugh Claggett, for sundries advanced for the use of the church, £6 8s. 4d., and Frederick Alter ten shillings for altering a window in the church. At the meeting of the vestry on May 11th of same year the collectors of subscriptions were directed to proceed by legal process against the subscribers who had not paid the amounts for which they had set down their names. To collect actual money seems to have been rather difficult at that time, and when, on May 18th, the vestry contracted with John Willar to erect a pulpit and lay floors for the sum of £25, in case the parish did not pay him, Alexander Claggett, Daniel Hughes, Hezekiah Claggett, Elie Williams, Thomas Sprigg, and Richard Pindell made themselves responsible for the money. Hezekiah Claggett was appointed "to represent this parish as a lay deputy in convention to be held in Baltimore Town on the first Tuesday in June next." On Oct. 5, 1789, the vestry meeting drew up a subscription paper "for the purpose of employing Rev. George Bower to officiate for the term of one year" from Dec. 1, 1789. On April 5, 1790, the next meeting at the court-house was held, when the same vestry were re-

nel, except that Mr. Bower was dropped and John [unclear] was elected. Nathaniel Rochester was elected [unclear] of the vestry, and Daniel Hughes the lay delegate to the Diocesan Convention. Capt. Rezin Davis was appointed "to confer with a person to execute the duty of sexton; also to direct the grave-digger in what manner the graves are to be dug (sic) in future." At the next meeting, June 7th, Rezin Davis informed the vestry that he had not been able to collect "any of the monies subscribed for furnishing the church;" and Samuel Finley was appointed collector, and Rev. Mr. Bower was requested "to make use of every endeavor to induce those in arrears to discharge the sum due by them, and that he inform such as use further delay that necessity will prevent the vestry from granting further indulgence." On August 2d, Capt. Rezin Davis reported that Titus Rynhart had agreed to act as sexton in return for the privilege of digging the graves in the churchyard. Benjamin Claggett was appointed to collect moneys for the church and one-half the salary of Rev. Mr. Bower, which had been for some time in arrears, but at the vestry meeting on November 1st it was still unpaid, and Rezin Davis was appointed to assist Mr. Claggett in raising subscriptions both for the pastor and the clerk, the salary of the former being now fixed at one hundred pounds per annum. Charles O'Neal accepted the position of clerk, and the vestry agreed to pay him twenty dollars for his services for eight months, from April 1st to November 30th. On Feb. 7, 1791, Henry Gamwell was appointed to collect the pastor's salary and the balance due on the old subscription papers, for which he was to receive five pounds.

The fourth vestry was elected by public meeting May 2, 1791, as follows: Daniel Hughes, Alexander Claggett, Elie Williams, Richard Pindell, Hezekiah Claggett, William Gordon, and William Reynolds, who chose Rezin Davis and William Prather to be church-wardens. On September 19th, John Willar submitted to the vestry his account of forty-five pounds for erecting pews, additional gallery, glass-rack, platform with steps, etc. He was debited with £19 4s. 8d. already paid him, leaving the balance due £25 5s. 4d. Willar's family was in distress for the necessities of life, but up to November 8th the vestry could pay him but £3 5s. of the money due him, and William Reynolds was commissioned to collect the arrearages of subscriptions. Solomon Rawlings was made sexton, and was allowed £3 yearly, in addition to the usual compensation for digging graves. Of the latter he was to have a monopoly, the resolution of the vestry declaring that he shall "dig *all* graves that

may be necessary in the English Protestant Episcopal churchyard." Hezekiah Claggett and William Reynolds were directed to procure bags in which a collection shall be taken up by the church-wardens each church Sunday. At the meeting on November 28th, Rev. Mr. Bower consented to remain as rector another year at the same salary, and it was decided to pay £7 10s. to the clerk, and £5 to a collector of subscriptions. On Feb. 6, 1792, the vestry settled up Mr. Bower's salary for 1790 and 1791, it appearing that they owed him £112 18s. On Easter Monday, April 1, 1793, the meeting for the annual election of vestry, previously held at the court-house, was convened in the church, and Elie Williams, Richard Pindell, Hezekiah Claggett, William Gordon, William Reynolds, Samuel Finley, and Rezin Davis were chosen, who elected as church-wardens Alexander Claggett and Cephas Beale. Rezin Davis was continued as treasurer, and Nathaniel Rochester as register. Solomon Rawlings was voted £3 yearly for taking care of and cleaning the church, and Titus Rynhart was continued as grave-digger. The treasurer was ordered to pay Mr. Bower £20 as soon as it could be collected, to enable him to finish his house. On October 14th, Turner Gor was appointed clerk, and it was ordered that "no person attempt to assist him in the clerk's desk but such as he shall invite for that purpose." As the register was directed to serve a copy of the order upon a certain Mr. Jones, it is probable that that gentleman had been intruding himself into the position. There is no record of the election of vestry in 1794. On June 14, 1795, *The Spy* contained an advertisement of "a lottery to be held at Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, Washington Co. to erect a church for the Episcopal congregation. There were two thousand tickets at two dollars." the prizes amounted to three thousand dollars, and eight hundred dollars was raised. The managers were Daniel Hughes, Thomas Hart, Elie Williams, Henry Schryock, Frederick Rohrer, Alexander Claggett, and Michael Faekler.

July 6, 1795, the regular meeting of parishioners elected Elie Williams, Richard Pindell, Rezin Davis, John Claggett, Cephas Beale, Charles Ogle, and William Gordon.¹ The record here speaks of All Saints' Parish for the first time. On July 21st, Alexander Claggett and Cephas Beale were appointed trustees to superintend the building of an addition to the church. In June, 1796, a corpse was stolen from the churchyard, and the vestry offered a reward of thirty dollars

¹ For complete roll of church officials, see the appended list at the conclusion of the history of this church.

for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the offender. On Aug. 13, 1797, the church and graveyard were consecrated by Bishop Claggett, who also on the same date confirmed the following persons: Mary Stull, Sophia Rochester, Ann Miller, Lucinda Bower, Catherine Swearingen, Matilda Stull, Elizabeth Rawlings, Rebecca Hughes, Susanna Hughes, Elizabeth Hall, Margaret Taylor, Otho Williams, Joseph Williams, Holland Stull, Prudence Williams, Allen Dowlas, Phoebe Grieves, Sarah Owen, and Sarah Dowlas. On November 6th the pews were sold to the highest bidders, as follows:

No.		Price.	Annual Rent.
		\$58	\$30
1.	Daniel Hughes.....		
"	2. Ignatius Taylor, Thomas Belt, and Charles Carroll.....	52	"
"	3. John Claggett.....	45	"
"	4. Samuel Ringgold.....	60	"
"	5. Elie Williams.....	58	"
"	14. Richard Pindell.....	26	15
"	15. Benjamin Claggett.....	30	"
"	16. William Elliott.....	26	"
"	17. Hezin Davis and Kennedy Owen.....	21	"
"	18. Nathaniel Rochester and Daniel Stull.....	15	"
"	20. John Ragsdale.....	20	"
"	21. Thomas Spring.....	25	"
"	22. Alexander Claggett.....	30	"
"	23. William Fitzhugh.....	30	"
"	9. George Bear.....	4	10
"	10. William Gordon.....	10	"
"	11. William S. Compton.....	12	"
"	12. Edmund Butler.....	12	"
"	13. Maurice Baker.....	14	"
"	24. William Fitzhugh.....	20	"
"	25. Peter Miller.....	12	"
"	26. Henry Mott.....	11	"
"	27. John Bowles.....	11	"
"	19. James and Griffith Henderson.....	11	"

Accounts of John Hooper for £104 3s., for joiners' work, and of Cephas Beale for £11 3s. 6d., for the addition to the church, were passed. In 1798, Mr. Bower's salary as rector was increased to £150.

The act of Assembly for the establishment of vestries in the parishes required that members of the Protestant Episcopal Church should be enrolled on the parish-books a month before they could become eligible as vestrymen or electors of vestrymen. The earliest enrollments made were on April 8, 1799, as follows: Alexander Claggett, William Fitzhugh, Rezin Davis, Thomas Belt, John Carr, Griffith Henderson, Charles McCauley, Nathaniel Rochester, Otho Holland Williams, Eli Beatty, and Thomas Ballam. Daniel Hughes, Sr., Robert Hughes, and John Claggett were enrolled on April 19th. From November 6th, Mr. Bower's salary was cut down from one hundred and fifty pounds to four hundred dollars per annum. On Sept. 21, 1801, the vestry gave notice that they would prosecute delinquent pewholders who did not promptly settle up their arrearages. Still there was a deficiency in the finances.

In 1803, although the records do not mention the

fact, a lottery scheme was successfully carried out for the benefit of St. John's congregation, which was superintended by the following commissioners, who had been authorized by the Legislature to conduct the drawings: Col. N. Rochester, R. Pindell, J. Taylor, R. Hughes, and O. H. Williams. The amount of money to be raised was five hundred dollars, "to finish the church edifice of the Episcopal All Saints' Parish in Hagerstown."

On Feb. 28, 1805, it was resolved to abandon the system of pew-rents and to resort to the old plan of soliciting subscriptions to meet the expenses of the parish. Rev. Thomas P. Irving was appointed rector Sept. 22, 1813, at a yearly salary of four hundred dollars, of St. John's Church, All Saints' Parish, as the title then appeared in the records, and on Nov. 13, 1814, he was authorized to charge five dollars for officiating at funerals, and four dollars for each christening. From this year onward the name appears as St. John's Parish. Mr. Irving resigned the pastorate in February, 1816, because of ill health, and on August 27th, Rev. Joseph Jackson was appointed his successor, but on July 26, 1817, the vestry rejected a resolution to reappoint him, and on October 1st refused him the use of the church to preach a charity sermon for the benefit of the Female Society for Instructing Poor Children. In a letter to Levin Mills, church-warden, in reference to Mr. Jackson's request, the vestry say that they "have determined, on account of the conduct of that gentleman on Sunday last, to hold no communication directly or indirectly with him." On Oct. 25, 1817, Rev. John Curtis Clay was chosen rector, his incumbency to date from Jan. 1, 1818. At the vestry meeting Aug. 31, 1818, it was resolved to raise by subscription a fund for the building of a new church, the subscribers to have the choice of pews according to the amount of their subscriptions. On May 10, 1819, the pastor's salary was increased to one thousand dollars per annum. On May 12, 1821, one-fourth of the subscriptions for the new church edifice were called in, and Otho H. W. Stull was appointed to solicit aid in Baltimore. On July 2d, Eli Beatty, George Bear, Otho H. Williams, and Franklin Anderson were appointed the building committee, and a lot on Jonathan Street was bought for six hundred dollars from Christian Bechtig for the site of the new church. The committee were authorized to contract with Daniel Spring for one hundred thousand bricks, with George Bear for stone for the foundation, with Mr. Stout for the stone and brick-work, and to purchase all the requisite materials. Rev. Mr. Clay resigned the pastorate on Nov. 23, 1821, and on December 16th the

notified him that they would regret to lose his services, and would make any possible exertions to retain them. Mr. Clay removed to Pennsylvania, and Mr. Shaw filled the pulpit for a few months, the election of Rev. George Lemmon on Oct. 1822. The salary was fixed at eight hundred dollars, and on June 17, 1823, the pews in the new church were sold, as follows:

	Price.	Annual Rent.
1. Frisby Tilghman.....	\$515	\$50
2. Benjamin Galloway.....	450	45
3. Frederick Dorsey.....	302	40
4. Otho H. Williams.....	300	50
5. Thomas Belt.....	300	45
6. Richard Ragan.....	212	30
7. Eli Beatty.....	211	30
8. John Reynolds.....	200	"
9. Samuel Ringgold.....	"	"
10. Thomas Buchanan and John R. Dall.....	"	"
11. Upton Lawrence.....	"	"
12. Samuel Hughes, Jr.....	"	"
13. Daniel Sprigg.....	150	"
14. David G. Yost.....	151	"
15. John B. Claggett.....	152	"
16. Thomas Grieves.....	150	"
17. Franklin Anderson and John Rideout.....	"	25
18. George Bear.....	"	30
19. John T. Mason.....	125	20
20. Henry C. Schiebely.....	"	"
21. John Beeth.....	105	16
22. John Buchanan.....	"	"
23. Susan and Esther Hughes and J. I. Merri- rick.....	80	12
24. Levin Mills and William Fitzhugh, Jr.....	150	25
25. Henry Barnett.....	76	12
26. George C. Snoot.....	125	20
27. William Price and Otho Lawrence.....	100	16
28. Otho H. W. Stull.....	100	16
29. William O. Sprigg.....	125	25

The new church was consecrated June 18, 1825, by Bishop James Kemp, assisted by Rev. William Armstrong. On Dec. 4, 1827, Rev. Mr. Lemmon tendered his resignation, and on the following June 26th, Rev. Robert B. Drane was called to the pastorate, and in 1834 he opened a school to increase his income. He was permitted to officiate every other Sunday in the church at Williamsport, and on April 29, 1835, the vestry ordered that a parsonage be built. He resigned April 26, 1836, and in reply to a question from the vestry, he wrote that it would be impossible for him to remain because "of the malignities and vindictive conduct of some who had set themselves to destroy my reputation and influence as a minister of the gospel"; and that such a course on his part "would involve a sacrifice of the happiness of one too near and dear to me to be thus destroyed." On July 29th the vestry extended a call to Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Cecil County, Md., but he declined it, and Rev. John Wiley became Mr. Drane's successor. On March, 1838, Mrs. Henrietta Johns was engaged to play upon the organ for fifty dollars per annum. On March 24, 1840, the vestry passed a resolution dissolving their contract with Rev. Mr. Wiley from

April 1st, but permitting him to occupy the rectory, and receive a salary at the rate of seven hundred dollars annually for six months from that date, and in case he claimed possession of the church after April 1st, they would not hold themselves liable to him for his emoluments, and would proceed to expel him by law. Joseph I. Merriek, as counsel for Mr. Wiley, addressed a letter to the vestry denying their legal right to terminate the contract, or reduce the salary without the rector's consent, and Mr. Wiley himself refused to accept the terms offered him, declaring that he would do nothing which might be construed into an acknowledgment of their right "thus summarily to cast a minister of the gospel with his family upon the world." The vestry, however, proceeded to elect Mr. Wiley for six months from April 1st, thus reaffirming their theory that they had no authority to install a pastor for an unlimited time. Eli Beatty, Otho H. Williams, David G. Yost, William H. Fitzhugh, Richard Ragan, and Thomas Schnebly voted for the resolutions, and Dr. Frederick Dorsey against them. At the election for vestry on Easter Monday, April 20, 1840, the pastor's party were victorious, choosing Dr. Frederick Dorsey, John S. Hamilton, Peregrine Fitzhugh, Joseph I. Merriek, and Col. Frisby Tilghman, and the controversy was terminated by the passage of a resolution declaring Mr. Wiley to be the lawful rector of the church; but he stated that as he had vindicated the right of the position which he had taken he offered his resignation, to take effect in September. The contention had done much harm to the church, and the vestry requested Rev. Dr. Whittingham, then recently elected Bishop of Maryland, to make his residence in Hagerstown, and act as rector of St. John's until it could be restored to peace and prosperity. The bishop declined the proposition, and recommended for the vacancy Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, who was elected on Oct. 12, 1840, but the vestry stipulated that the contract should only run from year to year, and might be terminated by either of the parties at six months' notice. Mr. Lyman accepted the conditions, although the bishop regretted that they had been imposed. By vigorous effort the church was relieved of the worst of its embarrassments, and on Nov. 14, 1842, Rev. Russell Trevett was made assistant rector. In 1843 a fund of over seven hundred dollars was raised and repairs made on the edifice, which was dedicated anew by Bishop Whittingham on October 26th. In December, Col. Tilghman and Charles Macgill resigned because of their inability to agree with the other vestrymen concerning the position of the furniture in the chancel, and they, together with Otho H. Williams, Richard

Ragan, Jarvis Spencer, Alexander Neill, Jr., M. W. Boyd, Eli Beatty, and William B. Nelson, withdrew from the church. On April 5, 1845, Mr. Trevett resigned as assistant rector, and Dwight E. Lyman was chosen in his place. The gentlemen above named as having separated themselves from St. John's founded Christ Church, and on Oct. 29, 1845, the rector of St. John's wrote to their vestry suggesting a union of the churches, and avowing a willingness to arrange the chancel furniture as they desired, although he assured them that they were wrong in supposing that doctrinal innovations were concealed in the plan which he had adopted, and which had given offense to them. They, however, refused to entertain the proposition.

On July 18, 1818, Rev. R. G. H. Clarkson was elected assistant rector, to succeed Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, who had resigned, and in 1849, Mr. Clarkson was followed by Rev. Joseph C. Passmore. In the latter year Christ Church ceased to exist, and most of the Separatists returned to St. John's, in what was called by Eli Beatty "a nominal membership." On April 1, 1850, Rev. Theodore B. Lyman resigned to go to Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and at the same time Mr. Passmore gave up the assistant rectorship. Rev. Mr. Wheat filled the pulpit temporarily, until the election of Rev. William G. Jackson, on April 22d, who did not take charge until September, having spent the summer in Europe, and in January, 1851, he was again compelled to accept an indefinite leave of absence on account of his health. He resigned in December, 1852, and Rev. George C. Stokes declining the call that was extended to him, Rev. Walter N. Ayrault was elected on March 23, 1853, who continued until Sept. 1, 1856. Rev. William W. Lord was offered the position, but could not accept it, and in December Rev. Henry Edwards was chosen. Gas was introduced into the church in May, 1857, and in April, 1859, Mr. Edwards was able to announce that the church had been freed from debt. On May 21, 1866, the building was damaged by fire, and was repaired at a cost of eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Edwards resigned Jan. 18, 1867, and on February 23d, Rev. Claudius B. Haines was elected. On Nov. 17, 1869, a portion of the church property, at the corner of Jonathan and Antietam Streets, was sold to Thomas H. Grove for two thousand five hundred dollars. A protest against the legality of the election of A. S. Mason, Frederick Dorsey, Henry Bell, and Frank Kennedy as vestrymen in April, 1870, having been made, they resigned, and a new election took place in June. Mr. Haines tendered his resignation Dec. 26, 1871. The church was burned to the ground on the

night of December 6th, and Benjamin Reagle, George W. Harris, George A. Gambrill, Buchanan Schley, and Dr. William Ragan were appointed a building committee for the erection of a new edifice, and they recommended that it should occupy the site of the destroyed church. Rev. Walter A. Mitchell entered upon the rectorship in February, 1872, and the congregation worshiped in the chapel of the Reformed Church. In May it was decided to sell the old church property for not less than seven thousand five hundred dollars and buy a new site on Prospect Street for two thousand three hundred dollars.

Since the formation of Frederick Parish in 1777 the rectors have been:

1777-85, Rev. Bartholomew Booth; Dec. 1, 1786, to 1812, Rev. George Bower; Sept. 22, 1813, to 1815, Rev. Thomas P. Irving; Aug. 27, 1816, to Aug. 1, 1817, Rev. Joseph Jackson; Oct. 25, 1817, to December, 1821, Rev. John Curtis Clay, D.D.; Feb. 27, 1822, to July, 1823, Rev. Samuel B. Shaw, D.D.; Oct. 12, 1824, to April, 1828, Rev. George Lemmon; June 28, 1828, to June, 1836, Rev. Robert Brent Drame, D.D.; April 2, 1837, to 1839, Rev. John Wiley; 1840-49, Rev. Theodore Benedict Lyman, D.D.; September, 1850, to 1852, Rev. William Gordon Jackson, D.D.; June, 1853, to 1866, Rev. Walter Ayrault, D.D.; January, 1867, to Jan. 18, 1867, Rev. Henry Edwards; April 27, 1867, to 1871, Rev. Claudius B. Haines; Jan. 1, 1872, Rev. Walter A. Mitchell.

The vestries of St. John's Church have been:

1787.—John Stoll, Daniel Hughes, Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprigg, Richard Pindell, Nathaniel Rochester, and Eli Williams.
 1789.—Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprigg, Daniel Hughes, Eli Williams, Richard Pindell, and Hezekiah Claggett.
 1790.—Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprigg, Daniel Hughes, Richard Pindell, Hezekiah Claggett, Eli Williams, and John Ingram.
 1791.—Daniel Hughes, Alexander Claggett, Eli Williams, Richard Pindell, Hezekiah Claggett, William Gordon, and William Reynolds.
 1793.—Eli Williams, Richard Pindell, Hezekiah Claggett, William Gordon, William Reynolds, Samuel Embury, and Rezin Davis.
 1795.—Eli Williams, Richard Pindell, Rezin Davis, John Claggett, Cephas Beall, Charles Ozle, and William Gordon.
 1798.—Alexander Claggett, Eli Williams, John Claggett, Rezin Davis, William Fitzhugh, Ignatius Taylor, and Thomas Belt.
 1799.—Alexander Claggett, Thomas Belt, Rezin Davis, Eli Williams, William Fitzhugh, Griffith Henderson, James Kendall, and Benjamin Claggett.
 1802.—Nathaniel Rochester, Alexander Claggett, Ignatius Taylor, Robert Hughes, Samuel Ringgold, Frisby Tizman, Benjamin Claggett, and Otto H. Williams.
 1805.—Rezin Davis, Otto H. Williams, Robert Hughes, Frisby Taylor, Benjamin Gallesway, John Ragan, Sr., and Nathaniel Rochester.
 1807.—Daniel Hughes, Thomas Belt, Rezin Davis, William A. Rochester, Nathaniel Rochester, Eli Williams, Otto H. Williams, and Thomas Grievens.
 1809.—William Fitzhugh, Thomas Belt, Thomas B. Hall, Na-

- Daniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Otho H. W. Stull, Otho H. Williams, and Daniel Hughes, Jr.
 1835.—William Fitzhugh, Thomas Belt, Thomas B. Hall, Upton Lawrence, Thomas Grievess, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Otho H. W. Stull, Otho H. Williams, and Daniel Hughes, Jr.
 1836.—Daniel Hughes, Sr., William O. Sprigg, Otho H. Williams, Frisby Tilghman, John Ragan, Jr., Thomas B. Hall, Henry Lewis, George C. Smoot, and William Fitzhugh.
 1837.—Otho H. Williams, Frisby Tilghman, Thomas B. Hall, William Fitzhugh, Daniel Hughes, Henry Lewis, Eli Beatty, and George C. Smoot.
 1838.—Benjamin Galloway, Thomas Belt, Otho H. Williams, William Fitzhugh, George C. Smoot, Eli Beatty, Thomas B. Hall, and Frisby Tilghman.
 1839.—Benjamin Galloway, Eli Beatty, Thomas Grievess, Daniel Sprigg, Anthony B. Martin, Levin Mills, Thomas Comp ton, and Franklin Anderson.
 1840.—Same vestry, except that Rev. Thomas P. Irving and Otho H. W. Stull took the places of Levin Mills and Franklin Anderson. Mr. Irving resigned, and his place in the vestry was filled by Frisby Tilghman.
 1841.—Eli Beatty, Daniel Sprigg, Thomas Grievess, Richard Ragan, Franklin Anderson, Otho H. W. Stull, Frisby Tilghman, and A. B. Martin.
 1842.—Frisby Tilghman, Eli Beatty, Thomas Grievess, Otho H. W. Stull, Daniel Sprigg, Otho Lawrence, George Bear, and Franklin Anderson.
 1843.—Frisby Tilghman, George Bear, Richard Ragan, Levin Mills, Thomas Belt, Daniel Sprigg, Edward Gaither, and Franklin Anderson.
 1844.—Daniel Sprigg, Thomas Grievess, Otho H. W. Stull, Eli Beatty, Frisby Tilghman, George Bear, Richard Ragan, and Franklin Anderson.
 1845.—Same vestry, except that Levin Mills took the place of Mr. Stull.
 1846.—Eli Beatty, Daniel Sprigg, Thomas Grievess, John B. Claggett, Frisby Tilghman, George Bear, Richard Ragan, and Franklin Anderson.
 1847.—Same vestry, except Otho Lawrence in place of Frisby Tilghman.
 1848.—Same vestry, except Henry Barnett in place of Otho Lawrence.
 1849.—Otho Lawrence, Eli Beatty, Daniel Sprigg, John B. Claggett, George Bear, Thomas Grievess, Joseph Martin, and Franklin Anderson.
 1850.—Same vestry, except Richard Ragan in place of Thomas Grievess.
 1851.—Vestry of 1827 re-elected.
 1852.—Re-elected as above.
 1853.—Re-elected as above.
 1854.—Same vestry, except that Frisby Tilghman took the place of George Bear.
 1855.—Richard Ragan, Otho Lawrence, J. B. Claggett, Marmaduke Boyd, Joseph Martin, Frisby Tilghman, J. P. Dall, and Eli Beatty.
 1856.—Eli Beatty, Frisby Tilghman, Joseph Martin, Jr., Richard Martin, Horatio McPherson, Richard Ragan, and Otho Lawrence.
 1857.—Frisby Tilghman, J. R. Dall, H. McPherson, Otho Lawrence, Richard Ragan, Eli Beatty, F. Tilghman, Jr., and Barton Bean.
 1858.—F. Tilghman, Sr., F. Tilghman, Jr., Otho Lawrence, O. H. W. Stull, Horatio McPherson, John R. Dall, Richard Ragan, and John B. Claggett.
 1859.—Richard Ragan, William H. Fitzhugh, O. H. W. Stull, Otho Lawrence, Thomas Schnelly, John B. Claggett, Frederick Dorsey, and William R. Abbott.
 1860.—Otho H. Williams, Eli Beatty, Fred. Dorsey, Jacob Hollingsworth, John B. Claggett, Thomas Schnelly, John R. Dall, and William R. Abbott.
 1861.—Eli Beatty, John B. Claggett, William Fitzhugh, Thomas Schnelly, William R. Abbott, Fred. Dorsey, Otho H. Williams, and Jacob Hollingsworth.
 1862.—Frisby Tilghman, Joseph I. Merriek, John S. Hamilton, Peregrine Fitzhugh, Fred. Dorsey, William H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Schnelly, and Jacob Hollingsworth. Two members resigned, and their places were filled by John Thomson Mason and Charles F. Keel.
 1863.—Same vestry, except Jervis Spencer and James R. Jones, in place of F. Fitzhugh and Fred. Dorsey.
 1864.—Same, except John R. Dall in place of Joseph I. Merriek.
 1865.—Jervis Spencer, John Thomson Mason, James R. Jones, Fred. Dorsey, Charles Maegill, W. H. Fitzhugh, Frisby Tilghman, and John R. Dall.
 1866.—William H. Fitzhugh, James R. Jones, Jacob Hollingsworth, Thomas Schnelly, J. T. Mason, Edward Gaither, and Fred. Dorsey.
 1867.—Same, except John R. Dall in place of James R. Jones, and a vacancy filled by John Ingram.
 1868.—Same, except William Motter, *vice* John Ingram.
 1869.—No change.
 1870.—Same, except Charles Maegill in place of John R. Dall.
 1871.—Jacob Hollingsworth, William Motter, J. R. Jones, Fred. Dorsey, William H. Fitzhugh, J. T. Mason, and Charles Maegill.
 1872.—Same, except John D. Reamure in place of J. R. Jones.
 1873.—Jacob Hollingsworth, John D. Reamure, Wm. Motter, Fred. Dorsey, Charles Maegill, Joshua P. Crist, Edward Gaither, and Richard Ragan, Jr.
 1874.—Same, except Benjamin Pendleton in place of Richard Ragan.
 1875.—Wm. Motter, Jacob Hollingsworth, Edward Gaither, Fred. Dorsey, Chas. Maegill, John B. Reamure, J. P. Crist, and Robert Fowler.
 1876.—Same, except Z. L. Claggett in place of Robert Fowler.
 1877.—Same, except W. S. Berry in place of Z. L. Claggett.
 1878.—No change, except Z. L. Claggett in place of Edward Gaither.
 1879.—Jacob Hollingsworth, Fred. Dorsey, Charles Maegill, Wm. Motter, John D. Reamure, Joshua P. Crist, Washington Berry, and Eli Beatty.
 1880.—Same, except Charles F. Keel and Dr. Wm. Ragan in place of Washington Berry and Charles Maegill.
 1881.—No change.
 1882.—Jacob Hollingsworth, W. Berry, James H. Grove, Charles F. Keel, Charles Maegill, Joshua P. Crist, John D. Reamure, and Wm. Motter.
 1883.—No change.
 1884.—No change.
 1885.—No change.
 1886.—Frederick Dorsey, John D. Reamure, Jacob Hollingsworth, Edward Watts, James H. Grove, W. Berry, Wm. Motter, and Chas. F. Keel.
 1887.—No change.
 1888.—Jacob Hollingsworth, Chas. F. Keel, James H. Grove, W. Berry, D. G. Huyett, Wm. Motter, T. W. Simmons, and Wm. Ragan.
 1889.—No change, except Richard Ragan in place of W. Berry.

- 1868.—Same, except Frederick Dorsey in place of Jacob Hollingsworth.
- 1869.—W. Ragan, Richard Ragan, T. W. Simmons, Charles F. Keel, D. G. Huyett, George W. Pole, James H. Grove, and Wm. Motter.
- 1870.—Henry Bell, George W. Pole, D. G. Huyett, R. Riegle, Wm. Motter, Frederick Dorsey, T. W. Simmons, and Charles F. Keel.
- 1871.—No change.
- 1872.—R. Riegle, Geo. W. Pole, Wm. Ragan, Wm. Motter, D. G. Huyett, Geo. W. Harris, Alonzo Berry, and B. H. Griswold.
- 1873.—Wm. Motter, Geo. W. Harris, Alonzo Berry, B. H. Griswold, Wm. Ragan, J. P. Crist, D. G. Huyett, Buchanan Schley.

Following are brief sketches of the rectors of St. John's: The Rev. Bartholomew Booth, who is put down as the rector of St. John's from 1777 to 1785, was born and ordained in England, and came over to this country about 1776. He was famous as an instructor, and a sketch of him is given in another place. There is no record of his officiating in the church, but as there is no mention of any other minister being there from the time of Mr. Allen's departure in 1777 to that of Mr. Bower's arrival in 1786, it is to be presumed that Mr. Booth performed all the functions of a minister.

The first record of the Rev. George Bower is that of his arrival, Dec. 1, 1786, and his employment at a salary of one hundred pounds, equal to two hundred and sixty-six dollars per annum. During this year a subscription was raised for building a church in Hagerstown, then called Elizabeth Town. The first records now known date from April, 1787, when the first vestry were elected. Mr. Bower still continued rector. In 1788, however, he left and became rector of Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County, now in Howard, where he continued a year, at the expiration of which he returned to Hagerstown. The Diocesan Convention met on the 2d of June, 1789, in Baltimore. Mr. Bower was present, and Mr. H. Claggett represented the parish as lay delegate. The first convention met June 22, 1784, but that of 1789 was the first in which St. John's Parish was represented. In the certificate of appointment of the lay delegate it is stated "that the upper part of the parish [of All Saints], which this had been] has for some time been considered a separate and distinct parish;" and so the act of 1770 had made it. This the convention recognized, and accordingly Mr. Bower and Mr. Claggett were admitted to seats from Frederick, now St. John's, Parish. Mr. Bower acceded to this, and ratified the constitution and canons for himself and Mr. Claggett in behalf of the parish.

Town commissioners were appointed in 1791, and

in the same year Mr. Bower appears to have officiated part of his time in Frederick Town. It is possible that he had officiated there before. In 1795 an addition was made to the church. The following letter from Mr. Bower to Bishop Claggett gives an interesting picture of the condition of the parish at that time:

"HAGERSTOWN, July 11, 1797.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It was out of my power to attend the convention this year, as it has been for some years past, owing to the delicate state of Mrs. Bower's health.

"Our congregation in Hagerstown has become very respectable. The addition we have made to our church is not yet completed. I attend here every other Sunday, at Fredericktown every fourth Sunday, and at Taneytown every fourth Sunday. Next Sunday, which is the fifth Sunday after Trinity and the 16th day of the month, I am to officiate here. The Sunday after, which is the 23d of the month, I am to officiate at Taneytown. The Sunday after that, which is the 30th, I stay here, and the Sunday after that, which is the 6th of August, I go to Fredericktown. And so on regularly through the whole year.

"Should we be favored with the pleasure of your company this fall, you will be so good, sir, to keep this letter, and you will know where to meet me. I have kept a constant register of the marriages, births, funerals, and communicants. But the adults I have found it impossible to make out. They are so scattered about in this extensive parish, which contains three counties, and is, I believe, near one hundred and fifty miles in length, reaching from Baltimore County to the end of the State.

"You would oblige me greatly to write a few lines by the post, to acquaint me with the time you think you can come up.

"I am, reverend and dear sir, with great respect,

"Your very humble servant,

"GEORGE BOWER."

In the following August the bishop visited this parish, and on the 13th of that month consecrated the church. In 1799, Mr. Bower's salary was four hundred dollars; in 1805, two hundred; in 1806, four hundred; in 1807, five hundred and fifty for half his services.

In 1806 a petition was presented to the convention from sundry inhabitants of All Saints' Parish, in Washington County, praying to be allowed to constitute a separate cure by the name of St. John's Parish, Washington County. An act was passed making the whole of the county St. John's Parish except that part of said county which forms a part of St. Mark's Parish. It would have been proper, doubtless, if desirable, to have granted a change of name and defined its bounds, but it had been made a separate parish before.

Very soon after May, 1813, Mr. Bower died, after a ministry of twenty-seven years. He had been placed on the standing committee five times, and in 1801 preached the convention sermon.

The only time when the number of communicants was reported was in 1808. The number then was

At more than half of the conventions he was present. He left a widow, three sons, and a daughter. One of the sons died in Frederick. The others of the family went West, but in July, 1815, Mrs. Bower was living in Hagerstown.

Rev. Thomas P. Irving became rector Sept. 22, 1813, at a salary of four hundred dollars. He also taught a school. Mr. Irving was a native of Somerset County, but came into the diocese from the South, having been ordained by Bishop White in North Carolina, where he was principal of an academy at Newbern. In November, 1814, the vestry ordered five dollars to be paid for burial, and four dollars for a christening. In July, 1815, Mr. Irving had formed a Bible Society. Under date of May, 1816, Mr. Irving writes Bishop Kemp that he had been compelled on account of his health to resign his church, though not his academy. He is said to have died in 1817, at the age of forty-one years.

Rev. Joseph Jackson was elected rector Aug. 27, 1816. By birth Mr. Jackson was an Englishman. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Claggett in 1794, and in 1796 was rector of St. Peter's, Talbot, and for fifteen years of William and Mary, St. Mary's. He moved to Hagerstown in 1811, but remained only a year. In 1820 he went as a missionary to Kentucky, where he died that year. He had been twice on the standing committee, twice the convention preacher, and once deputy to the General Convention. His savings formed the nucleus of St. James' College.

Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay was elected rector Oct. 25, 1817, to commence Jan. 1, 1818. He was the son of the Rev. Slater Clay, of Pennsylvania. In giving notice of his becoming a candidate for holy orders, Jan. 16, 1812, he says he had lived with the Rev. George Dashiell since 1809, except a few months spent in the University of Pennsylvania, "under whose direction I have pursued and am still pursuing the studies preparatory to ordination." He was ordained deacon by Bishop White, June 13, 1813, being just twenty-one years of age, and went to North Carolina, whence he removed to Hagerstown. He continued there four years, and resigned Dec. 18, 1821. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1822. In 1831 he became the rector of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, where he died Oct. 20, 1863, in his seventy-second year.

Rev. Samuel B. Shaw was elected rector Feb. 27, 1822. He came from Massachusetts, his native State, having been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold in 1821. He remained at Hagerstown but six months, and then returned to Massachusetts.

Rev. George Lemmon was elected rector Oct. 12, 1822, with a salary of eight hundred dollars. He was a native of Baltimore, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Claggett in 1813. He became the minister of Queen Caroline Parish, in Anne Arundel County, but in 1816 removed to Virginia, where he married. From thence he removed to Hagerstown. In 1823 the new church recently built was consecrated by Bishop Kemp.

Hitherto the parochial reports on the convention journal had been merely statistical; but in 1825 Mr. Lemmon reports that two Sunday-schools had been put into operation, one white and the other for colored children. The congregation had much increased, and some had become the subjects of "spiritual change of heart." In 1826 he speaks of a lecture delivered on every Thursday evening. On the 1st of April, 1828, Mr. Lemmon resigned, after a six years' pastorate, and returned to Virginia, where he died, aged sixty. When Mr. Lemmon resigned Rev. Ethan Allen was invited to the charge, but declined.

Rev. Robert Brent Drane was elected June 26, 1828, but took charge on the 31st of August. He was a native of Rock Creek Parish, a graduate of Harvard College, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, May 3, 1827. Returning to the Diocese of Maryland, he became the rector of Addison Chapel Parish, Prince George's County, and thence removed to Hagerstown. In his report Mr. Drane mentions (1830) the reorganization of the Sunday-school and the formation of an Auxiliary Missionary Society. In 1832 he reports a weekly meeting for prayer and the exposition of Scripture. About this time he officiated once a month at Williamsport, and occasionally at a place seven miles east of Hagerstown. In 1833 he reports that he was continuing to officiate regularly at Williamsport, and also to a congregation then recently formed in Funkstown. In 1834 he reports having officiated every other Sunday at Williamsport from May 10th. During the year 1835 a parsonage was built for St. John's Church, and Mr. Drane had a school. In 1836 he preached the convention sermon. In June, 1836, after a ministry of six years, he resigned, and removed to North Carolina, to the rectorship of St. James', Wilmington. In 1843 he became the president of Shelbyville College, Kentucky, and received the degree of D.D., but at the end of the year he returned to Wilmington, where he continued till his death, in October, 1862. He died of the yellow fever, after a ministry of thirty-five years, and left a wife and children. On Aug. 1, 1836, Rev. John Weleymann was elected, but declined.

Rev. John Wiley was elected rector April 2, 1837.

He was a native of Delaware, and a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, and was ordained deacon July 5, 1829, by Bishop Hobart, of New York, and coming to Maryland, became the minister of St. James' Parish, Baltimore County. In 1833 he became rector of All Hallows and Worcester Parishes, Worcester County, and in 1836 of St. Peter's, Talbot, whence he removed to Hagerstown. Mr. Wiley's convention reports are all merely statistical. In 1840 he was the convention preacher. In 1841 he resigned this parish and went to North Sassafraz Parish, Cecil County. In 1853 he removed to Trinity, Charles County; in 1866 to Labyrinth, Montgomery County; in 1872 to Sherwood Parish, Baltimore County. He has been a deputy to the General Convention twice.

Rev. Theodore B. Lyman became the rector of this parish in 1840, having been ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham, Sept. 25, 1840. He was a native of Connecticut, and graduate of the General Theological Seminary. In 1841 St. James' College was founded under his auspices. In his convention report of 1842 Mr. Lyman mentions that since October he had been assisted by the Rev. Russell Trevett, deacon, that the church had been open on all holy days and Wednesday and Friday mornings, and that he had a Bible-class, a Sunday-school, a weekly service for the colored people, and weekly offerings. In 1844 the church had been enlarged and repaired, giving it a Sunday-school-room and a vestry-room. In 1848 two silver chalices and two large silver alms-dishes had been presented. About 1849, Mr. Lyman removed from St. John's Parish to Columbia, Pa. In 1857 he was in Pittsburgh; in 1857 he received the degree of D.D.; in 1863 was residing in Paris, France; in 1865 in Rome, Italy; in 1871 in San Francisco; and in 1874 became assistant bishop in North Carolina.

Rev. William G. Jackson took charge of the parish in September, 1850. Mr. Jackson was a native of England, the son of Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of All Saints', Frederick, from 1830 to 1836. He graduated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore, of Virginia, in 1833. He became rector in 1850, and was married in 1852 to Lydia E. Kennedy, daughter of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth. In January, 1851, on account of ill health, he was absent a while, and his place was supplied by the Rev. W. W. Lord. Before the convention of 1853, Mr. Jackson had removed to South Carolina. In 1855 he had returned, and had become rector of Grace Church, Howard County. In 1870 he received the degree of D.D., and afterwards became dean of the Convocation. Rev. Walter N. Ayrault entered on his charge in June, 1853. He was a

native of New York, and was ordained deacon in 1846 by Bishop De Lancey, and removed from Western New York. In 1856 he returned to Western New York. In 1868 he received the degree of D.D.

Rev. Henry Edwards became rector in January, 1857. He was born in Connecticut, and was ordained by Bishop Brownell in 1853, but came to Maryland from New York, and became assistant in Emmanuel Parish, Allegany, whence he removed to St. John's. In 1858 he reported that the daily service had been continued with increasing congregations, and that services had been held in two villages a few miles distant. In 1859 the old church debt had been entirely paid off. In 1860 were reported a parochial school and a ladies' sewing society of ten years' standing, and a new organ. During the civil war Washington County was often the scene of extensive military operations, and the parishes suffered greatly. Mr. Edwards resigned his charge in January, 1867, and became the rector of St. Mark's. He also assumed missionary charge of St. Andrew's, St. Luke's, Pleasant Valley, St. Mark's, and St. Paul's, in Frederick County.

The Rev. Clandius R. Haines commenced his rectorship April 29, 1867. In that year he reported that the church, which had been very much injured by a fire more than a year before, had been repaired at the cost of over three thousand dollars, and that two beautiful stained-glass windows had been presented for the chancel. In October, 1861, he became the minister of Christ Church, Anne Arundel County, but received his letters of transfer from Virginia in 1866, and from thence removed to Washington County. On the 1st of October, 1869, the vestry declared the church free. Its revenue increased, and in 1871 it had proved a great success. In that year he became the rector of St. Timothy's, Catonsville, Baltimore Co.

Rev. Walter A. Mitchell became rector January, 1872. He is the son of the late Rev. Richard H. B. Mitchell, so many years in St. Mary's County. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Draue, of New Jersey, in 1856, and in 1857 became rector of St. Paul's, Calvert County. In 1860 he was a missionary in Baltimore, and in 1866 became rector of St. John's, Howard County, whence he removed to Hagerstown.

Upon Mr. Mitchell's arrival, in the spring of 1872, he at once turned his attention to rebuilding the church. It was determined, as soon as the matter had been sufficiently discussed, that the wisest plan would be to sell the old site and erect the new church in another part of the town. A lot was accordingly purchased on the west side of Prospect Street, near

the Dry Bridge." The lot is ninety-two by two hundred and forty feet, and the position one of the most commanding in the town.

The foundations of the church were laid in August of 1872, and it was ready for occupancy on Nov. 3, 1875, although not absolutely complete until August 18, 1881, when the capstone of the spire was laid, and the cross which surmounts the whole was set up in its place by Geo. W. Stover, superintendent of the contractors, M. Gault & Son. As completed, the edifice is one of the most beautiful and convenient in the country. It is Gothic in style, and is built of limestone, broken range rock-work, laid in strong lime mortar. It presents a front of seventy-three feet, and is one hundred and nine feet deep. The tower is fifteen feet square, and the top of the steeple one hundred and ten feet from the ground, surmounted by a gilt cross four feet five and a half inches high, the whole steeple structure being of hewn stone, and is graceful and imposing in appearance. The native limestone is generously relieved by trimmings of brownstone and massive granite over the doorways of the tower. The tower and steeple were contributed by C. C. Baldwin as a memorial to his wife, and he has since ordered to be cast a magnificent peal of bells, which will soon be in place. The church building proper was erected under the superintendence of W. H. Hurley. The corner-stone was laid on September 4th by the rector, Rev. W. A. Mitchell, assisted by the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. Grammer, Rev. A. J. Rich, M.D., Rev. Wm. T. Johnson, Rev. Henry Edwards, Rev. Julian Ingle, and Rev. James B. Averitt. Rev. John D. Easter, Ph.D., delivered the address. The wardens, vestry, and building committee were prominently engaged in the ceremonies. They were as follows: Wardens, William Kealhofer and Buchanan Schley; Vestry, Hon. Wm. Motter, George W. Pole, Dr. William Ragan, Daniel G. Huyett, Geo. W. Harris, Alonzo Berry, and R. Howell Griswold; Building Committee, Geo. W. Harris, Dr. Wm. Ragan, Geo. Gambrill, and Buchanan Schley. Emmer C. Little, of New York, the architect, was also present. At the time of its completion, in 1875, the building committee was as follows: Rev. W. A. Mitchell, Dr. Fred. Dorsey, Geo. W. Harris, and Geo. W. Pole, Esq. The main auditorium will comfortably seat four hundred and fifty people, and its plan and decorations are very handsome. The walls are of a neutral drab, wainscoted four feet from the floor with alternate beaded walnut and chestnut planks oiled. The church is finished with walnut, and the furniture is of the same wood, the pews being richly upholstered.

A magnificent organ furnishes the music for the congregation. The windows are exceedingly handsome and rich in their coloring. The central light of the chancel window is a figure of St. John, the two side lights figured stained glass, the three upper church windows are figures of adoring angels with trumpet, lute, and harp. There are three handsome windows in the south transept, one, the subject of which is the Annunciation and Nativity, contributed by the Sunday-school of the church, costing about one hundred and sixty dollars; another, representing the presentation in the Temple and our Lord among the doctors, is a memorial of the late Maj. Holker Hughes; and a third, in memory of Miss Anna Fitzhugh, is triangular, and represents the adoration of the wise men. In the north transept is a large circular window representing the Ascension. The other windows are of diamond-shaped buff and white stained glass.

The opening services of the church were held on Oct. 11, 1875. The following clergymen were present: The Right Rev. Theodore Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, a former rector of the parish; Rev. C. W. Rankin, of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore; Rev. Fred. Gibson, assistant rector St. Luke's Church, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. J. Stephenson, of Frederick County; Rev. Dr. S. C. Thrall, of Cumberland; Rev. Jas. Mitchell, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.; Rev. Henry Edwards and Rev. Jos. B. Trevett, of Washington County; and the rector, the Rev. Walter A. Mitchell. The procession was headed by thirty choristers of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore. While marching up the aisle the hymn "Holy, Holy, Holy," was sung. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lyman.

The graveyard of St. John's Church contains the remains of the following old residents:

Col. Isaac Nesbitt, born Nov. 30, 1804, died June 1, 1869; and his wife, Ann Jane, died June 17, 1861, aged 50 years.

Capt. Alexander H. Nesbitt, of the Union army, died March 9, 1863, aged 29 years.

Alexander Neill, born Dec. 5, 1808, died July 18, 1865; and his wife, Mary S., born March 22, 1819, died Aug. 23, 1880.

Isabella Neill, born March 8, 1785, died June 16, 1856.

Mary Chandler, wife of Dr. Wm. Chandler, of Philadelphia, died May 28, 1862, aged 86 years.

Mary McGill, daughter of Rev. James McGill, first rector of Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Md., born March 25, 1749, died Aug. 18, 1824.

Dr. Wm. D. McGill, born Jan. 6, 1801, died March 22, 1833.

Dr. N. Carroll McGill, born May 13, 1804, died Sept. 14, 1839.

Henry Howard Gaither, born March 11, 1793, died April 22, 1846; and his wife, Catherine K., born Jan. 17, 1793, died March 8, 1857.

Elizabeth Gaither, died June 30, 1845, in her 85th year. Matilda, wife of George C. Smoot, died March 7, 1844, aged 68 years.

Rezin Davis, born April 29, 1733, died March 17, 1800; and his wife, Beator, born April 5, 1737, died March 28, 1815.

John Jacoby, born July 16, 1791, died Aug. 2, 1871.

Mary Northell, died Sept. 14, 1831, in her 12d year.

Mrs. Mary Ponting, died March 7, 1854, in her 88th year.

John W. Rees, born in Radnorshire, South Wales, Feb. 2, 1767, died March 4, 1813.

Martha Stewart, wife of William Stewart, and daughter of Isaac Fowry, of Londonderry, Ireland, died April 8, 1815, aged 70 years.

Gottlieb Trevel, a native of Germany, died Dec. 13, 1831, in his 76th year; and his wife, Mary, died Feb. 28, 1830, in her 55th year.

John Nover, a native of Germany, born May 1, 1750, died Jan. 20, 1828.

Alexander Neill, Sr., died Aug. 2, 1838, aged 80 years; and his wife, Sally, died June 24, 1813, aged 62 years, 11 months.

Mrs. Isabella Neill, died Jan. 22, 1826, aged 62 years, 8 months.

Barton Pean, born March 24, 1780, died Aug. 24, 1835.

Benjamin Galloway, died Aug. 19, 1831, aged 77 years, 7 months.

Hendrietta Galloway, died April 21, 1847, aged 89 years.

Wm. Fitzhugh, died May 14, 1829, aged 45 years, 8 months.

Dr. Samuel Young, born in County Down, Ireland, May, 1729, died July 23, 1835, aged 99 years, 2 months.

John McLaughlin, died Sept. 13, 1804, in his 65th year; and his wife, Susan, died Dec. 31, 1841, in her 92d year.

Jacob Heward, died Feb. 18, 1867, aged 75 years, 1 month.

Stewart Herbert, died March 13, 1798, aged 40 years, 11 months.

David C. Newcomer, born in 1562, died in 1832; and his wife, Treason, born in 1806, died in 1832.

Mary, wife of James Inglis, Sr., of Baltimore, died Aug. 9, 1829, in her 56th year.

Ordo Holland Williams Still, born March 7, 1784, died July 23, 1867; and his wife, Letitia, died Oct. 2, 1862, in her 75th year.

Otto Holland Williams, born Sept. 27, 1776, died July 11, 1852; and his wife, Elizabeth Bowie, died Nov. 14, 1816, aged 54 years, 6 months.

Thomas Hoh, died Dec. 3, 1823, aged 82 years, 1 month; and his wife, Elizabeth Lawson, died July 30, 1816, aged 62 years.

Margaret Capite, born in 1789, died Jan. 23, 1878.

William Beverley Clarke, born Sept. 4, 1817, died April 14, 1855.

Sally, wife of William Price, born June 2, 1797, died Oct. 26, 1837.

Thomas Sprigg, died Dec. 15, 1809; and his wife, Elizabeth, died July 28, 1808.

John Reynolds, died Dec. 3, 1845, aged 59 years; and his wife, Maria Eliza Sprigg, died March 9, 1851, aged 60 years.

William O. Sprigg, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, died July 29, 1836, aged 63 years.

Thomas Curtis, born in 1783, died Feb. 15, 1874; and his wife, Ann, born Aug. 3, 1791, died March 16, 1851.

Elio Bantz, died May 6, 1859, in his 84th year.

John B. Beaune, died March 13, 1860, aged 49 years, 7 months.

Samuel Hughes, born July 6, 1773, died May 2, 1815; and his wife, Catherine, born March 29, 1781, died Oct. 29, 1857.

John Holker Hughes, born Sept. 19, 1798, died Jan. 15, 1871.

Nephew Hughes, born Dec. 23, 1806, died March 29, 1877.

Mae Hughes Fitzhugh, died March 5, 1870.

Washington L. Berry, died May 15, 1866, aged 40 years.

William H. Fitzhugh, died March 13, 1851, aged 57 years.
Marie Antoinette Fitzhugh, died April 26, 1864, aged 63 years.

William H. Handy, died April 7, 1863, aged 77 years; and his wife, Catherine, died July 2, 1866, aged 68 years.

Judge Thomas Buchanan, born Sept. 25, 1765, died Sept. 28, 1847, aged 79 years; and Rebecca Maria, his wife, died Feb. 9, 1819, in her 70th year.

Harriet Rebecca Anderson Buchanan, born Oct. 13, 1803, died Feb. 11, 1872.

John Robert Hall, born Nov. 1, 1798, died May 5, 1851; and his wife, Meliora, daughter of Judge Thomas Buchanan, born Dec. 21, 1800, died April 2, 1879.

Jacob Hollingsworth, born Aug. 6, 1790, died March 19, 1868; and his wife, Nancy, born Sept. 10, 1793, died Aug. 24, 1872.

Hezekiah Claggett, died April 3, 1866, aged 79 years, 7 months; and his wife, Ann, died March 26, 1867, aged 66 years, 4 months.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, was organized in 1770, its constitution being signed by sixty members. Its first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Wildban, and within one year after its organization it had one hundred and sixty communicants, and a year later two hundred and seventy-one. From 1772 to 1779 the pastor was the Rev. Mr. Young, and it is believed that the first church edifice was built during his pastorate. In 1782 a collection, amounting to £127 19s. 6d., was taken to purchase an organ. There are no records in existence of the proceedings for the ensuing eleven years, except that in December, 1791, the congregation held a lottery for raising nine hundred and sixty-five dollars. There were two thousand two hundred tickets at two dollars, with seven hundred and forty-one prizes and fourteen hundred and fifty-nine blanks. The trustees and managers were: Trustees, Peter Hoeflich, Henry Shryock, Peter Woltz, Baltzer Goll, David Harry, and Jacob Harry. Managers, William and John Lee, Rezin Davis, Alexander Claggett, Nathaniel Rochester, Henry Schnebly, William Reynolds, Melcher Baltzhoover, John Geiger, John Protzman, Adam Ott, Michael Kapp, George Woltz, John Ragan, Abraham Lsider, Robert Hughes, Henry Schroder, Henry Eckhart, William Van Lear, Jacob Miller, F. T., Frederick Stemple, Peter Whitesides, Andrew Kleinsmith, Philip Entler, John Ney. In 1793 the Rev. J. G. Schmucker, D.D., became pastor. Dr. Schmucker was educated at Halle, Germany, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to Hagerstown. Previous to his acceptance of the charge of St. John's he had been engaged in religious work in York County, Pa., among his charges being "Quickels." An old sermon contains a graphic picture of the condition of religious society at the time of his first appearance in Hagerstown. The Presbyterians were described as leisurely waiting God's time,

the Episcopal minister was "much more at home in the ball-room and on the turf than in the pulpit," the Methodists only were fighting the devil with vigor. The new pastor of St. John's entered bravely into the work which was before him, and made a great impression and was very successful. In 1775 another building was erected. The congregation numbered one hundred and eight members at this time, and ten years afterwards it had increased to two hundred and eleven. A new constitution was adopted in 1806. Dr. Schmucker resigned in 1810, and was succeeded by the Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, who died young and was buried beneath the church. A marble tablet in the aisle near the chancel marks his resting-place. In 1815, Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D.D., became pastor. He also supplied the congregations at Funks-town, Williamsport, Beard's, and Smithsburg. In 1816 there were one hundred and seventy-nine communicants; in 1800, three hundred; and in 1822, four hundred and two. In 1825 a second bell was purchased, the congregation having paid off an indebtedness of thirteen hundred dollars in the previous year. During Dr. Kurtz's pastorate, which lasted sixteen years, preaching in English and protracted prayer-meetings were introduced. During Dr. Kurtz's absence in Europe in 1825, for the purpose of securing assistance for Gettysburg Theological Seminary, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff and the Rev. J. Medtard.

In 1827, Mr. Kurtz returned from Europe and resumed his pastoral relations with the church, Rev. F. Ruthrauff removing to Pennsylvania, while Rev. J. Medtard took charge of the church at Martinsburg, Rev. Winter being called to Williamsport—an associate charge of St. John's—upon Mr. Medtard's removal therefrom to go to Martinsburg.

Dr. Kurtz was succeeded at St. John's by Rev. Samuel K. Hoshour in 1831, who was followed in 1834 by Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, D.D. The latter resigned in 1840. At the last communion of the latter three hundred and eight names were recorded. Rev. Ezra Keller, D.D., succeeded Dr. Schaeffer, and during his pastorate, lasting four years, the number of communicants increased to four hundred and sixty. Rev. F. W. Conrad became pastor in May, 1844, and resigned in October, 1850. During his pastorate two hundred and nineteen persons were admitted, one hundred and ninety-two buried, two hundred and fifty baptized, and the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was raised for various objects. Four Sabbath-schools were organized in the county, which with that in Hagerstown numbered more than five hundred scholars. In the fall of 1850, Rev. F. R.

Anspach, D.D., became pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. R. Hill in 1857, who was followed by Rev. J. Evans in December, 1860. Mr. Evans remained until 1866, and was succeeded in 1867 by Rev. T. T. Titus, who resigned in October, 1869, in order to become pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, an offshoot of St. John's. During several intervals the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. F. Eyster and Rev. C. Martin, while acting as principals of the female seminary. In November, 1869, the Rev. S. W. Owen (the present pastor) took charge. He preached his last sermon in the church in his old form on the last Sunday in May, 1870, and the first one in its remodeled form on the third Sunday of April, 1871. During the century and more of its existence this congregation has had fourteen regular pastors and four temporary supplies. Of the regular pastors six are still living, viz.: Revs. S. K. Hoshour, C. F. Schaeffer, F. W. Conrad, Reuben Hill, T. T. Titus, and S. W. Owen; and eight have died, viz.: Revs. Wildman, Young, J. G. Schmucker, Solomon Schaeffer, Benjamin Kurtz, Ezra Keller, F. R. Anspach, and J. Evans. Of the temporary supplies, Revs. C. Martin and W. F. Eyster are still living, while Revs. F. Ruthrauff and J. Medtard are dead. The original field covered by the pastors of St. John's has been divided into half a dozen charges, supplied by as many ministers. The older pastors took a prominent part in the organization of the General Synod, and in St. John's Church the delegates from the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina Synods met on the 20th of October, 1820, to adopt its constitution. Here also the committee met to determine the location of the General Theological Seminary, and the congregation of St. John's subscribed the largest *bona-fide* sum, two thousand five hundred dollars, to secure it. Three of its pastors became editors of the *Lutheran Observer*, while others have been prominent in educational works. It has furnished a number of ministers, among them Dr. W. M. Reynolds, Prof. F. Springer, and Rev. Messrs. C. Startzman, J. H. A. Kitzmiller, H. J. Watkins, and J. Porthman. Its Ladies' Benevolent Association has aided a number of clergymen in obtaining their education. The congregation numbers three hundred and twenty-five members, and recently expended seventeen thousand dollars in remodeling its church edifice. The old church, built in 1795 and 1796, stood on South Potomac Street. Its pulpit was shaped like a wine-glass, and had six sides. It was twenty feet high, and entered by a door from a circular stairway, which led down into a latticed room which was used by the minister. Above the pulpit was a sounding-board, on

which was emblazoned a large eye. There was no carpet on the floor, and the church was unheated, it being considered improper that the congregation should enjoy the comfort of a fire while listening to the minister and performing their devotions. The collection-bags were attached to rods about ten feet in length, and had a silken tassel and a bell, which was used to attract the notice of inattentive or sleepy members. At this period the attendance was not as large or as regular as might have been desired, cock-fighting at Big Spring or Yellow (now Laddle) Spring, horse-racing, bull-lewing, and similar sports proving attractions too strong to be resisted by some of the members.

In March, 1870, the old church was remodeled, so that the internal dimensions became seventy-five by sixty feet, and commodious access was afforded by means of two spacious stairways to the chief hall of worship on the upper floor. The lower floor was fitted up with new seats, and was used by the Sunday school, then containing five hundred scholars and teachers. The auditorium on the upper floor was fitted up with the newest style of seats, very handsomely upholstered in crimson damask and soft cushions. The old organ gave way to a new one of later pattern and better tone, which cost sixteen hundred dollars. The old pulpit and chancel were taken out and replaced, the new ones being of solid curled walnut. Previous to this, in January, 1870, the two old bells had been taken down, both being cracked so badly as to render them useless. One of these bells had been cast in London in 1788, and the other in Boston in 1824. The inscription upon the older bell, although in English, had the German spelling.

Previous to 1834 the charge of St. John's embraced Williamsport, St. Paul, Clear Spring, and Martinsburg. At these places the church buildings were inconsiderable, there being only a log building even at Williamsport, which was the most considerable of them all. When Rev. Benj. Kurtz returned from Europe in 1827, Rev. Mr. Winter took charge of the church at Williamsport, and during his pastorate, in 1829, the present brick church was built.

In September, 1834, Rev. S. W. Harkey took charge of Williamsport, St. Paul, Clear Springs being served by Rev. Winter. After serving the charge one year and a vacancy of eleven months Rev. Daniel Miller became pastor, and continued to sustain this relation for one year, when, after a vacancy of one year and four months, Rev. Christian Startzman became pastor, and remained eleven years. During this period Clear Spring was reunited to the charge, but when Rev. Henry Bishop was called to be pastor in 1850, Clear

Spring withdrew a second time from the charge. In 1855, owing to the removal of Rev. Mr. Bishop, Rev. Wm. F. Greaver was chosen as his successor. He is represented as having been "very much esteemed and beloved by the whole congregation, and under his ministry the church was prospering, but he died Oct. 16, 1857.

His successor was Rev. Jos. Barclay, late of Baltimore, during whose ministry the church edifice was enlarged and beautifully frescoed. In August or September, 1859, he resigned, and was followed on the 20th of October of the same year by Rev. Christian Lepley, who remained until October, 1864. After a vacancy of about a year Rev. S. Jesse Berlin was called to assume the pastoral care on Nov. 1, 1865, but owing to failing health he removed Feb. 1, 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Culler, who remained until 1869, when he removed to Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1870 another division took place in the pastorate by the union of St. Paul's with the Clear Spring charge. In 1871, Rev. W. D. Strobel became pastor, and after a ministry of about three years he resigned. The congregation was now supplied with preaching by Rev. J. McCrow, of the Hagerstown Female Seminary, and in April, 1874, Rev. J. B. Keller was called to become the pastor. During this period the membership has been considerably increased, numbering now about one hundred and forty. The church has for the second time been freed from debt, the contributions have been largely increased, a "Disc Society," averaging ninety members, who pay ten cents monthly, has been kept in successful operation for three or four years, the Sunday-school numbers on its roll one hundred and thirty-five pupils and twenty-two teachers, and the church has been lately repaired at a cost of about three hundred dollars.

One of the leading members of St. John's and a pillar of the church for many years was Capt. George Shryock. George, son of John and Mary (born Teagarden) Shryock, was born in 1783 on the manor in Washington County. In 1787 the family removed to Hagerstown, and resided on Franklin Street opposite the Oak Spring. In 1796 he accompanied his father and brother John to Westmoreland County, Pa., where they built a log house in the woods. The rest of the family followed them in the same year, the wagon conveying their goods being the first ever seen in that portion of the country. Heavy wooden sledges were used for hauling and pack-horse trains for transportation between more distant points. In 1803, George Shryock returned to Hagerstown and commenced the manufacture of pumps. He was a leading member

St. John's Lutheran congregation, which his father had furnished with a portion of the building materials for the church edifice, erected in 1736. In 1768 he married Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Capt. James Lewis, and in the same year both himself and his wife became communicants of St. John's Church. In 1820 he was a lay delegate to the first General Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, which met in Hagerstown, and was the last survivor of that body. In 1813 he served as captain in Ragan's regiment,

Stausbury's brigade. David Artz was first lieutenant of his company, —

Posey was second lieutenant, and Christian Fechtig was ensign. After the repulse at Bladensburg the company was detailed to support Commodore John Rogers' battery at Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, and was present at the famous bombardment on the night the "Star-Spangled Banner" was written. Capt. Shryock was one of a family of eleven children, of whom seven reached the age of eighty years and over, one that of seventy, and two that of sixty years and over.

Among those buried in the old St. John's Lutheran graveyard are the following residents of Hagerstown and vicinity :

Samuel Eichelberger, died July 22, 1863, aged 73.

Philip Henschel, died Jan. 26, 1860, aged 78 years, 5 months; and his wife, Barbara, died April 8, 1863, aged 77 years, 6 months.

George McNamee, born March 27, 1775, died April 17, 1838.

David Startzman, died March 8, 1864, aged 70 years, 1 month.

Thomas Thirston, born Dec. 6, 1843, in his 51st year; and his wife, Sarah, died Dec. 9, 1876, aged 82.

Susan, wife of William H. Hager, born Oct. 8, 1820, died Dec. 16, 1875.

Henry Keelhopper, born Jan. 28, 1776, died Oct. 31, 1851; and his wife, Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1782, died Jan. 31, 1852.

George Gittinger, died Nov. 4, 1844, aged 80 years, 6 months.

Barbara, wife of John Eckstein, died Sept. 2, 1850, aged 73.

George Bowman, born Jan. 12, 1793, died April 28, 1870;

and his wife, Mary, born Jan. 14, 1801, died Jan. 27, 1870.

Mary Hinkle, born May 15, 1817, died Jan. 8, 1871, aged 53.

Peter Jacob Cuck, died April 3, 1838, aged 72 years, 6 months; and his wife, Margaret, died April 8, 1867, aged 78.

Valentine Glass, died Oct. 29, 1857, aged 81; and his wife, Mary Barbara, born April 4, 1781, died Aug. 25, 1843, aged 62.

Elizabeth Gelwicks, born March 15, 1775, died Feb. 26, 1841.

Thomas Wright, died March 22, 1841, in his 69th year.

Henry Freeman, died July 7, 1863, in his 65th year; and his wife, Sarah, died Jan. 17, 1847, in her 43d year.

Susannah Stewart, born Feb. 14, 1767, died March 21, 1842.

Joseph Trevinger, born Dec. 11, 1799, died May 17, 1851.

John Albert, died Apr. 28, 1860, aged 87 years, 2 months.

Jacob Seuler, Sr., died Oct. 23, 1853, aged 61 years, 1 month.

John Keelholter, died Oct. 17, 1856, aged 72; and his wife, Mary, died March 22, 1863, aged 73.

Sophia Smith, died July 28, 1863, aged 72 years, 1 month.

Samuel Roushup, died July 31, 1863, aged 81 years, 2 months; and his wife, Sarah, died Aug. 12, 1849, aged 57 years, 8 months.

Catharine Smith, daughter of Peter and Ann Maria Heidlich, born Oct. 22, 1771, died April 22, 1847.

Jacob Bragunier, died June 14, 1851, in his 57th year; and his wife, Mary, died March 17, 1855, aged 63 years, 7 months.

Jacob Zimmermann, born in Lebanon County, Pa., Oct. 19, 1770, died Dec. 11, 1868; and his wife, Elizabeth, born in Dauphin County, Pa., April 8, 1803, died April 14, 1871.

George C. Gelwicks, born March 16, 1784, died March 31, 1853; and his wife, Mary, born Feb. 15, 1788, died March 10, 1868.

James Hawthorn, died Feb. 17, 1853, aged 84.

Samuel B. and Ann Harris. The former died March 19, 1844, in his 79th year; the latter, June 15, 1841, in her 70th year. Their tombstone records that "they were wedded more than fifty years."

Eliza Woltz, born Sept. 23, 1797, died May 2, 1867.

Daniel Gearhart, born Feb. 11, 1791, died June 3, 1842.

Nancy Lutter, died July 3, 1860, aged 79 years, 7 months.

Peter Kuntz, born March 2, 1779, died Nov. 4, 1844; and his wife, Maria, born Nov. 14, 1786, died Nov. 14, 1853.

Susannah Brown, died June 22, 1862, aged 82 years, 6 months.

Thomas Phillips, born March 22, 1788, died Feb. 19, 1844.

Jacob Huyett, of Henry, born April 25, 1784, died Feb. 2, 1812; and his wife, Mary, died Jan. 25, 1831, aged 60 years, 9 months.

Jacob Firey, born Nov. 25, 1767, died May 10, 1831.

Susan Firey, died Sept. 15, 1812, aged 90 years, 5 months.

John N. Zimmer, born Aug. 29, 1781, died March 8, 1856.

Sergt. David L. Smith, Co. A, 7th Maryland Regiment, died June 21, 1865, aged 30 years, 1 month.

Daniel Willard, born Oct. 5, 1794, died Nov. 14, 1846.

George E. Brumbaugh, born Sept. 9, 1785, died May 22, 1837, aged 53; and Mary L., his wife, born Aug. 11, 1778, and died March 29, 1849, aged 61.

Joseph Newman, died May 7, 1862, aged 43.

Joseph A. File, died July 9, 1845, aged 48.

John G. Laisey, died Nov. 7, 1843, aged 37.

Rebecca A. Newcomer, wife of Jacob, born Aug. 15, 1813, died Nov. 1, 1850, aged 37.

Richard Rowe, born May 5, 1805, died Dec. 6, 1868, aged 63; and Ann Maria, his wife, born Sept. 23, 1805, died May 3, 1832, aged 23.

Thomas Lowery, died Feb. 25, 1844, aged 42.

Abraham Cushman, died Aug. 26, 1839, aged 43.

Eliza, wife of Jacob Mamma, died Feb. 12, 1851, aged 52.

Jacob Semler, Sr., died Oct. 24, 1853, aged 61.

John Moyer, died March 27, 1871, aged 68.

Gottlieb B. Laiger, born April 22, 1806, died July 9, 1853, aged 49.

William Baker, born May 6, 1806, died Feb. 22, 1853, aged 52.

Catharine Smith, daughter of Peter A. and Ann Maria Heidlich, born Oct. 22, 1771, died April 22, 1847, aged 75.

Magdalena, wife of John D. Middelkauff, died May 29, 1858, aged 45.

Ann Maria Smith, daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Smith, born May 18, 1792, died April 29, 1841, in her 53d year.

Daniel Bragunier, died in September, 1858, in his 55th year.

Rosanna Bragunier, died Sept. 16, 1860, in her 55th year.



COMMODORE JOHN ROGERS.

Elizabeth Startzman, born Aug. 15, 1803, and died May 15, 1856.

Jacob Zimmerman, born in Lebanon County, Pa., Oct. 19, 1799, died Dec. 11, 1868, aged 78; and Elizabeth, his wife, born April 8, 1800, died April 14, 1871, aged 68.

Christiana, wife of Jonathan Tate, born Dec. 11, 1811, died July 6, 1854, aged 22.

Michael Rottisill, died June 28, 1868, aged 53.

Francis C. Feed, died Feb. 26, 1872, aged 64; and his wife, died Aug. 7, 1863, aged 59.

Susan Coal, died May 27, 1882, in her 47th year.

John Bantz, died June 9, 1847, aged 58.

Peter Wright, born May 16, 1806, died May 1, 1868, aged 61; and his wife, Susan, died Feb. 6, 1863, aged 41.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hostetter, born Jan. 27, 1808, died Jan. 23, 1844, aged 35.

Thomas Phillips, born March 22, 1788, died Feb. 19, 1844, aged 55.

Dr. Thomas P. Phillips, born Sept. 25, 1813, died Nov. 29, 1841, aged 28.

Susan, wife of James Kibler, died Aug. 18, 1856, aged 49.

Daniel Willard, born Oct. 5, 1784, died Nov. 14, 1816, aged 62.

Jacob Newcomer, died April 8, 1859, in his 58th year.

Henry Weise, born June 20, 1809, died Sept. 11, 1864, aged 55; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Aug. 4, 1840, aged 27.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The project of forming a new Lutheran society and erecting a new church edifice in Hagerstown took definite shape in the spring of 1868, the first meeting of those favorable to the enterprise being held in May of that year. The circumstance which led to the new church project was the refusal of a majority of the members of St. John's to remodel their old edifice. After numerous efforts on the part of some of the most enterprising of St. John's members to remodel the edifice had failed, about sixty or seventy withdrew from the mother-church and proceeded to organize another congregation. Before their withdrawal an equitable division of the common church property was proposed, and a committee was appointed to value the property, which they did, and reported the value to be sixteen thousand dollars. No division, however, was ever made.

On May 13th the friends of the new enterprise held a meeting, and a committee of arrangements was appointed, and other preliminary steps taken. At subsequent meetings the following committees were appointed: On subscriptions, Martin Startzman, Jonathan Schindel, and John E. Herbst, M.D., and to this number Philip Wingert, Jacob Roesser, and A. J. Weise were subsequently added; for procuring a lot and selecting a site, David Artz, Sr., Otho Swingley, and William H. Protzman; on constitution and by-laws, A. J. Weise, William H. Protzman, Otho Swingley, Wilson L. Hays, and John Byers; in procuring designs, Dr. J. E. Herbst and William House-

holder. Subsequently the following members of the building committee were chosen by ballot: Dr. J. E. Herbst, Otho Swingley, George W. Stover, Lewis L. Mentzer, and Jonathan Schindel. The following were named trustees of the new congregation: M. Startzman, W. L. Hays, and F. J. Posey.

The lot on which the church now stands, on West Franklin Street, was purchased for three thousand five hundred dollars from E. M. Reche. The architect of the present "Trinity Lutheran Church" was C. S. Witzel, of Danville, Pa. Ground was broken for the foundation on Oct. 1, 1868, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone occurred in the presence of a large concourse of people on Nov. 7, 1868. Rev. Joel Swartz officiating. The church cost thirty thousand dollars, not including the furniture, which was put in at a cost of two thousand dollars, and when completed ten thousand dollars of debt remained against it. The congregation was formally organized on the 29th of August, 1869, with about one hundred and twenty members; the building committee, under whose superintendence the church edifice was erected, were as follows: Dr. J. E. Herbst, chairman; L. L. Mentzer, secretary; F. J. Posey, treasurer; and Messrs. Jonathan Schindel, Otho Swingley, and Geo. W. Stover.

The church was dedicated on the 3d of October, 1869, on which occasion Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., preached the dedicatory sermon. The congregation at once elected Rev. T. T. Titus, of St. John's, pastor of their new church, a call which he at once accepted, and began his ministry. In 1870 a chime of bells was placed in the steeple at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and a splendid organ placed in the church. The total cost of the church has been thirty-six thousand dollars, and although a parsonage has been recently purchased at a cost of three thousand dollars, the congregation only owes five thousand dollars. On the 3d of April, 1870, Rev. T. T. Titus, in consequence of the impaired condition of his health, was compelled to resign as pastor, and the church was without a pastor until Feb. 25, 1872, when Rev. W. H. Luchenbach was elected and served until August, 1874. On the 13th of June, 1875, Rev. John R. Williams, the present pastor, was elected.

Rev. T. T. Titus, first pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, was born in Loudon County, Va., on the 4th of March, 1829. He was the son of poor parents, and the youngest of ten children. He manifested an eager desire for learning when quite young, and was carefully instructed by his mother in the principles of religion. At sixteen years of age he became a teacher, to which occupation he devoted some years of his life. Being very poor, however, he was often obliged to

with slaves in the field. He was converted at a protracted meeting led by the Rev. P. Willard in 1847, and not long after united with the Lutheran Church. In 1848 he went to Gettysburg, and commenced his studies for the ministry in the preparatory department of the General Theological Seminary. His extreme poverty made it necessary for him to leave college several times in order that by teaching and selling books he might obtain the money needed to continue his education. In 1853 he was rewarded by graduating as valedictorian of his class. In the following year he took a class in the preparatory department, and at the same time continued his studies for the ministry. The double labor, however, was too much for his strength, and he was compelled to go abroad for the benefit of his health. He was then ordained, and served in the ministry for eighteen years. In 1867 he succeeded the Rev. J. Evans as pastor of St. John's Church, Hagerstown, and in October, 1869, became the pastor of Trinity Church. He labored with the greatest zeal, until at last his voice grew so weak that he could no longer be heard from the pulpit. As a writer he was vigorous and pointed, and was a valued contributor to the *Lutheran Observer*. He was also the author of a useful "Explanatory Question Book for Sunday-schools." Mr. Titus was very active in temperance work, and was twice elected to the office of G. W. C. T. in the order of Good Templars in Ohio. A memorial service was held at Trinity Church, conducted by Rev. Dr. McCron and Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, who preached the sermon.

The St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, which stands on Antietam Street, was founded in 1871, and the congregation was organized on June 19th of that year. Work was commenced on the church during the next fall, and the edifice was completed in the spring, the dedication of the church occurring on May 26, 1872. The first church council was as follows: Lewis Heist, Y. Maisack, William Schlottenbeck, Christian Thomas, Jacob Schneider, Wolfgang Brey, Henry Darnberger, Peter Rauth, G. Grebner, John Brey. The first pastor was Rev. J. J. Dietrich, who was succeeded by Rev. C. Steinhauer. After him came Rev. J. G. Reitz, who immediately preceded the present pastor, Rev. G. H. Brandon. The present church council is constituted as follows: Christian Kriehberger, George Rauth, Jacob Rettberg, Gottlob Schmidt, Frederick Baumbach, Jacob Wuensch, Justus Heinel, Christian Bretzler, Jacob Schlottenbeck.

The Reformed Church.—Although the Reformed Church was founded even prior to 1776, there are no

authentic records of the church previous to that year, when the first regular church organization was effected. Its first regular pastor was Rev. Jacob Weymer, who was first put in charge of the congregation in 1770, and who continued to serve it until his death, which occurred in 1790. During his pastorate the oldest church edifice now standing in Hagerstown was erected, in the year 1774, more than a century ago. The congregation elected William Heyser, a member and deacon of the congregation, building-master, who was assisted in the construction of the church by his colleagues, Philip Osten, Peter Wagner, and Jacob Hauser, who carried the work on to the laying of the corner-stone.

On this occasion Rev. Frederick Ludwig Hemop, Reformed pastor at Frederick Town, who had been invited to be present, preached on the words contained in Colossians iii. 17, "And whatever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him." At this service, which was held on the ground on which the church was to be built, there was likewise present Jacob Weiner, Reformed pastor in Elizabethtown, Rev. George Young, Lutheran pastor, and Rev. ———, also Lutheran pastor of Fredericktown; William Heyser, builder, and Philip Oster, Peter Wagner, Jacob Hauser, deacons. The following were the members of the first congregation: William Baker, Ernst Baker, Yost Wegand, Isam Guading, Johannes Karr, Frantz Greilich, Herman Greilich, Andreas Link, Eustagines Jung, Wilhelm Conrath, Heinrich Doutweller, Jacob Fischer, Johannes Steinseyfer, Frantz Wagner, Ernst Ditz, Rutholph Bley, Johannes Oster, Michael Eberhart, Matthaus Saylor, George Herdii, George Clompert, Johannes Nicholas Schister, George ———, Hanadam ———, Valentin ———, Jacob Hauser, Peter Diller, George Frey, Johannes Frey, Conrad Eichelberger, Philip Klein, Ernst Kremer. The corner-stone of this venerable structure was laid on the 10th of August, 1774. The ground occupied by the church was given by Jonathan Hager, founder of the town, and a member of the congregation who was killed by a rolling log while engaged in cutting timber for the church edifice.

No record has been preserved of the date of consecration. It is known that after the building had been placed under roof the congregation, for want of means to complete it, worshiped in it for four years with the interior unfinished. The dedication probably took place about 1778. The succession of pastors is as follows: Rev. Jacob Weymer, 1770, who continued to serve the congregation and to preach at St. Paul's, near Clear Spring, at Salem Church, at Beard's Church

near Cavetown, at Besore's, near Waynesboro', and at Apple's, in Frederick County, until the 12th day of May, 1790, when he died, at the age of sixty-six years, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the church, no stone, at his own request, marking his last resting-place. Two years afterwards the Rev. Jonathan Rahauser succeeded him in the charge of these congregations, and served them for a period of twenty-five years, performing an immense amount of labor, and proving an effective preacher and a popular pastor. He died Sept. 25, 1817, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was also buried in the graveyard attached to the church. Rev. James R. Reily was the third pastor, who entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of January, 1819, having on that day preached his introductory sermon. He seems to have been a very popular preacher, as well as pastor, and drew immense congregations. He resigned on the 25th of April, 1825. Although there was an occasional English sermon preached during Mr. Reily's ministry, it was so rare that it might almost be said that the German was the only language used in the services of the church for fifty-five years of its existence. With his successor the transition from German to English fairly commenced. Mr. Reily's successors were Rev. Mr. Brunner, 1827-32; Rev. W. A. Good, 1833-36; Rev. Albert Helfenstein, 1837-43; Rev. M. Kieffer, 1844-49; Rev. D. Gaus, 1850-55; Rev. S. H. Giesy, 1855-60; and Rev. J. H. Wagner, 1861-64. Rev. J. S. Kieffer became pastor of the congregation in 1868, and still continues to serve in that capacity, being the eleventh in a succession of pastors covering one hundred and eleven years.

Improvements in the church building were made from time to time, and the entire structure was remodeled and placed in its present condition in 1867-68. About the same time a chapel was erected beside the church, on the site of the old lecture-room. Two or three years afterwards the tower of the church, which had been left unchanged when the remodeling took place, was replaced by a new one. The new spire, however, was blown down by a violent tornado in June, 1878,—a heavy loss to the congregation, which it has not as yet been able to repair. The Sunday-school connected with the church numbers thirty odd teachers and over two hundred scholars.

The Consistory of the congregation consists, in addition to the pastor, of six elders and four deacons. These are at present the following:

Elders.—D. C. Hammond, H. K. Tice, M. A. Berry, A. D. Bennett, Wm. Gassman, E. M. Recher.
Deacons.—W. H. McCordell, J. T. Seiss, W. D. Troxell, George Shaver.

In the cemetery of the Reformed Church are buried the following:

Philip Wingert, born Jan. 11, 1784, died Aug. 20, 1861, aged 77; and Martha Wingert, died Jan. 20, 1837, aged 40.

Gen. Daniel Heister, "the patriot, the soldier, and the statesman," died March 7, 1801, in his 57th year; and his wife, Rosanna, daughter of Jonathan Hager, died Jan. 11, 1816, in her 58th year.

John Henneberger, died Sept. 11, 1859, aged 74; and his wife, Catharine, died Aug. 11, 1889, aged 89.

John McNamee, died Aug. 11, 1858, aged 51; and his wife, Margaret, died Dec. 26, 1873.

John Baugartner, died Feb. 11, 1879, aged 70; and his wife, Susan, died April 21, 1871, aged 73.

Sarah, wife of George Thornburg, born Dec. 17, 1796, died Dec. 9, 1899.

Daniel Burgess, died March 14, 1866, aged 50.

Philip Keller, died Sept. 19, 1846, aged 73 years; and his wife, Ann, died Jan. 7, 1811, aged 64.

Samuel Praganier, born May 30, 1788, died Jan. 16, 1858; and Elizabeth, his wife, died Nov. 22, 1875, aged 82.

Samuel Beecher, died Oct. 8, 1821, aged 52.

Jacob Knabe, born Sept. 26, 1761, died Feb. 2, 1828, aged 76; and his wife, Margaret, born April 19, 1750, died July 15, 1821, aged 74.

Peter Hamrichouse, died Feb. 17, 1867, aged 84 years; and his wife, Mary Ott, died Oct. 7, 1839.

Elizabeth Hager Lawrence, only grand-child of Jonathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown, and the wife of Upton Lawrence, born Aug. 1, 1765, died Aug. 5, 1867.

Alexander Armstrong, born Sept. 8, 1795, and died Oct. 29, 1870.

Ann, wife of William Williamson, died Aug. 16, 1857, aged 78. Frederick Bryan, died July 26, 1871.

Martin Eickenbaugh, born April 2, 1793, died Feb. 10, 1871. Jacob Stahl, born Feb. 2, 1762, and died Sept. 6, 1881, aged 69.

John Tice, Sr., born Nov. 26, 1770, died July 27, 1832. John S. Barr, died July 6, 1856, aged 63.

Daniel Middlekauff, born Aug. 6, 1794, died Oct. 23, 1855. Benjamin Leight, died Oct. 11, 1848, aged 74.

Jacob Gruber, died Sept. 16, 1875, aged 86.

Michael Hammond, died Nov. 13, 1867, aged 81.

Jonas Croner, born Oct. 11, 1755, died Aug. 14, 1835.

William Heyser, died Sept. 10, 1836, aged 67.

John C. Ulrich, died March 4, 1848, aged 69.

Johannes Weller, died Jan. 1, 1800, aged 25.

John Gruber, died Dec. 29, 1867, aged 89; and Catharine, his wife, died Sept. 15, 1859, aged 82.

Jonathan Rahauser, pastor of the church, born Dec. 14, 1794, died Sept. 23, 1877.

John S. Rahauser, born Feb. 23, 1794, died June 20, 1818.

Daniel Rench, died Dec. 2, 1801, aged 61.

Andrew Kershuer, born April 12, 1787, died Oct. 6, 1857; and his wife, Elizabeth, born Oct. 31, 1791, died Sept. 10, 1860.

Frederick Wolfersperger, born May 8, 1780, died Dec. 6, 1821.

Friedrich Hamrichouse, born July 6, 1791, died Oct. 3, 1870; and his wife, Hannah, born Jan. 19, 1794, died April 25, 1889.

William Freeman, died April 12, 1870, aged 80.

Andrew Wagener, died Aug. 22, 1872, aged 78.

John Gottlieb Mittag, born March 7, 1776, died Nov. 4, 1828, aged 52; and his wife, Susan, died Oct. 18, 1855, aged 76.

Alexander McComman, died April 6, 1869, aged 75.

Margaret, wife of Rev. Christian T. Post, died March 1, 1849, aged 77.

Freig Carl Bodman, born Nov. 29, 1752, died April 1, 1828.
 Soitz, died March 30, 1851, aged 63.
 Beth, wife of Peter Wingert, and daughter of David
 died Dec. 12, 1800, aged 57.
 Ross Beall, born April 10, 1796, died May 14, 1843;
 wife, Ellen, born July 8, 1809, died Jan. 18, 1840.
 White, Sr., died in 1844, in his 73d year.
 Middlkanf, born Oct. 18, 1766, died March 13, 1837.
 David Schnell, youngest son of Dr. Henry Schnell,
 May 8, 1779, died Oct. 4, 1842; and Mary, born Feb. 15,
 died Nov. 17, 1876, aged 103 years.
 John E. Hoffman, born Oct. 23, 1789, died March 6, 1870;
 wife, Catharine B. Hoffman, born Aug. 28, 1793, died
 Dec. 12, 1877.
 Van Kreps, died Feb. 28, 1822, aged 50.

Christ Reformed Church.—During 1852 religious meetings were held in the lecture-room of the First Reformed Church, in Hagerstown, for the benefit of those who desired services exclusively in the German language, and were attended by Germans, members of the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches, and others not members of any church. Rev. Carl Kast, minister of the German Reformed Church, ministered to the special wants of the new congregation for several years. No organization was, however, effected at this time, although measures were taken to build a Reformed church in which those who desired German services exclusively might worship. A location was ultimately selected on Franklin Street, and the work of building went forward. In March, 1855, the Germans assembled in the First Reformed church and organized a Reformed congregation, after which they proceeded in a body to the new church, where the corner-stone was laid, and the church received the name of "Christ Church," and was popularly known as the Second Reformed Church. The church was completed in 1856, and was dedicated in the spring of the same year. Among the ministers present were Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Church, Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., and Rev. Dr. George Wolff. The following were the officers of the congregation: Henry Winter, Leonard Maisack, Mark Benner, Jacob Gruber, Theobald Kiefer, William Besard, and George Steinmetz. Rev. Mr. Kast continued to serve the congregation for a number of years, and was succeeded by Rev. John B. Poerner. Rev. Dr. George Seifert followed Mr. Poerner. In 1868, Rev. Henry Louis G. Mienard became pastor, and served for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Casper Scheel, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Theobald Heischman, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, and the only Lutheran minister that ever served its congregation. It appears that he was first installed as pastor of the congregation. During his brief term of service difficulties arose, and the

Reformed Classis of Maryland, which held jurisdiction over Christ Reformed Church, at its next meeting took into consideration the difficulties and complaints made by the Reformed portion of the congregation, and by resolutions declared its unwillingness to have under its jurisdiction a congregation served in so irregular and unsatisfactory a manner. As a result of this action the German Lutheran portion of the congregation left the church and proceeded to build a German Lutheran church. Rev. William F. Colliflower succeeded Rev. Heischman in 1872.

During his pastorate there was practically a reorganization of the congregation. Quite a number united with the church by confirmation and certificate who were not familiar with the German language, and in consequence there were only occasional German services, and in a short time German services were discontinued. This change from German to English services rendered necessary a change in its constitution, and on Sept. 18, 1877, such changes and alterations as were necessary were made. Rev. Mr. Colliflower continued pastor of the congregation for about three years and three months, and his successor, Rev. C. H. Coon, was installed in the fall of 1876, and was succeeded on Oct. 1, 1878, by Rev. Leighton G. Kremer, the present pastor. The officers of the congregation are: Elders, George Fridinger, Charles Fridinger, C. G. Boryer, Henry Hultzapple; Deacons, George G. Sollday, John Gassman, Solomon Baker, Theodore Weagley. The present number of communicants is ninety-seven, and Sabbath-school scholars one hundred and sixteen. Extensive improvements were made in the audience-room of the church in the fall of 1878, and the congregation possesses a neat and comfortable place of worship. The basement of the church has lately been fitted up for a Sabbath-school and lecture-room.

The Presbyterian Church.—Traces of the Presbyterian Church are found as far back as 1774, when Rev. Thomas McPherrin was called by the united congregations of Conococheague and Jerusalem, the latter being known as "Hagerstown charge," to the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregations west of the South Mountain. In 1788 it is mentioned that, in compliance with a "supplication" from Falling Waters, Hagerstown, and Williamsport, Rev. Mr. Caldwell was appointed by the Presbytery "as a constant supply for those places for one year." There are, however, no known records of the church earlier than 1817, when the society was organized.

Previous to this, from about 1809, John Lind divided his time between Greencastle and Hagerstown. He was a son of Rev. Mathews Lind, and

came from Ireland in 1774, and shortly afterwards organized the Associated Reformed Church, his church being erected in Greencastle. Under the pastorate of the younger Lind the first church on South Potomac Street was erected. Before this, service was held in the German Reformed church.

On Nov. 15, 1817, Robert Douglas, John Kennedy, Joseph Gabby, and John Robertson were ordained to the office of ruling elder, and the church was known as the Associated Reformed Church. On the following day the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time by an English Presbyterian minister. The society thus formed comprised thirty-seven members. The church had just been completed at a cost of \$9149.17. This included also the price of the lot.

The lot upon which the church was erected was purchased for fifteen hundred dollars from Gotlieb Zimmerman. Of the one hundred and sixty-seven contributors to the church fund, only one, Frederick Humrickhouse, was alive in 1875. It is mentioned that two of the subscriptions to this first Presbyterian Church amounted to six thousand dollars. From the organization of the church until the end of 1824 there were added to its membership fifty-seven persons. In 1824, Rev. Mr. Lind died, and was succeeded by Rev. Matthew L. Fullerton. The church, together with that of Greencastle, united in the spring of 1825 with the Presbytery of Carlisle. Mr. Fullerton was installed as pastor Sept. 28, 1825, and ministered to the congregations of Hagerstown and Greencastle upon alternate Sundays. He died Sept. 17, 1833, and was succeeded by Rev. Richard Wynkoop, who was installed June 25, 1834, when the severance from the Greencastle Church became final. In January, 1836, the Session having determined upon the election of three additional elders, on the 26th of that month Messrs. Joseph Rench, Samuel Steele, and John McCurdy were elected. In the opposition to the ordination of Mr. McCurdy was begun a difference which ultimately resulted in a division of the church. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wynkoop continued until his death, April 6, 1842. He was succeeded by Rev. Herman Douglas, and he by Rev. John F. McLaren, whose pastorate continued until it became evident that a reunion could be accomplished, when he and Rev. Mr. Love, the pastor of the other church, resigned in order to further it. The pastors of the seceding portion of the congregation were Rev. Mr. Davies and Rev. William Love. Under the corporate name of the First Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown they perfected and maintained an organization, worshipping in the court-house, the Session consisting of Elders

William Stewart, Nathan McDowell, and William M. Marshall. This congregation was admitted to connection with the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church Jan. 26, 1838, notwithstanding the Presbytery of Carlisle did not release it nor recognize its withdrawal. The reunion of the congregations was effected April 10, 1846, and September 14th, Rev. Septimus Tustin, D.D., was called, and came in response to the call, but was not installed until the following year. John Kennedy, the founder of the church, died April 27, 1847. Dr. Tustin having resigned, Rev. R. W. Dunlap was next called, and began his ministry in the latter part of 1851 or early in 1852. He died Feb. 17, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert A. Brown, who was called early in the year 1858. During the summer of 1861, Victor Thomson, who had long been an attendant of the church, died and devised to it the sum of five thousand dollars, which was applied, in accordance with his will, first in placing a substantial iron fence in front of the church; the balance being invested with its annual increment, made it possible to indulge the idea of remodeling the church building, but the war occurring, dissipated the project, the ultimate result being the erection of the new structure.

In the spring of 1862, Rev. Mr. Brown resigned, and the pulpit was afterwards filled and until Sept. 24, 1866, by Rev. W. C. Stitt, first as stated supply and then as pastor. Feb. 18, 1867, Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., was called and entered upon the ministry. He resigned Oct. 20, 1872. In April following the congregation, at the annual meeting, directed the building of the new church. July 24, 1873, Rev. J. C. Thompson was called, and he was installed November 18th of that year.

Mr. Thompson resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Roundthaler, the present pastor. The old church on South Potomac Street was sold to the Christian Church in 1878, but the last service held in it by the Presbyterians was on Sunday, Dec. 18, 1875. The sacrament having been a part of the opening services of the church fully eight years before, it was deemed proper that the final services should be also completed with the sacrament. There was not, however, a single person who was present on both occasions. The new church was dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 25, 1875, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore. Rev. George P. Hayes, D.D., president of Washington College, preached in the evening, and raised four thousand dollars with which to help pay off the debt of ten thousand dollars. The edifice, which was designed by E. G. Lind, of Baltimore, is of graystone,

is simple but imposing in style. The main audience-room is forty-three by seventy-five feet, and is entered from a vestibule nine by forty-five feet, which opens on Washington Street. A tower occupies the southwest corner, and faces both Washington and Prospect Streets. When completed this tower will be one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The finish of the audience-room is of black walnut oiled, the seats being cushioned in crimson terry, the floor carpeted in crimson and drab. The triple window in the front is a memorial in stained glass to Victor Thomas, whose bequest formed a valuable part of the building fund. The windows upon the sides are also of stained glass in simple style. The ceiling is broken by heavy white mouldings running across, and is of a lavender tint. It is lighted artificially by four large reflectors, circular in pattern, and neat and ornamental in design.

In the Presbyterian graveyard on Potomac Street the following are buried:

- John McIlhenny, died Oct. 15, 1832, aged 51.
 Susan, wife of W. D. Bell, born Dec. 3, 1799, died Feb. 22, 1876.
 Mary Bell, died July 19, 1879, aged 67.
 Thomas Sturr, died April 10, 1858, aged 72.
 Thomas Kennedy, born Nov. 29, 1776, died Oct. 18, 1852; at 1 Rosamond Kennedy, born May 19, 1773, died March 30, 1857.
 James Ferguson, died March 24, 1832, aged 79.
 John Waggoner, died Nov. 21, 1831, aged 76; and Sarah Waggoner, died July 13, 1832, aged 81.
 Edith Kellar, died March 14, 1843, aged 60.
 In the Roman family lot, which is marked by a simple pedestal and shaft of white marble, are buried the following: James Dixon Roman, born Aug. 11, 1809, died Jan. 19, 1867; Louisa Margaret, widow of James Dixon Roman, born May 7, 1809, died Aug. 1, 1879; Sallie Roman, wife of C. C. Baldwin, born Nov. 4, 1843, died April 3, 1879; James Dixon Roman, born June 8, 1854, died July 1, 1875.
 Elizabeth, wife of Joseph McIlhenny, died Nov. 3, 1857, aged 75.
 William D. Bell, born Sept. 29, 1763, died Oct. 7, 1841.
 William Gabby, born April 25, 1762, died Sept. 5, 1841; and Emily Gabby, died July 9, 1833, aged 59.
 Hannah Kellar, born Dec. 20, 1779, and died Sept. 13, 1857.
 John Kennedy, born in Ireland June 13, 1767, died April 27, 1847; and Margaret Kennedy, died May 30, 1818, aged 35 years.
 Hugh Kennedy, died March 11, 1835, aged 66.
 Joseph Rench, died Sept. 6, 1879, aged 73.
 Mrs. Rebecca L. Martin, daughter of Col. Daniel and Ann Hughes, died March 20, 1833, aged 25.
 A monument marking the grave of the Rev. Mr. Fullerton, bears the inscription: "A memorial of their late beloved pastor, Rev. Matthew Lind Fullerton, erected by his congregation. He was born Oct. 22, 1801, ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown, Sept. 28, 1823, and departed this life Sept. 17, 1873."
 Another memorial reads: "Dedicated to the memory of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, pastor of this church, who died after a short illness on April 6, 1832, aged 43 years."

Rev. Colin MacFarquhar, a native of Scotland, and for thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa., died Aug. 22, 1822, aged 93.

Mrs. Daniel Hughes, died Aug. 29, 1823.

Methodist Church.—The section of country surrounding Hagerstown was visited by Strawbridge, Owen, King, Asbury, and other pioneer preachers. In 1776, Asbury wrote, "It seemed as if Satan were the chief ruler there; the people were very busy in drinking, swearing, etc." In 1812 he revisited the place, and says that he "preached in the neat, new Methodist chapel to about one thousand hearers."

It was for a number of years included in the Chambersburg Circuit, but in 1822 appears as a separate circuit, with John Emory, subsequently bishop, as pastor. As early as 1793 the Methodists had a congregation in Hagerstown, for they are mentioned in connection with Dr. Schmucker's first appearance, which was in that year. They held camp-meetings at Enoch Jones', five miles from Hagerstown, about 1807, of which Rev. Hambleton Jefferson had charge. They had built a church in the town early in the present century, and Rev. William Rylan preached there as early as 1810. A new church was dedicated in 1867, and on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1879, the present Asbury Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated. It is situated on North Jonathan Street, and was completed during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Waters. The structure is of brick, and is built upon the site of the old building, in which the Rev. James Brown led in worship for so many years. Its gable front abuts upon the street. The main auditorium is on the second floor, and is quite plain in its appearance, a single motto in an arch upon the wall back of the pulpit being its only ornamentation.

The church lecture-room is upon the ground-floor. Thurston & Beck, contractors, commenced work on the edifice in July, 1879, and it was dedicated on Sunday, December 14th. Rev. N. M. Carroll, of Baltimore, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the services were conducted by Presiding Elder H. A. Carroll. Sermons were also delivered during the day by Rev. James Thomas, of Baltimore, and Rev. Robert Steel, of Baltimore. On the Sunday of the dedication Presiding Elder J. H. A. Johnson, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Wayman, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, participated in the ceremonies. The following members of the congregation conducted the collection, which amounted to a considerable sum: John Harden, H. W. Dorsey, Benjamin Myers, H. Dorts, C. Dorsey, P. Moxley, G. Miller, and J. T. Wagner.

The colored people of Hagerstown had maintained a Methodist Church organization for many years previous to the building of their church, in July, 1879. Their church edifice was completed in the fall following, and is a commodious and convenient place of worship.

Catholic Church.—The Catholics, although they had a congregation in Hagerstown previous to that time, built their first church in the spring of 1794. Proposals for this church, or "stone chapel," were received at the house of John Worland on the 29th of January. The walls of this chapel were fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and nineteen feet high. The advertisement soliciting proposals for the building of this church was signed by William Clark, who stated that he would show the plan for the chapel upon application, and proceeded to say that the person undertaking to build the walls must find stone, lime, clay, sand, and all other materials, laborers, etc., "so that the whole work may be done within himself, and the walls delivered by him ready built. His proposals must mention what he will do it for by the perch of the wall,—that is, sixteen feet and one-half of a foot in length and one foot in height of the whole thickness of the wall. Stone can be had on the lot where the house is to be built, and the quarry is already opened, which will save a great deal of expense in hauling."

In 1804, Rev. Charles Dubamel was pastor, and Patrick Edwards was parish teacher of the congregation. In 1828 a new church was built, and dedicated on October 5th of that year. On June 9, 1837, Rev. T. Ryan, who had been for many years pastor of the church, died. After this, for twelve years, Rev. Henry Myers was pastor of the Hagerstown Church, it being embraced in his parish, comprising all of Washington County. Father Myers was one of the most highly-esteemed pastors of the church. He was born in Conewago, Adams Co., Pa., in 1806, and studied at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained in 1830, and prior to his pastorate at Hagerstown was stationed at St. Patrick's, Washington, D. C., and afterwards at Cumberland, Md., where he built a church. He went to Pikesville, Baltimore Co., after twelve years of labor at Hagerstown, and in 1860 succeeded Rev. Leonard Obermyer as pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's, on Front Street, Baltimore City, where he remained until the time of his death, in July, 1873.

The old Catholic church in Hagerstown was repaired in the fall of 1870, and was re-dedicated on January 29th of that year. The improvement to the church, which was already large, consisted in the erection of a tower thirteen feet square and the building

of a beautiful spire, the height of which from the ground to the summit of the cross is one hundred and twenty feet. The length of the church is one hundred and nine feet, and it is forty-eight feet wide. These improvements were made from designs furnished by George A. Fredericks, of Baltimore, under the direction of Mr. Hurley, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Cushman. The total cost was seven thousand dollars, of which all but fifteen hundred had been paid on the day of dedication. The dedication services were conducted by Rev. Henry Myers, who was then pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's, Baltimore. The Very Rev. Dwight Lyman, of Baltimore, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

The Catholic cemetery at Hagerstown embraces four acres of land on West Bethel Street. Among the interments are the following:

- Susan McLaughlin, died Dec. 1, 1846, aged 70 years.
- Elizabeth Brooks, died ———, in her 85th year.
- William Conden, born in Queen's County, Ireland, died March 14, 1822, in his 52d year.
- Francis Meltride, died Feb. 25, 1871, in his 60th year.
- Bridget, wife of Francis McMillin, died Nov. 20, 1863, in her 75th year.
- Thomas McCordell, died Oct. 26, 1843, aged 66 years, 8 months; and his wife, Ann, died March 24, 1861, aged 84 years, 3 months.
- Joseph Reel, died Jan. 17, 1831, aged 76 years, 30 days.
- Elizabeth Reel, died Feb. 16, 1822, aged 51 years, 4 months.
- Hugh McKuskerd, died Dec. 14, 1867, aged 64 years, 9 months; and his wife, Margaret, died March 13, 1879, aged 74 years, 1 month.
- James Adams, died in 1836, aged 56 years; and his wife, Elizabeth, died Feb. 5, 1836, aged 52 years.
- Patrick Mooney, died Nov. 24, 1838, aged 65 years.
- Margaret Adams, died Aug. 21, 1846, aged 63 years, 3 days.
- Patrick Donnelly, died May 27, 1837, in his 54th year; and his wife, Margaret, died March 29, 1857, in her 59th year.
- Richard Welsh, died Nov. 9, 1828, in his 61st year.
- James McGonigle, native of Londonderry, Ireland, died Oct. 13, 1838, aged 70 years.
- Jeremiah Lyons, died May 16, 1876, in his 75th year.
- Mary Rasch, native of Limerick, Ireland, died Sept. 6, 1876, aged 80 years.
- Philip Bradley, native of Londonderry, Ireland, died March 1, 1875, aged 63 years.
- Hugh Murphy, born in County Carlow, Ireland, died March 9, 1878, in his 71st year.
- George Moore, died March 8, 1865, aged 77 years, 7 months.
- William E. Doyle, died June 28, 1860, in his 64th year; and his wife, Margaret, died Dec. 15, 1860, in her 57th year.
- Thomas Shivan, died Oct. 17, 1868, in his 84th year; and his wife, Isabella, died July 29, 1867, aged 67.
- Casper Schwab, died Feb. 22, 1856, aged 77 years.
- Rev. Joseph J. Maguire, died Sept. 18, 1852, in the 36th year of his age.
- Susan McLaughlin, died Dec. 1, 1846, aged 70.
- Christopher Murphy, born in Armagh, Ireland, aged 61.
- Adam Crist, died Aug. 13, 1852, aged 50.
- Margaret, wife of Richard Barry, of County Limerick, Ireland, died Feb. 14, 1858, aged 68.
- Thomas Drineu, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, died Oct. 17, 1857, aged 51.

Martha, wife of Isaac Rowland, born Dec. 17, 1808, died Dec. 1, 1870, aged 69.

Ann, wife of Robert Lewis, died Dec. 20, 1856, in her 47th year.

John Shilling, died March 8, 1830, in his 52d year; and Frances, died Feb. 11, 1852, aged 42.

John Butts, died May 16, 1871, aged 54.

The Church of the Disciples was dedicated on Jan. 1, 1859, by Bishop Glassbrenner, the Rev. Mr. [unclear], and the Rev. Mr. Lowber. The only debt of the church at that time was four hundred and [unclear]-four dollars, which amount was contributed upon the day of dedication. Among those buried in the church of the Disciples are the following:

Melville B. Smith, adjutant 6th Maryland Volunteers, U.S.A., [unclear] at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, died Nov. 17, 1864, aged 19 years, 11 months.

Nathan McDowell, born Aug. 5, 1803, died Oct. 30, 1860.

Ray L. Lovelock Leeds, born in Groton, Conn., Sept. 14, 1776, died Sept. 7, 1863; and his wife, E. M., died July 10, 1848, in her 64th year.

Ann, wife of Andrew Thomson, of Belfast, Ireland, died April 22, 1844, aged 71.

Francis C. Thomson, born in Belfast, Ireland, July 24, 1800, died Nov. 20, 1876.

Victor Thomson, born in Belfast, Ireland, March 18, 1810, died July 17, 1860; and his wife, Margaret, died Jan. 9, 1842, aged 33d year.

Nathaniel Martin, died Oct. 7, 1863, aged 93; and his wife, Elizabeth, died Sept. 7, 1872, aged 97.

Thomas Keller, died April 1, 1860, aged 72.

Capt. James Blays, born in Baltimore, died Sept. 29, 1865, aged 74 years, 4 months; and his wife, Margaret, born in Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1797, died near Hagerstown, March 21, 1871, aged 74.

George L. Harry, died March 19, 1847, aged 64; and his wife, Susan, died Jan. 13, 1873, aged 74.

John McKee, born Feb. 21, 1787, died January, 1871; and his wife, Isabella, died Dec. 17, 1851, aged 62 years, 7 months.

Sally McKee, died May 2, 1871, aged 81 years, 8 months.

Ann, wife of Gabriel Nourse, died Aug. 16, 1853, aged 80.

Caroly Hagerman, died Dec. 3, 1852, aged 81.

Wm. Post, died Dec. 4, 1848, in his 80th year; and Sarah, his wife, died Feb. 10, 1852, aged 59.

Dr. Thomas Buchanan Duckett, died Dec. 27, 1875, in his 64th year.

Joseph Taylor, born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1775, died in Hagerstown, June 3, 1829, while on a journey for his health. He held several prominent offices in his native State, and at the time of his death held one in the General Post-office Department at Washington.

Dr. Howard Kennedy, born Sept. 15, 1808, died June 12, 1855.

Jane Carroll, died Jan. 9, 1851, aged 75 years, 11 months.

Joseph Tabby, born April 25, 1779, died Nov. 30, 1856; and his wife, Ann, born April 25, 1777, died Jan. 6, 1852.

Susan, mother of Rev. Septimus Tustin, died Aug. 22, 1877, aged 78.

Isabella McKee, died April 5, 1854.

William Robertson, died June 8, 1847, aged 55.

Isabella, wife of Dr. James Johnson, born Sept. 28, 1807, and died Jan. 10, 1870.

Sarah Johnson, wife of A. Johnston, died March 12, 1831, aged 47.

The Christian Church.—The youngest religious organization in Hagerstown is the congregation of the Christian Church, which began in 1876, with eighty members. The original officers were John D. Newcomer, J. H. Wagoner, elders, and Abraham Corbett and Alfred Stouffer, deacons. At first worship was conducted in Hoffman Hall, but in a short time the old Presbyterian church on South Potomac Street was purchased. In March, 1877, Elder Louis H. Stein, of Kentucky, was called to the pastorate of the church, being its first regular minister. He remained but a little more than a year, during which time Elder John H. Wagoner resigned his eldership, and Henry E. Eavey was elected in his place. In September, 1878, Elder S. B. Moore, of Iowa, became the second pastor of the church. In the summer and fall of 1879 the old Presbyterian church building, recently purchased, was remodeled and repaired, making it one of the neatest and most comfortable church edifices in the city. The congregation has had an uninterrupted and steady growth, until it now numbers one hundred and sixty-eight communicants, and owns a church property valued at nine thousand dollars, free of debt. The present officers are: Elders, John D. Newcomer, Henry S. Eavey, A. M. Wolfinger; Deacons, Abraham Corbett, Alfred Stouffer, John W. Newcomer, George D. Keller. The pastor is S. B. Moore, and the treasurer Levi Middlekauff. The Sunday-school numbers one hundred, including officers and teachers. Superintendent, J. Irvin Bitner; Assistant Superintendent, Levi Middlekauff. In connection with the church is a "Ladies' Aid Society," the object of which is to raise money by weekly contributions for the aid of the poor in the congregation, and for other purposes.

Rose Hill Cemetery was incorporated March 16, 1866, Governor William T. Hamilton being one of the original incorporators. The others were B. H. Garlinger, W. M. Marshall, David Zeller, Chas. T. Nesbitt, Geo. F. Heyser, William Updegraff, W. H. Protzman, Samuel T. Zeigler, William McKeppler, N. I. Magruder, Chas. Knodle, and Geo. B. Oswald. Governor Hamilton was made president. The cemetery grounds were purchased from the wife of T. H. Norman, and consist of twenty-six acres, beautifully situated on the southern borders of the town, facing the Sharpsburg turnpike and the Washington County Railroad. The cemetery is one of the ornaments of the town. The grounds were laid out by Jno. Wilkenson, of Baltimore, and were dedicated in September, 1867, the Rev. T. T. Titus, of the Lutheran Church, delivering the address. The present officers of the cemetery are: President, Governor W. T.

Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Updegraff; Directors, D. B. Sath, L. D. Herbert, D. W. Ragan, James I. Harby, M. E. Baher, B. A. Garlinger, C. W. Humrickhouse, William Updegraff, E. M. Mealey.

The following are among those interred in Rose Hill Cemetery:

Rev. Robert W. Dunlap, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, born in Lancaster District, South Carolina, in September, 1816, and died in Hagerstown, Feb. 14, 1866. He was a graduate of the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., was ordained in April, 1838, and was called to the congregation at Hagerstown in 1841. A marble monument with a brownstone base was erected to his memory by the people of his charge.

Benjamin Price, born Jan. 5, 1799, died Nov. 16, 1849.
Mary McCasell, died Sept. 14, 1844, aged 72.
William McCasell, died Aug. 21, 1870.
Christian Fechtig, born Feb. 6, 1794, died Sept. 7, 1865.
Isabella Fechtig, born Feb. 26, 1800, died Aug. 1, 1866.
Christian Fechtig, born Feb. 1, 1799, died Jan. 14, 1834.
Susan Fechtig, born July 12, 1766, died April 9, 1840.
John Fechtig, born March 11, 1799, died April 10, 1869.
Jonathan Hagen, died April 10, 1861, aged 72; and his wife, died July 18, 1873, aged 78.

John F. Heyser, died July 14, 1871, aged 56.
Joseph Heyser, born April 4, 1799, died Sept. 25, 1857; and Elizabeth, his wife, born July 21, 1799, died Sept. 17, 1866.

Catharine Wagner, wife of William, died Sept. 10, 1877, aged 36. Her grave is marked by a handsome monument, surmounted by an urn.

Zachariah M. Comas, born March 31, 1792, died May 13, 1867.
Susan M. M. Comas, born Jan. 7, 1796, died Sept. 7, 1859.
T. G. Robertson, born April 17, 1824, died June 28, 1869.

Both these graves are marked by tasteful monuments.
Francis Diehlreich, died Feb. 20, 1878, aged 86.
Margaret Knecht, wife of William, died Nov. 28, 1861, aged 66.
Timothy Monahan, died Oct. 15, 1866, aged 41.

Francis McKiernan, died June 18, 1862, aged 86.
Eliza T. Monahan, born Feb. 12, 1803, died Nov. 15, 1874.
Martin Speck, Sr., born Nov. 15, 1789, died March 24, 1852, aged 62; and his wife, Ann, born July 24, 1790, died Oct. 21, 1858, aged 68.

Martin Speck, Jr., born Jan. 3, 1817, died April 11, 1877; and his wife, Isabel, born Oct. 28, 1824, died Jan. 3, 1878.
George W. Millichauff, died Aug. 6, 1877, aged 43.

J. E. Rowland has a very handsome lot, with a monument of marble. Two children are interred in it.

Dr. Frederick Dorsey, died Oct. 26, 1858, aged 82; and Sarah, his wife, died Oct. 5, 1860, aged 75.

Catharine Kentz, aged 63.
Christiana, wife of Michael Miller, died Aug. 3, 1880, aged 54.

Philip Schindel, died Aug. 15, 1854, aged 72; and Mary A. C., his wife, died April 28, 1869, aged 82.
Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Dunn, died April 8, 1861, aged 49.
William M. Tice, born Sept. 24, 1813, died June 28, 1875;
Ann C., his wife, born March 7, 1818, died June 9, 1866.
Catharine, wife of James Heskey, born Oct. 18, 1801, and died Dec. 11, 1867, aged 62.

Jane S. P. Ranch, wife of Andrew, born May 15, 1802, died March 15, 1861.

David J. Gannon, died Oct. 12, 1853, aged 57.
John Gannon, born Sept. 5, 1815, died June 21, 1862, aged 46, and his wife, Christiana, died May 24, 1861, aged 49.
Solomon Perry, died Sept. 1, 1876, aged 66.

D. Artz, died May 28, 1872, aged 78; and his wife, Catharine, died May 20, 1832, aged 41.

Lewis Heist, died Jan. 18, 1877, aged 69.
Archibald McCoy, died Sept. 10, 1868, aged 63.

Charles Webb, Sr., died Jan. 12, 1879, aged 61.

Isaac Motter, born Oct. 28, 1805, died Dec. 3, 1877. A fine monument of marble with granite base, and with a cross carved on it, marks Mr. Motter's grave.

Henry Stuchbaker, born July 21, 1815, died Feb. 21, 1877.

John Zalles, died Feb. 16, 1875, aged 60.

Philip Neibert, died Nov. 23, 1859, aged 66; and his wife, Elizabeth, died Feb. 25, 1880, aged 73.

George Bach, died July 8, 1878, aged 71; and his wife, Anna Eve, died Oct. 17, 1870, aged 58.

Marinda Rua, wife of Elias Brunsleugh, died Aug. 26, 1848, aged 61.

Samuel Schindel, born Dec. 23, 1791, died Aug. 14, 1863, aged 72; and his wife, Julia Anna, died Oct. 19, 1858, aged 61.

B. Franklin Roman, born Dec. 29, 1819, died Jan. 3, 1863, aged 45.

Lewis K. Fouke, died Nov. 17, 1872, aged 82.

Edward B. Murray, died July 16, 1860.

Elizabeth, wife of Blakiston Lynch, died July 23, 1872, aged 54.

George W. Smith, born Jan. 12, 1810, died Dec. 22, 1873.

Melissa, wife of H. G. Wiles, born April 17, 1828, died Feb. 13, 1878.

Capt. Henry Clopper, died March 1, 1879, aged 77.

Sarah Ann, wife of George W. Martin, aged 64.

Jacob S. Huyett, died April 23, 1877, aged 96.

Jacob Yenke, born in Hagerstown, Sept. 26, 1779, and died Jan. 7, 1844; and his wife, Elizabeth, aged 95.

Amelia, wife of Jacob K. Harry, died Sept. 27, 1874, in her 62d year.

Adam Andreas, born in Hesse-Cassel, Nov. 17, 1804, died Sept. 29, 1873.

William Cramer, born Oct. 1, 1806, died March 2, 1871, aged 67.

Frances, wife of Jonathan Schindel, died Aug. 13, 1871, aged 50.

Daniel Startzman, died March 17, 1865, aged 62; and his wife, Anna, died Dec. 19, 1872, aged 73.

John Booth, Sr., died Jan. 18, 1872, aged 51.

John Booth, Jr., died April 13, 1863, from wounds received in the civil war, aged 20.

Overton C. Howe, born Sept. 15, 1786, died Jan. 13, 1873, aged 92; and Susannah, his wife, born July 6, 1784, died July 29, 1873, aged 89.

Alexander Mitchell, Sr., died Nov. 29, 1860, in his 61st year.

Eliza Carr, died Sept. 30, 1852, in her 52d year.

Benjamin Riegle, born May 31, 1795, died Jan. 11, 1876.

Joseph G. Protzman, born March 24, 1803, died June 11, 1862, aged 59.

Simon G. Knude, died May 3, 1868, aged 57.

Mary, wife of Rev. S. W. Hartsock, died March 5, 1867, aged 24.

John Noel, died July 19, 1866, aged 71; and his wife, Catharine, died Sept. 1, 1863, in her 71st year.

Benjamin Harris, born Oct. 27, 1813, died Dec. 30, 1870, aged 57.

Thomas Hagerman, died Oct. 5, 1866, aged 68; and his wife, Hannah, died June 27, 1874, aged 74.

Ether, wife of William A. Hagerman, died March 17, 1872, aged 49.

Upton H. Bagunier, died Dec. 22, 1870, aged 57.

Curran Winter, born April 22, 1807, died Feb. 13, 1868.

Sophia M. Mobley, born Oct. 25, 1809, died Jan. 11, 1865, aged 56.

Anna, wife of Jacob Grille, died Sept. 3, 1870, aged 75.
 John Crum, died Sept. 1, 1856, aged 60; and his wife,
 Mary, born Sept. 1, 1799, and died Aug. 10, 1873, aged 75.
 W. W. Boswell, died May 10, 1877, aged 68.
 John S. Middlekauff, died Feb. 20, 1873, aged 78.
 John Beck, died May 3, 1878, aged 83; and his wife, Ann,
 born June 4, 1873, aged 75.
 Mary Born, died Nov. 30, 1865, aged 75.
 Mary F. Helman, died April 28, 1876, aged 51.
 Sarah, wife of Geo. H. L. Chrissinger, died Feb. 10, 1873,
 aged 75.
 Frederick Peters, died July 9, 1875, in his 70th year; and his
 wife, Mary, died Aug. 28, 1871, in her 54th year.
 John Fagley, died June 8, 1862, aged 82.
 Margaret Fagley, died April 13, 1850, aged 65.
 Charles Bregler, died Feb. 13, 1879, aged 71; and his wife,
 Margaret, died Nov. 7, 1863, aged 42.
 John C. Most, died Jan. 11, 1865, aged 66.
 Anna Margaret Most, died Sept. 28, 1875, aged 72.
 Zacharias Hamrich, died Dec. 21, 1871, aged 43.
 Sarah A., wife of Philip D. Blair, born April 25, 1825, died
 Feb. 6, 1874, aged 49.
 Henry Schubert, born March 16, 1824, died Sept. 10, 1880,
 aged 56.
 John Smith, born Feb. 10, 1827, died June 6, 1878, aged 51.
 John Smith, born March 1, 1800, died Jan. 1, 1875, aged 74;
 and his wife, Catharine J., born Feb. 12, 1798, died July 6,
 1874, aged 78.
 Barbara, wife of John Mabel, born Feb. 18, 1801, died July
 12, 1876, aged 69.
 Elizabeth, wife of Christian Krehberger, died Aug. 23, 1879,
 aged 52.
 Mrs. George Sommer, died Sept. 26, 1880, aged 70.
 Jacob Rhenauer, born Feb. 9, 1791, died Dec. 21, 1876, aged
 85.
 Thomas Boyd, Sr., died Nov. 8, 1869, aged 55.
 Stewart Herbert, died Aug. 18, 1853, aged 61 years, 11 months,
 and 1 day; and his wife, Rebecca, died April 26, 1880, aged 80
 years, 3 months, and 3 days.
 Frederick Crover, died Oct. 24, 1861, aged 80; and Magdalene
 Crover, died April 26, 1872, aged 80.
 George French, born Dec. 8, 1818, died Aug. 1, 1878.
 Bernard B. Smith, died Feb. 16, 1841, aged 56; and Elizabeth
 Smith, died March 19, 1875, aged 67.
 George Brunzel, died Aug. 6, 1855, aged 81; and Maria Brun-
 zel, died Jan. 12, 1868, aged 66.
 David Barr, born Oct. 17, 1788, died April 11, 1846.
 Matilda S., wife of Daniel Weisel, died Feb. 1, 1876.
 John S. Hamilton, born Oct. 20, 1801, died March 25, 1869.
 Henry Schriver, died March 4, 1872, aged 65; and his wife,
 Barbara, Aug. 18, 1854, aged 46.
 Samuel Yeakle, born Oct. 15, 1806, died Nov. 22, 1876.
 Johanna Kutzherbet, died Oct. 17, 1878, aged 81.
 G. Henry Hargis, died Dec. 31, 1874, aged 73; and his wife,
 Sabilla, died Feb. 10, 1852, aged 50.
 John Tice, died Nov. 16, 1868, aged 73.
 Henry Winter, born Aug. 31, 1815, died March 13, 1874.
 Capt. Henry A. Gyer, killed in battle in front of Petersburg,
 Aug. 31, 1861, aged 26.
 David Beeler, died Sept. 11, 1874, aged 76.
 William Brazier, died Sept. 27, 1861, aged 78; and Mary
 Brazier, died May 9, 1872, aged 83.
 John Appleman, born 1829, 1793, died Dec. 25, 1862.
 Mary Springley, died Sept. 8, 1867, aged 75.
 George Boyd, born Jan. 1, 1812, and died June 16, 1871.
 John Hagerman, died May 13, 1878, aged 74.

Sarah Hagerman, died Sept. 30, 1870, aged 88.
 Daniel Carver, born July 28, 1796, died Feb. 9, 1872.
 John Cook, died Feb. 3, 1874, aged 68; and Eleanor Cook,
 died Nov. 28, 1872, aged 57.
 Rev. H. C. Fouke, died July 15, 1879, aged 45.
 Barbara, wife of Christian Negley, died Sept. 17, 1869, aged
 75.
 Richard Ragan, Sr., died Nov. 13, 1850, aged 75; and Eliza-
 beth Ragan, died July 20, 1855, aged 52.
 Barbara Schuer, died Aug. 3, 1873, aged 67.
 Michael Graybill, died April 26, 1875, aged 93; and Esther
 Graybill, born Aug. 24, 1788, died June 17, 1846.
 Christian Thomas, died Dec. 13, 1880, aged 77.
 Magdalene Neß, died Nov. 28, 1808, aged 77.
 J. Conrad Sinder, died April 28, 1874, aged 70.
 William Kitzmiller, died Dec. 23, 1860, aged 55; and Catha-
 rine Kitzmiller, died Feb. 13, 1869, aged 55.
 Charles E. Gelwick, died May 14, 1875, aged 65.
 George Shryock, died May 21, 1872, aged 80; and Elizabeth
 Shryock, died Feb. 7, 1865, aged 81.
 Anthony W. Lewis, born Nov. 20, 1801, died March 27, 1876.
 William Bester, died Sept. 28, 1860, aged 57.
 Susan Beck, born May 20, 1793, died Aug. 11, 1855.
 William Knudle, died Nov. 16, 1851, aged 65; and Rebecca
 Knudle, died March 6, 1828, aged 43.
 Jacob Wintter, died March 6, 1877, aged 72.
 Charles G. Lane, born March 17, 1864, died Jan. 4, 1873; and
 Maria Lane, born July 1, 1806, died April 13, 1869.
 Seth Lane, born Feb. 1, 1774, and died Dec. 7, 1821; and
 Catharine Lane, born June 17, 1777, and died April 26, 1825.
 Margaret A. Black, died July 4, 1879, aged 43.
 Catharine, wife of J. Q. Smith, died May 14, 1873.
 Joseph Fiery, born Jan. 15, 1807, died Nov. 27, 1866.
 John R. Searcy, died Oct. 24, 1879, aged 60.
 Barbara Rowland, died Aug. 2, 1861, aged 71.
 M. C. Hamrickson, born Aug. 7, 1804, died Feb. 5, 1878.
 Joseph Ignatius Mernack, born Sept. 20, 1790, died June 19,
 1864; and Sophia Bachmann Merriek, born Aug. 11, 1790,
 died June 14, 1873.
 Rebecca Sinder, died March 22, 1854, aged 70 years.
 Elizabeth Perry, died June 27, 1878, aged 79.
 Elizabeth, wife of Alvin Glassbrenner, born Feb. 18, 1760,
 died March 18, 1880.
 Daniel C. Miller, born July 19, 1794, died March 25, 1860;
 and Rachel, died Sept. 16, 1874, aged 76.
 John Ringier, died March 20, 1869, aged 77; and Magdalene
 S. Ringier, died Nov. 13, 1868, aged 64.
 Susan Miller, died Nov. 14, 1880, aged 83.
 Mary McDaniel, died Sept. 6, 1845, aged 65.
 Andrew Swartz, died Jan. 15, 1867, aged 63 years.
 Eleonora, wife of Leonard Maisack, born July 6, 1797, died
 April 26, 1869.
 Andrew Schwinger, born Feb. 3, 1802, died Feb. 28, 1869.
 H. H. Harvey, died Nov. 22, 1875; and his wife, Letitia
 Purviance Harvey, died Feb. 2, 1880.
 Henry Courtenay Hughes, died Feb. 23, 1862.
 Isabella Hughes, died April 4, 1873.

Among the conspicuous lots in the cemetery are
 the following:

The Hughes lot, containing the bodies of Robert Hughes,
 who died March 26, 1829, and his wife, Susan Purviance,
 who died April 6, 1846. In the lot of D. H. Wilcox is a monument
 in marble to his only child, Frederick M. Wilcox. The lot of
 the Meade family is marked by a monument of granite with a
 marble figure of Hope. The monument at the lot of the Patten

family is elaborately carved and surmounted by a cross. The Russell family monument is a tall granite shaft; on the panels at the base are the names of the family. A handsome monument of granite, polished and carved and surmounted by a draped urn, marks the grave of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Goheen, who died Nov. 27, 1857, aged 73, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-four years. The grave of F. Dorsey Herbert is also marked by a fine marble monument. A monument erected by Potomac Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., bears the inscription, "To Our Dead," and is decorated with emblems of the order on the panels. Another monument is dedicated to the memory of Charles E., son of John Gale, who was murdered by a mob "while in the fearless discharge of his duty as a member of the Hagerstown police force, Oct. 20, 1866, aged 24 years."

Washington Cemetery.—In 1870 the Legislature appropriated five thousand dollars to pay the expense of removing the bodies of the Confederate dead from



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

the battle-fields in this section, and the commission appointed selected a portion of Rose Hill as the most suitable place. The removals began in September, 1872. On Feb. 28, 1877, a beautiful monument was erected by the managers of the cemetery and dedicated to the Confederate dead. The body of the monument is of Scotch granite of Aberdeen, of a beautiful brown, dappled with varied hues; the base is a solid, heavy stone of American granite from Richmond; upon the top is a marble figure more than five feet in height, representing Hope leaning upon her anchor, with flowing robes, and upon her brow is set a star (perhaps the "single star of the Confederacy"). Upon the front of the die facing the

cemetery is the inscription, "The STATE OF MARYLAND has provided this cemetery and erected this monument to perpetuate the memory of the Confederate dead who fell in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain." On the right side we read, "The State of Virginia has contributed toward the burial of her dead within this cemetery," and on the left the same of West Virginia.

On Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1877, the Washington Confederate Cemetery, near Hagerstown, was dedicated and decorated for the first time. The weather was very fine, and there was an immense concourse of people within the grounds. The arrangements were under the direction of Col. H. Kyd Douglas, president of the board of trustees of the cemetery, seconded by Mr. P. A. Witmer. The first arrival occurred about eight o'clock in the morning, when a train from Martinsburg, *via* the Cumberland Valley road, reached Hagerstown with over six hundred excursionists. Among these was Capt. Charles J. Faulkner's company of the Berkeley Light Infantry, numbering eighty men. About the same time the two regular trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came in, bringing about two hundred people from the lower districts of the county. At half-past eight o'clock a delegation from Shepherdstown, headed by Col. W. A. Morgan, trustee of the cemetery on behalf of West Virginia, and accompanied by the Shepherdstown Cornet Band, arrived on the scene, and shortly before noon a special car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bearing Gen. Fitzhugh Lee reached Hagerstown, and was met by Maj. George Freaner, Col. H. Kyd Douglas, and Dr. A. S. Mason, who conducted Gen. Lee to Maj. Freaner's residence, where he was entertained. Maj. Freaner had been a member of Gen. Lee's staff during the war. At noon a train arrived from Baltimore, *via* the Western Maryland Railroad, and soon after two trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came in, one of them from Washington, and the other from Baltimore. The excursionists from Frederick returned home on learning of a railroad accident which had occurred at Point of Rocks. Among them was James Gambrill, one of the trustees of the cemetery. In Hagerstown the day was universally given up to the celebration. Many of the citizens kept open house and invited persons to lunch or dine with them. Although it was Tuesday, the county "public day," very little business was transacted. It is thought that at least six thousand people visited the cemetery during the day, and that there were five thousand present at one time.

At two o'clock P.M. the procession formed in the

public square at Hagerstown, with Col. R. E. Cook, chief marshal, assisted by Marshals A. J. Schindle, A. K. Syester, Jr., Edwin Schindle, George M. Stonebraker, Frank Emmert, and Upton Brumbaugh. In half an hour the different organizations had taken their proper places and the march to the cemetery was commenced. At the head of the column, preceded by the Martinsburg Band and Drumm Corps, were the Berkeley Light Infantry, Capt. Charles J. Faulkner, who were followed by the mayor and City Council of Hagerstown, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Hon. D. B. Lucas, Gen. I. R. Trimble, and others in carriages. After these came the delegation from the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States and other citizens of Baltimore, accompanied by the Fifth Regiment Band, and commanded by Capt. McHenry Howard, president of the society. Next in order came the Fire Department of Hagerstown, their engines handsomely decorated with flowers, and accompanied by the Keedysville Band. These companies were followed by the delegation from Shepherdstown, W. Va., commanded by Col. W. A. Morgan, assisted by Capt. J. S. Melvin and Lee H. Moler, and led by Criswell's Cornet Band. After the Shepherdstown delegation came various other delegations from Washington County and elsewhere. Those from Williamsport, Funkstown, and Sharpsburg were noticeably large, and carried masses of beautiful flowers. On the route from Hagerstown to the cemetery the different bands played lively and spirited airs, but when the inclosure was reached they were succeeded by solemn marches and dirges.

At the cemetery the light infantry were drawn up in line facing the graves and near the speaker's stand. The bands were stationed at various points. The mayor and Council, the speakers, and the guests were then conducted to the stand by the trustees of the cemetery. A choir of sixty persons, with an organ, were placed in front of the stand, and the engines of the Fire Department were stationed along the main drives, upon a conspicuous eminence.

The exercises began with prayer, which was offered by the Rev. Levi Keller, of Funkstown. He thanked Almighty God for the restoration of love and unity between the late contending armies, and offered an earnest supplication for the President and other civil functionaries of the United States. After music by the Fifth Regiment Band, Maj. George Freaner, secretary and treasurer of the cemetery association, delivered a historical sketch of the cemetery. The burial of the Confederate dead who fell in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain in an appropriate place was, he said, the result of a series of efforts

made by the State of Maryland. Less than eighteen months after the battles were fought the Legislature passed an act organizing the Antietam National Cemetery. This act, which was amended and re-enacted at the succeeding session of 1865, provided for the purchase of ten acres of land, "a part of the battlefield of Antietam," as a burial-place for the soldiers who fell in that battle. These acts made it the duty of the trustees of all States joining the corporation to remove the remains of all the soldiers who fell in the battles of Antietam and have them interred in this national cemetery, the remains of the soldiers of the Confederate army to be buried in a portion of the ground separate from that in which the bodies of the soldiers of the Union army were interred. To carry out this scheme the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated and expended in the purchase of the grounds, etc., near Sharpsburg, now the National Cemetery. Many thousands of dollars were contributed by fourteen other States, but, in violation of the law, the remains of the Confederate soldiers were not reinterred, but were permitted to remain where they had been hastily buried. In many instances the trenches were so washed by the rain that their bones were laid bare and were turned over by the plow.

In a letter dated Dec. 3, 1867, Governor Fenton, of New York, called the attention of the trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery to the sad condition of these Confederate dead, and to the requirement of the Maryland acts of Assembly, which they had disregarded, viz., that the remains of Confederate as well as Federal soldiers should be removed to their cemetery. In this connection, Governor Fenton said, "The hostility of the generous and heroic ends with death, and brief as our history is, it has furnished an early example. The British and Americans who fell at Plattsburgh sleep side by side, and a common monument on the Plains of Abraham attests the heroism of Wolfe and Montcalm." Influenced probably by this appeal and the earnest entreaties of Thomas A. Boulte, secretary and treasurer of the board, the trustees passed a resolution designating and setting apart for the burial of the Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Antietam, in the first invasion of Lee, the southern portion of the grounds, not occupied, and separate from the ground devoted to the burial of the Union dead. At the next session of the Maryland Legislature five thousand dollars was appropriated to the cemetery, presumably for the reinterment of the Confederate dead. But the trustees in 1868 finally postponed any further action towards the removal of these remains. The five thousand dollars appropriated by Maryland still remained in the State treasury,

and at the January session of the Legislature of 1870 an act was passed organizing the Washington Cemetery and appropriating the five thousand dollars to its use. The charter provides for the burial of the dead of both armies remaining unburied at the date of that instrument, and for the appointment of three trustees from Maryland and one from any State which may join the corporation. It gives the trustees full power to accomplish the work intrusted to them, and enables them to receive and hold all contributions by way of gift, devise, bequest, etc.

During the summer of 1870, Governor Bowie appointed as trustees on behalf of the State of Maryland Col. H. K. Douglas and Maj. George Freaner, of Washington County, and James T. Gambrell, of Frederick County. The first meeting of the trustees was held in the fall of 1870, and Col. Douglas was elected president. The summer of 1871 was consumed in seeking sites for the cemetery. The charter required that it should be located within one mile of Hagerstown, and the trustees finally purchased two and a half acres and ten perches of land from the Rose Hill Cemetery Company for two thousand four hundred dollars. The Rose Hill Cemetery Company agreed, in making the sale, to keep the grounds in the same condition as their own. After securing the ground, the trustees commenced the removal of the dead, first from the fields of Antietam, about twelve miles south of Hagerstown. With the aid of H. C. Mumma, of Sharpsburg, the trustees disinterred and removed from the battle-fields of Antietam seventeen hundred and twenty-one bodies. The remains when known were placed in single boxes, and when unknown were deposited two in a box. They were removed to Washington Cemetery and buried at an average cost of one dollar and a half per head. This closed the work for 1872 and nearly exhausted the money appropriated, leaving the dead of South Mountain and in isolated parts of the county unburied.

A further appropriation of five thousand dollars, however, was made by the Legislature of Maryland at its January session in 1874, and the Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia each appropriated five hundred dollars. On receiving these appropriations, the trustees elected Col. W. A. Morgan, of West Virginia, and Maj. R. W. Hunter, of Virginia, to represent their respective States in the board of trustees. In 1874 the trustees resumed work, and buried two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dead, of whom two hundred and eighty-one were identified. The graves were sodded and the grounds decorated as far as the funds of the trustees permitted, after they had set apart a sum (two thousand dollars) which,

invested, would yield an income sufficient to keep the cemetery in good repair. A monument was also erected, the work of A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, at a cost of fourteen hundred and forty dollars. At the close of his remarks Maj. Freaner said, "It is our intention to make this cemetery a beautiful spot, worthy of an annual pilgrimage from those whose friends and kindred lie here buried, as well as all those who may wish to render homage to a race of men who were willing to die rather than submit to humiliation."

The dedication dirge (words by Col. H. Kyd Douglas, music by F. J. Hahn) was then sung by the choir, led by Prof. Hahn, with organ accompaniment by Mrs. John Cretin. During the singing Capt. Faulkner's company stood at "present arms." The dirge and music were dedicated to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Gen. Lee, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent address, in which, after giving rapid sketches of the conspicuous Southern generals, he said that the people of the two sections now had a common country, and that it behooved his hearers to love and cherish it, and to banish discord and strife. After Gen. Lee's address there was music by the Martinsburg Band, which was followed by a poem delivered by its author, Hon. Daniel B. Lucas; then music by the Keedystville Band, after which a letter was read from Brevet Maj. Gen. J. W. Crawford, of the Federal army, then living at Chambersburg, Pa., in which he said that he would most willingly add his testimony to the bravery and devotion of the gallant men who rest at Washington Cemetery. "In their devotion to principle," said he, "and in those high qualities which enabled them to die for it, they have the respect of every true American." After the reading of this letter the graves were strewn with flowers, the monument was decorated with roses and evergreens, and a handsome magnolia was placed at the base. On the mound whereon the monument stands and in front of the monument stood a shield, with the ground in white roses and a St. Andrew's cross in red roses; and on the three remaining sides the words, in large letters, Gettysburg, Antietam, South Mountain, in red, white, and pink roses respectively. Besides these there was a great profusion of flowers and of floral decorations placed on the green turf near the monument. During the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers the different bands played funeral marches and requiems. When the decoration was finished Harry Greenwood, of Shepherdstown, aged five years, performed a "solo" on the drum, accompanied by his father with the fife. The choir then sang "Farewell," with the words as arranged by A. D.

... and the long metre doxology, with accompaniment by the Hagerstown Band, after which the Rev. A. Mitchell, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, pronounced the benediction. The 1st Light Infantry then discharged three volleys over the graves of the dead soldiers, after which the procession formed again and marched back to Hagerstown, and the visiting delegations took the trains for their respective homes.

The following committees made the necessary arrangements for the occasion:

Committee of Arrangements.—P. A. Witmer, Alexander Armstrong, William Waller, Buchanan Schley, Christ. F. Bille, A. J. Soudelle, J. C. Lane, George Liss, George W. Grove.

Committee of Reception.—Col. Geo. Schley, Dr. A. T. Mason, J. W. Hamrickhouse, Lewis C. Smith, Alexander Neill, T. J. C. Williams, Dr. C. B. Boyle, William Keathofer, W. McK. Kappeler, W. H. Armstrong.

Committee on Music.—John H. Heyser, F. J. Hahn, A. D. Metzick, Dr. M. W. Allison, Thomas E. Hilliard, Henry Winters, Mrs. John Cretin, Miss Melodie Schley, Miss Cora Hoffinger, Mrs. H. C. Koehler.

Committee on Decoration of Monument.—Edward W. Mealey, Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, Mrs. H. H. Keely, Mrs. Alonzo Berry, Mrs. Minnie Anoa, Claggett D. Spangler, Frank Kennedy, Mrs. C. E. Ways, Miss Ida Hammond, Miss Eliza Stanhope, Miss Lucie Ragan, Mrs. Naunie Beckenbaugh, Mrs. William Martiny.

Committee on Flowers.—Dr. William Ragan, Mrs. A. K. Syester, Miss Mamie Motter, Mrs. George Phreaner, Miss Alice Boyd, Mrs. George D. Keller, Mrs. B. Y. Fechtig, Miss Adelaide Berry, Miss Blanche Shindle, Miss Bessie Roman, Miss Ella Taggart, Miss Ella Smith, Mrs. J. C. Cookerly, Miss Susie Fiery, Miss Lelia Cushman, Miss Sophia Heibert, Miss Bettie Barber, Mrs. W. T. Williamson, William Bester, D. A. Peters.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1. *Shopsburg*.—George M. Stonebraker, Jacob Marker, Henry C. Munann, Rentch Miller, W. F. Blackford, Mrs. Dr. Russell, Mrs. Jacob McGraw, Miss Julia Grove, Miss Savilla Miller, Miss Lottie Grove.

2. *Williamsport*.—J. L. McAtee, J. M. Sward, L. L. Motter, William E. Taylor, D. O. Wiltner, Dr. Booth, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Naunie Motter, Miss Maria Holmann, Miss Mary Gruber, Miss Annie Miller.

3. *Clear Spring*.—David Seibert, Lewis Brewer, J. H. Wilson, William Smith, J. T. Cushman, Mrs. Samuel Reitzell, Miss Seibert, Miss Creigh, Miss Cushman.

4. *Hancock*.—Joseph Murray, Dr. Delaplane, Robert Bridges, Samuel Rinehart, Miss Mary Broderick, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Bridges.

5. *Boonsboro*.—O. B. Smith, John L. Nicolaemus, J. S. Henry, Henry Wade, Kennedy Wilson, William Welek, Mrs. A. W. Lakin, Mrs. George W. Hoffman, Mrs. Dr. Gaines, Misses Brining, Miss Annie Ringer, Miss Rachel Smith.

6. *Crofton*.—Dr. R. H. Denner, Joseph H. Wishard, T. Harry Davis, David Winters, Mrs. Joseph Winters, Miss Emily Bishop, Miss Ida Riddlemeyer, Miss Sauter, Miss Nettie Little, Miss Anna Fiery.

7. *Robersville*.—Augustus Young, George W. Brown, John S. Miller, Josiah Buck, Mrs. John Shifer, Mrs. Joshua C. Miller, Mrs. Ezra D. Miller, Miss Jane Gouff.

8. *Leithsburg*.—Dr. Charles Harper, Daniel Beck, Henry Schriver, J. C. Miss Ground, Miss Middlekauff, Miss Letter.

9. *Funkstown*.—Charles South, William H. Myers, Nathaniel Fiery, Joseph Williams, Henry Tyler, Charles Keller, Miss Libbie Keller, Miss Laura Shaffer, Miss Ella Keller, Miss Sallie Knode, Miss Carrie Brewer, Miss Sallie Gower.

10. *Wheaton*.—H. Clay Pigin, Edward Garrett, George H. Stonebraker, Marlow Threshon, Mrs. Warren Garrett, Mrs. Samuel R. Preston, Mrs. J. H. Elgin, Miss Moore.

11. *Tilghamton*.—Thos. J. Warfield, J. H. Beeler, H. A. Poffenberger, George Eakle, J. W. G. Beeler, Mrs. Dr. Grimes, Miss Sue Booth, Mrs. John Henry Reynolds, Mrs. Dr. Duckett, Miss Nannie Maddox.

12. *Canaan*.—F. T. Spackler, George W. Beckenbaugh, David C. Byers, Philip Neibert.

13. *Ringgold*.—Dr. F. Barthol, Jacob C. Roscher, Lewis Barkdoll, A. H. Schockey, Miss Sue Schockey, Miss Barkdell.

14. *Luthan Spring*.—Alexander Flora, B. G. Kinsell, John D. Tison, Tom Moore.

15. *Trumbo Creek*.—A. B. Marzin, J. J. Bitner, John M. Newcomer, Elias Rosland, Miss Ella Newcomer, Mrs. James Kriker, Mrs. Elias Matz.

16. *Chenault*.—John B. Baechtel, John H. Hittle, Jacob Huyett, Mrs. Emma Huyett, Miss Jacob Wolf, Mrs. Abner Betz, Miss Martha Hoover, Miss Ida Baechtel.

17. *Kearneyville*.—Dr. Reedy, Daniel Niskirk, Frisby Doub, George W. Miller, George Snively, Miss Minnie Lable, Miss Susan Heftuan, Miss Fannie Deauer, Mrs. Otho Miller, Miss Kate Hammond, Miss Barbara Niskirk, Miss Susie Snively.

The managers of the cemetery are H. Kyd Douglas, George Freaner, and James H. Gambrell.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Court-house—Early Trials and Executions—Jails—Early Court Notes—Distinguished Judges and Lawyers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has erected three court-houses since the formation of the county in 1776. The first building was a quaint-looking brick structure, standing in the centre of the public square, and was erected soon after the establishment of the county.

The court-room was on the second floor, and was reached by a flight of steps on the outside. For a time all elections were held in this room, the voting being *vide voce*. The elections lasted several days, and were conducted in a very primitive manner. All the candidates sat in a row behind the sheriff, who took the votes. As each elector approached the candidates would take off their hats, bow politely, and solicit his vote. When the contest was very spirited there were, of course, some animated scenes, and not infrequently disturbancesances took place. The windows on one side of the court-house were protected with wire from random balls, there being a public alley for ball-playing on that side of the building. The lower story was open, and was used as a market-house.

At a regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, held in Annapolis during the winter of 1815-16, an act was passed and approved authorizing the inhabitants of Washington County to levy a tax and erect a new court-house. This was done in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the tax-paying citizens, who in their petition represented

"that the existing court-house of said county is in a state of ruinous decay, and the Public Records deposited therein are considerably endangered; that it is too contracted in its plan to accommodate a court and its officers; and that, standing in the Public Square, directly on the intersection of the two principal streets, it greatly injures the appearance of Hagerstown."

The chief provisions of the act were these:

"*Sec. 2. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John Blueford, Samuel Ringgold, William Gibly, Jesse Bowles, and Thomas C. Brant be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to select and purchase such lot or lots of ground within the limits of Hagerstown, or the addition to said town, as in their judgment they or a majority of them shall consider the most eligible and proper site for a new court-house for the county aforesaid.

"*Sec. 3. And be it enacted,* That the commissioners herein-before named, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to contract for and superintend the building of a new court-house, with suitable apartments for the court and juries, clerk's, sheriff's, and register's offices, and fire-proof places of deposit for the public records, on the site as above by them to be selected and purchased, upon such terms and in such manner as to them shall seem most advantageous to the community.

"*Sec. 4. And be it enacted,* That the commissioners hereinbefore named, or a majority of them, shall have power to appoint some capable person to superintend and direct the erection of the building aforesaid, under the order of the commissioners aforesaid; and that they be and they are hereby empowered to allow such person so employed such compensation as they or a majority of them may deem adequate to his services.

"*Sec. 5. And be it enacted,* That the Levy Court of Washington County be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy upon the assessable property of said county, in five successive, equal annual installments, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, the first installment to be assessed by the said court at the second annual session which, after the passage of this act, they shall hold for the purpose of laying the county levy, and to be collected by the sheriff of said county.

"*Sec. 9. And be it enacted,* That when the said court-house shall be completed and finished, the said commissioners or a majority of them may pull down the old court-house and sell the materials of the same, the proceeds of which may be applied to discharge any debt contracted for the building of the new court-house, over and beyond the sum hereinbefore mentioned.

"*Sec. 11. And be it enacted,* That the public ground on which the court-house now stands shall be condemned as a public street of Hagerstown, not to be built upon or used but as one of the streets of the said town.

"*Sec. 12. And be it enacted,* That the commissioners aforesaid shall meet at the court-house in Hagerstown on the first

Monday in April next (1816), and may proceed to the discharge of the several duties provided by this act, and may adjourn from time to time, as may be convenient and necessary; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive two dollars for each day in which he may be engaged in the discharge of the duty imposed by this act."

Thomas Harbaugh was employed as architect and contractor, and work was commenced soon afterwards to erect a new court-house at the corner of Washington and Jonathan Streets, on the site of the present edifice, the greatest care being taken in building the walls. The court-room was originally on the ground-floor, and extended up to the dome, and was hung around with red tapestry. The effect of this was very handsome, but it was impossible for a speaker to make himself heard in it. Subsequently an upper floor was built, and the court removed up-stairs, but being still under the dome, its acoustic properties were as bad as before. The floor was removed and the hall brought back to its original position, and the next improvement attempted was a floor made directly beneath the dome, in which position it remained until a back building was constructed by R. C. Thornsbury, the contractor, in 1859. The floor in the old building was then restored, and the space above was fitted up for offices. The court-hall was then removed to the back building, and no further change was made until the whole building was burned on the night of the 6th of December, 1871.

In 1821, soon after the completion of the second court-house, the subject of erecting a statue to George Washington upon the site of the old building in the public square was agitated, but the movement never reached a satisfactory result. Washington's name is honored in the town, however, by being given to the most prominent street and the public square. After the fire in 1871 steps were taken for the erection of a new court-house, and a committee was appointed by the court to select temporary accommodations until the completion of the new building. The committee consisted of Hon. George French, George W. Smith, Jr., H. H. Keedy, Edward Stake, L. C. Smith, L. E. McComas, and J. C. Zeller. After examining a number of proposed locations, it was concluded to select the basement story or lecture-room of the Methodist church, which is but half a block distant from the record office, on North Jonathan Street. The term for which this room was rented began March 1, 1872, and ended March 1, 1873, with privilege of renewal at the rate of four hundred dollars a year. In the mean time preparations were made for the erection of the new building. The county commissioners intrusted the selection of the plan to a committee of lawyers, consisting of A. K. Syester (chairman), Col. George

Schley, John C. Zeller, F. M. Darby, Albert Small, Henry K. Douglas, and George W. Smith, Jr. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1872, by the Masonic order at the invitation of the county commissioners, the ceremonies being conducted by Friendship Lodge, No. 84, of Hagerstown, assisted by representatives of lodges from Westminster and other points in the surrounding country. The building was dedicated in the spring of 1874, and the charge of Chief Judge Alvey was listened to by an audience that filled the spacious hall. The new building has given satisfaction in all particulars, the acoustic properties being excellent. The building occupies the site of the old court-house, at the corner of Washington and Jonathan Streets, fronting ninety-one feet on the former and running back about one hundred and twenty feet. This includes a back building, which is sixty-two and a half feet long by fifty-nine and a half wide. The material is brick, unpainted, and pointed with black mortar, and the building is surmounted by a mansard-roof. Over the main entrance is a large iron plate bearing the coat of arms of the State, and at the angle on Jonathan Street, where the main and back buildings join, is a small belfry, which is about the same height as the highest point in the roof of the main building.

In this tower, facing on Jonathan Street, is a brown-stone tablet bearing the names of the county commissioners by whom the building was erected, the architects, and the contractor.

The sides of the building are relieved by pilasters surmounted by urns. A great deal of brownstone has been used in the structure, and the cornice, which is of galvanized iron, is painted and sanded in imitation of stone. The entrance-doors are of paneled oak, varnished, and are quite handsome. On the right of the main entrance, going in, is the register's office, and on the left the clerk's office, and in the rear of each is a commodious fire-proof vault in which to keep the records of the respective offices. Going down the passage, on the right-hand side, is the county commissioners' room and the main stairway, which is of solid oak. On the left-hand side of the passage are the rooms of the school commissioners, the sheriff, and collector, and a private stairway for the use of the court and members of the bar, leading to a door which opens inside the bar of the court-hall.

The court-hall occupies the whole of the second floor, with the exception of a library and a witness-room at the eastern end, and is lighted by large and well-proportioned windows. About one-half of the hall is taken up for the court and the bar. The petit jury box is on the left of the bench, and the grand

jury box faces the petit jury. The hall is seventy-two feet long by fifty wide. The ceiling is coated with plaster of Paris, as are those of the other rooms, and ornamented with stucco; all the walls throughout the building are left unpainted and unwashed. Near the centre of the ceiling is a large circular opening, which is designed by the architect to secure ventilation; it has two semicircular lids, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. When both of these lids are raised, the heated air will ascend on one side of them and the cool air descend on the other. The rooms on the second floor of the back building are occupied by the State's attorney and the grand and petit juries. All of the rooms in the building have the purpose for which they are designed painted on the doors. The vaults are furnished with iron window-shutters and double iron doors with patent combination locks. Outside of the private entrance to the court-hall is a stairway leading to the roof, from which point there is a grand view of the town and the surrounding country.

Jail.—The first jail was a small rough building of round logs, and occupied the lot where the tannery of the Washington County Leather Company stood. It was used for a number of years, and then the building afterwards occupied by Richard Sheekles was erected for that purpose. Thence it was removed to the jail building, which was destroyed by fire in 1857. The building of this jail became necessary, and was authorized by the Legislature in 1818. The commissioners having in charge the erection of the structure were S. Ringgold, William Gabby, O. H. Williams, William Heyser, and Henry Lewis, the same who erected the second county court-house. This jail was built of limestone, rough-casted outside, and was inclosed by a wall on the north, west, and south. The approach to the entrance was through a neat plastered house, which was generally occupied as a residence by the sheriff and his family.

In passing through the hall of the sheriff's house, the visitor approached the outer door of the prison. This door was large and massive, being constructed of oak, and traversed in all directions by spikes and screws, and lined between the bars of wood with substantial sheet-iron.

This building was destroyed by fire in April, 1857, the entire wood-work of the jail proper being consumed. The sheriff's house, separated by a few feet from the prison, escaped destruction. The old jail was erected in 1826, at a cost of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

Steps were immediately taken to provide a new prison for the use of the county, and work on the

building was commenced under the direction of John B. Thurston. The structure is seventy-three by forty-seven feet, and is one story high. It is roofed with tin, covered with Childs' elastic cement roofing, and is heated by a furnace placed in the cellar. It is fire-proof throughout. The cost of the building was about seven thousand dollars. The transfer of prisoners, some eight or nine in number, to this jail was made by Sheriff Hauck in May, 1858, each of them being placed in a separate cell.

Notable Early Trials and Executions.—In early days in Maryland the penalty even for misdemeanors was excessively and cruelly severe, our ancestors acting upon the idea that the greater the punishment the more effective the check to crime. Even imprisonment for debt was used as a means of private malice. An instance of this is afforded by the case of a colored barber, who had a tipsy customer imprisoned for a debt of six and a quarter cents, and paid three pounds in fees before his malice was satisfied. Persons offending against the somewhat puritanical laws of the province were imprisoned during the pleasure of the court, not exceeding one year. Among other punishments were banishment, boring through the tongue with a red-hot iron, slitting the nose, cutting off one or both ears, whipping, branding with a red-hot iron, in the hand or on the forehead, with the initial letter of the offense for which the sufferer was punished,—“S L” for seditious libeler, on either cheek, “M” for manslaughter, or “T” for thief, on the left hand, “R” for rogue, on the shoulder, and “P” for perjury, on the forehead,—“flogging at the cart’s tail,” when the criminal was tied to the end of a cart and flogged on his naked back while the cart was driven slowly through the town. At the Baltimore County Assizes in 1748 an old, gray-haired man was convicted of blasphemy, and his tongue was bored through, and he was sentenced to remain in jail until he paid a fine of twenty pounds. The pillory and whipping-post were also used as a sort of preliminary punishment to the more severe penalties to follow. In 1819 the pillory was used for the last time in Maryland for a revolting crime. The last man whipped in the State was a postmaster, for tampering with the mails in Annapolis. He was tied to one of the pillars of the portico of the State-house and whipped, while Judge Chase was holding court in the Senate chamber.

On the morning of April 12, 1799, two negroes, known as Emanuel and Jack, sentenced to death for the murder of their overseer, Mr. Todd, were taken from the jail at Hagerstown, about nine o’clock, to the place where they had committed the murder, and

at twelve o’clock were hanged in the presence of a great multitude of spectators.

On the 3d of December, 1799, John Jacob Werner, an old man living with his family in the vicinity of Hagerstown, entered the room where his four children were sleeping, and with a tomahawk proceeded to butcher them, fracturing their skulls by repeated blows upon the backs of their heads. When he had completed the work of destruction he left the room to search for his wife, whom he found gathering wood in the yard. Telling her that he had something very extraordinary to say to her, he called her into the house, and, as she was entering the door, assaulted her with the tomahawk, and fractured her skull in several places. Leaving her for dead, he returned to the room where his first victims lay, locked the door, and, seizing a razor, cut his own throat from ear to ear, and fell down and expired. Two of the children died instantly. The wounds of the mother and of the two other children were of a desperate nature, but they survived.

The cause of the deed was supposed to have been despair, engendered in the mind of the perpetrator by apprehensions that a law suit in which he was engaged, and which was then pending in the County Court, would be decided against him. His wife stated that for eight or ten weeks previous to the catastrophe he had been subject to fits of insanity.

On the 15th of April, 1803, John McDaniel was executed, in pursuance of his sentence, for breaking open and robbing the house of Jonas Stevenson. The execution took place back of the new jail at Hagerstown. The condemned man acknowledged having committed many crimes, but utterly denied the crime for which he was to be hung, as well as three others, for which he was tried and sentenced to hard labor.

On the 24th of August, 1803, Peter Light was arraigned at the bar of Washington County Court, charged with making counterfeit dollars. He was tried and found guilty, and was sentenced to be whipped, pilloried, and cropped, which sentence was duly executed by the sheriff.

Thomas Burk (colored), who had been sentenced to death by Judge J. Buchanan for rape, committed in 1808, on Maria Branner, under twelve years of age, escaped from the Washington County jail July 4, 1809.

In 1811, Elizabeth Cope was tried and convicted of having cut off the ears of a boy about six years of age, for which she was sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for nine years, and to be kept in a cell on low diet for eighteen months of that time.

One of the most notable murder trials that ever took

in Washington County was that of the Cotterills, and two sons, for the murder of James Adams, Allegany County, on the 9th of May, 1819.

The circumstances attending the murder were as follows: William Cotterill, Sr., and his two sons, William and John, in company with their victim, sailed from Liverpool for Baltimore about the 1st of February in the ship "Ceres," Adams having in his possession a considerable sum of money and a check on a mercantile house in Baltimore for a further amount. Arriving in Baltimore in the latter part of April, the four took lodgings together, and remained in the city a few days, when, not finding employment, they determined to seek their fortunes in the West. Reaching Allegany County, they contracted on Thursday, the 6th of May, with Messrs. Wood & West for employment as laborers on the turnpike road. They continued to work for them until the following Saturday evening. On Sunday morning Adams, believing that he had lost the check which he had brought with him from England, determined to return to Baltimore in search of it, and if unsuccessful in this, to stop payment upon it and return to England. He started down the road in pursuance of this determination, accompanied by the two younger Cotterills, the father remaining at the house of Messrs. Wood & West. Two or three hours later the Cotterill brothers returned, not by the road, but through the woods, having their pantaloons wet up to the knees. Their father, who had manifested much uneasiness and agitation during their absence, met them as they approached the house, and a short conversation ensued, during which one of the sons was heard to say, "Father, we have done it."

They immediately applied for the wages due them, announcing their intention to return to England, and about three-quarters of an hour after the return of the two sons the three left the house, going through the woods in the same direction in which they had come. One week afterwards the dead body of Adams was found in Fifteen Mile Creek, a short distance below the road. The head and breast were terribly mangled, the clothing torn, and the pockets rifled of their contents.

The place was a secluded spot, situated between two mountains, and the surroundings were dreary and wild. Men seldom ventured to intrude upon its solitude, and only accident revealed the dark deed that had been perpetrated there. The murdered man was known in Baltimore, and was said to have been a respectable farmer from Cudworth, England. Circumstances strongly indicated that the three Cotterills were the authors of the murder, and they were pursued to

Baltimore, where they were found on the point of embarking for England in the ship "Franklin." Their trunk was searched, and in it were found a watch, clothing, and other articles known to have belonged to Adams, and also some money believed to have been a part of that which Adams was known to have possessed. Upon this evidence they were committed to the Baltimore City jail, where they remained until the session of the Allegany County Court was convened. At the request of the prisoners the trial was removed to Washington County. The prosecution was conducted by Roger Perry, and the two younger prisoners were defended by Beal Howard. Samuel Hughes being associated with him in the defense of the elder. The trial was conducted with great ability and ingenuity by the counsel engaged in the case, and after a patient hearing the three prisoners were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case of each of the three murderers was tried before a different jury. The one which convicted William Cotterill, Jr., was constituted as follows: Jacob Zeller (foreman), John Barr, John McLain, Theodore Mills, Michael Smith, Ignatius Drury, William Gabby, Jeremiah Mason, Archibald Ritchie, Alexander Grim, William Dillehunt, and Frederick Fishbaugh.

John Cotterill's jury was composed of the following: John Johnson (foreman), John Neff, Michael Smith, John Hedrick, Daniel Rench, John Ragan, Isaac S. White, William H. Fitzhugh, John Schnebly, Adam Myers, John Hall, and Thomas Brent.

The following were the jury which tried William Cotterill, Sr., viz.: Daniel Schnebly (foreman), Jacob Zeller, William Gabby, Isaac S. White, Theodore Mills, John Hedrick, Archibald Ritchie, Daniel Rench, William Fitzhugh, Jr., Frederick Fitzhugh, John Neff, and William H. Fitzhugh.

Friday, February 25th, the day appointed for the execution, was wet and cheerless, yet thousands were gathered in the streets of the town, and along the roads leading into it from the surrounding country. Various estimates have been made of the number present at the execution, ranging from ten thousand to forty thousand. At half-past ten o'clock a wagon left the jail door, bearing the three criminals and their spiritual advisers, guarded by the troops of horse of Capts. Barr and Swearingen, and the foot companies of Capts. Dewey and Bell. Preceded by the coffins of the doomed men, the procession passed on to the place of execution. On reaching the scaffold, the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Kurtz ascended the platform and conducted religious services. The criminals then ascended, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clay, who offered prayer, the prisoners kneeling and joining with apparent earn-

estness in the devotions. Several hymns were then sung, after which the youngest son, John, addressed the vast crowd present. He confessed that he and his brother had murdered Adams, and that they suffered justly the penalty of death, but he strongly denied that his father had participated in the crime. William, the elder son, also declared the innocence of his father, and the father himself asserted to the last that he was not guilty. The condemned men continued to pray until the drop fell.

The trial of George Swearingen for the murder of his wife, which was another celebrated case, commenced Aug. 11, 1829, and lasted eight days. The accused was one of the most popular young men in Washington County, and had been elected sheriff in 1827. He married in Allegany County, and in that county was committed the crime for which he suffered death. The testimony during the trial tended to show that Swearingen had married his wife from mercenary motives, and his conversations not only indicated that this was true, but also that his affections were engaged and were reciprocated in another quarter. Evidence of his indifference towards his wife was produced, and it was also stated during the trial that in June or July, 1827, he had upset her in a gig on Martin's Mountain, injuring her severely. It was proven that in August or September, 1827, just previous to his election, he formed an intimacy with a lewd woman, Rachel Cunningham, whom he took to a camp-meeting in Washington County in a barouche, and for whom he built a house in Hagerstown which is still standing. His connection with the woman becoming notorious, he was threatened by a mob, who intended to demolish the house, but, arming himself, he declared that he would kill the first man who approached him, and thus deterred the rioters. After this he sent the woman Cunningham to Virginia, and finally removed her to a farm which he held in his wife's name in Allegany County.

His wife left him, but subsequently consented to live with him again on condition that he gave up his intimacy with Rachel Cunningham. After this his conduct towards her underwent a change. He treated her with more attention, and promised to reform his habits. One Sunday he left Cumberland with his wife, traveling as far as Mrs. Peggy Cresap's, where they spent the night. Next morning they started for the house of another Mrs. Cresap's. Upon arriving at a point opposite his farm, Swearingen and his wife left the road just as a drove of cattle came up, at the head of which was a young man named Hillary. This man swore that he saw the accused leave the road, he leading the way and carrying the baby,

while his wife followed a short distance in the rear. Traveling about two hundred yards in this direction, they reached the foot of a steep hill, where he dismounted, put down the child, and fastened his horse. He then took his wife's horse by the bridle and led him up the hill, where Hillary lost sight of them. The drover had gone about three-quarters of a mile when Swearingen, riding at a moderate gait and carrying the child in his arms, overtook him, inquired his name, where he was from, etc., and then informed him that his wife had been thrown from her horse, and that he feared she was dead. He requested him to take his horse and ride to Cresap Town and send Robert Kile to him immediately. This Hillary did. Kile received the message and started for the scene of the catastrophe. While passing along the road leading to Swearingen's farm he heard a whistle, and looking in the direction from which it came, discovered Swearingen sitting by the dead body of his wife. This spot was about a mile from the main road, and about a quarter of a mile from the place where Swearingen said the horse had fallen with her. The coroner's inquest, held the next day, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by an act of Providence. Two days after the death of Mrs. Swearingen the ground was carefully examined from the point where Hillary lost sight of the party to the place where Kile found Swearingen by the side of the body.

The track of a horse was traced by some persons through a laurel thicket, over the hill, from the former of these points to a point in the road about fifty yards above where the corpse was first seen, and a place was discovered where a hollow had been formed by the leaves having been pressed down. Beside this depression was a log, and upon the log a stone. Not far off was a place where a horse had evidently been hitched, and a club was found, which had apparently been cut in a hurry.

Some of the witnesses testified that the leaves were spotted, as they thought, with blood, although others considered this as not being certain. There were also some who did not think that the tracks discovered were those of a horse, and one witness stated that there were, in his opinion, no tracks at all. The statements of the accused were very contradictory. He asserted on one occasion that his wife's fall from the horse had killed her at once; on another, that he had placed her again on the horse after her fall to take her to a place of safety, and that she had again fallen, being killed by the second fall. To some he stated that the drove of cattle came in view when she fell, and to others that the accident occurred just as the drove was out of sight.

Another inquest was held, and several physicians were called upon to examine the body. Its advanced state of decomposition rendered it apparently impossible to obtain any evidence from the examination, and the physicians so stated in writing. They afterwards, however, came to the conclusion that the deceased had suffered death from suffocation. This latter conclusion was based upon the swollen state of the neck, but some of the physicians contended that this was not sufficient evidence upon which to establish death by suffocation, and that an examination of the lungs and brain should have been made to render the judgment conclusive. No such examination was undertaken. After this second inquest Swearingen fled, and a summons was issued for him by the coroner. The knees of the horse ridden by the deceased were examined, and several witnesses swore positively that the injuries had been inflicted by some sharp instrument, and could not have been produced by a fall. While Mr. Price was making the closing argument a letter from the accused to Rachel Cunningham, written by him in the jail, was produced and read by the prosecuting attorney. Within ten minutes after the case had been given to the jury a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. The case was tried before Judges John Buchanan, Abraham Striver, and Thomas Buchanan. Mr. Dixon appeared for the State, and the defense was conducted by Messrs. William Price, J. V. L. McMahon, and Bush-kirk. The report states that Mr. Price argued five hours before the jury, and Mr. McMahon seven hours and a half.

On Monday Judge John Buchanan sentenced him to be hanged, and October 2d was fixed for the execution. The place selected was on the west bank of Will's Creek, in the vicinity of Cumberland. The condemned man was taken from the jail precisely at ten o'clock, and proceeded to the scaffold on foot, escorted by five companies of infantry from Somerset and Bedford Counties, Pa., and by a troop of horse from the former of these counties, under command of Capt. Forward. Swearingen was attended to the scaffold by the sheriff and by Revs. Messrs. John Miller, C. B. Young, N. B. Little, L. H. Johns, and H. Haverstick, who conducted religious services. The rope was then adjusted and the cap drawn by the sheriff. A few moments before the platform fell Swearingen assured the sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Little "in the presence of the Judge of all the earth," that certain particulars previously communicated to them were true. A full confession was made by the prisoner to the Rev. Mr. Little, and the particulars mentioned above are supposed to have been con-

nected with the crime for which he died. About twenty minutes before twelve o'clock the sheriff told the doomed man that his last moments had arrived, and let the platform fall from under him. His death was comparatively easy.

Rachel Cunningham, his mistress, died a pauper in Bayview Asylum, Baltimore, several years ago.

On Friday, April 10, 1863, Frederick Smith was hung at Hagerstown for the murder of Agnes Tracy. It is estimated that from six to eight thousand persons were present at the execution.

Early Court Notes.—In December, 1793, Nathaniel Rochester was appointed one of the associate judges of Washington County. In April, 1800, the justices of the Washington County Court appointed Otho H. Williams clerk of the court in place of Elie Williams, resigned. In 1802, William Clagett was appointed chief justice of the Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany Courts. The justices of the Levy Court were Thomas Strigg, Samuel Ringgold, Adam Out, Richard Cromwell, John Good, Charles Carroll, and William Yates. In the same year Ignatius Taylor, Elie Williams, and Jacob Harry were appointed judges of the Orphans' Court, and Thomas Crampton, Adam Ott, Richard Cromwell, Lancelot Jacques, John Downey, Samuel Ringgold, Thomas Brunt, William Van Lear, John Good, John Hunter, Isaac Bacchtel, George Kennedy, Thomas Sprigg, William Yates, Charles Carroll, Robert Douglass, William Webb, Benjamin Clagett, Henry Shroeder, Daniel Weissel, and Jacob Harry were appointed justices of the peace for Washington County. In an advertisement dated Feb. 23, 1802, Nathaniel Rochester announced that, having observed in the newspapers a notice calling the attention of the voters to the next election for sheriff, in which it was stated that a poll would probably be opened in his favor, he felt called upon to make known his intentions. He therefore informed the voters of the county that he was a candidate, and would thank them for their votes.

In 1804 the Governor and Council appointed Martin Kershner to be associate justice of the Washington County Court in place of Benjamin Galloway, resigned.

Distinguished Jurists and Lawyers of Washington County.—The bench and bar of Washington County has always sustained the lofty character that has been accorded to the Maryland bar in two hemispheres. Its high professional honor has never been questioned, and to-day among leading jurists and counselors it ranks with any county in the State. Among these citizens of Washington County who have achieved conspicuous reputation in the pleadings

and practice of the law we have selected a few of the most prominent.

One of the most brilliant intellects that the bar of Western Maryland has ever boasted was that of Frederick A. Schley. Mr. Schley was the fourth son of John Jacob Schley, and was born at Frederick, Md., on the 14th of May, 1789, and died there on the 5th of February, 1858. His grandfather, Thomas Schley, the progenitor of the Schleys of Western Maryland and Georgia, was born in the Palatinate, in Germany, in 1712, came to America in 1745, and selected the site of Frederick City as his permanent home. He there erected, in 1746, the first house of the future town, and died there in 1790, aged seventy-eight years. He had the reputation of being a gentleman of polished and refined manners, of extensive and varied learning, and the possessor of ample means. One of Thomas Schley's sons, John Jacob Schley, married Ann Maria Sherman, and there were born to them while they lived in Frederick Michael, John, Ann Maria, William, Frederick Augustus, and George. About 1793, John Jacob Schley removed from Frederick to Louisville, Ga., where were born Philip Thomas and Catharine Schley. Michael died early in life. John was a lawyer, and for years prior to his death was a judge. William was a lawyer, a member of Congress, judge, and afterwards Governor of Georgia. One of the counties of the State was named after him. George was an insurance lawyer. Philip Thomas was also a lawyer, amassed a fortune, and retired from the bar. The above all died in Georgia, leaving numerous descendants, of whom five have been lawyers. One of them, ex-Judge William Schley, resides in New York. Another member of the family is a judge, and several of them have been physicians.

Frederick Augustus Schley, the special subject of this sketch (born as stated, May 14, 1789, and died Feb. 5, 1858), removed to Georgia with his father, John Jacob Schley, but the climate not agreeing with him, he left the University of Georgia when seventeen years of age and returned to Frederick, his birth-place, in the hope that the change would benefit him. Finding that his health improved he remained in Frederick, and completed his education at the Frederick Academy. While a student at the academy his tall figure, genial manner, and bright intellect attracted the attention of Roger B. Taney, future chief justice of the United States, who was then a leading member of the Frederick bar. On completing his studies, at the invitation of Mr. Taney he entered the latter's office to prepare himself for the bar. In 1809 or 1810 he was admitted to the bar, and decided from con-

siderations of health to remain in Frederick instead of returning to Georgia. He soon achieved success, and gradually built up an extensive and lucrative practice. Mr. Schley was a gentleman of commanding



FREDERICK A. SCHLEY.

stature, being over six feet in height, refined and polished in manner, profoundly versed in his profession, a close and accurate reasoner, and possessed of great oratorical powers. The latter talent was enhanced by reference to a treasury of poetry and literature which was ever at his command, and which was used with rare and striking effect in his addresses to the jury. He possessed in a pre-eminent degree the "*fortiter in re et suaviter in modo*." His knowledge of law was full and precise, and in the argument of difficult and abstruse points his clearness of statement and aptness of illustration always elicited admiration, while his reasoning seldom failed to convince. The late John Nelson, at one time Attorney-General of the United States, and William Schley, of Baltimore, his relative and former student in his office, were often his opponents at the Frederick bar, where both those gentlemen practiced law for many years.

Like all lawyers of a past generation, Mr. Schley is now known only by his arguments in the Court of Appeals, reported in the Maryland Reports. Whoever will examine them will find there some record of his learning and research, the imprint of a vigorous and thoroughly disciplined legal mind, and the evidence of a comprehensive knowledge of law, and rare skill in its application. But, of course, the person-

of the orator, the pleasant and graceful manner, eye beaming with intelligence, and the charm of diction, which formed such important factors of his success at the bar, are not to be found on the formal records of his achievements, nor can they be perpetuated in words. Mr. Schley's reputation was not confined to Western Maryland, but extended throughout the State. He was often urged to remove to Baltimore, where he would have had a wider and more promising field for his talents, but he preferred to remain in Frederick. Mr. Schley left four sons, of whom three are distinguished lawyers, George and Buchanan Schley, residing in Washington County, and James M. Schley, residing in Allegany County.

John Thomson Mason, father of the late Judge Mason, was for a long time a prominent lawyer and country gentleman of Western Maryland. He moved there in early life from Georgetown, D. C., while in active practice, owing to his impaired health, and a large and influential family grew up around him. He was a son of the well-known Thomas Mason, of Virginia, and nephew of George Mason, of Virginia, whose statue in Richmond perpetuates his great memory and deeds as one of the country's distinguished men, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The subject of this sketch lived at "Montpelier," which place originally belonged to John and Richard Barnes, and here were received many prominent guests from all parts of the country,—Thomas Jefferson used to drive there in his coach to visit Mr. Mason.

As a brilliant lawyer and orator he was accorded a high place, but his singular modesty and impaired health prevented him from seeking or accepting any political office, though any were at his disposal. In this respect he was much like the late John V. L. McMahon. He was tendered the office of attorney-general under President Jefferson, but declined it.

The early Maryland Reports and legislation bear the impress of Mr. Mason's legal and literary ability and statesmanlike mind.

The following letter from William Price, the distinguished lawyer, to Judge Mason supplies some interesting reminiscences of John Thomson Mason, viz.:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—My recollections of your father are all of the most agreeable kind. He was the object of my youthful admiration, and I sought his society constantly and eagerly.

"I was married at the age of twenty three, and a week or two afterwards Mr. Mason came to my house, sent for my wife and self, and gave us a lecture upon the conduct of life, business, etc., the substance of which was that I was to study hard, my wife to be economical; we were to give no entertainments,

and live as much at home as possible. We had occasion long to remember his good advice and the kind feeling which prompted it.

"His last case at the bar was my first. It was a prosecution against a man named Duncan for purchasing wheat from his negroes. I have no doubt the fellow was guilty, but the proof was very scant, and I got him off.

"He was in the habit of settling the disputes which arose among his neighbors. If one party came to him he would send for the other, then hear patiently all they had to say, examine their papers if they had any, and finally give his decision, which was generally final. On one occasion Henry Fiery and a person with whom he had a dispute came to Mr. Mason. They made their statements, and during the investigation Fiery produced a receipt, which the other party snatched up and put into his pocket. Your father deliberately arose from his chair, caught up the paper, and advancing to the person, said to him, 'Lay down that receipt, you'd-a' nascal, or I will break your head.' The receipt was at once produced, and the settlement proceeded.

"Col. John Barnes, your father's uncle, occupied the Montpelier estate to the time of his death, shortly after which event Richard Barnes, of St. Mary's, died, leaving the estate to your father. It was a magnificent property, which my father estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. Your father had been laboriously engaged in his profession, until one bright morning, finding this on his table, he determined to remove upon the estate, and never entered a court-house afterwards, except to prosecute Duncan. It was perhaps unfortunate that he ever acceded to this immense estate, as he gradually thereafter lost his knowledge of the law and perhaps the vigor of his intellect.

"He was an admirable lawyer. Many a time have I, a mere child, played truant to hear him speak. His explanations and reasonings were so plain that I, even at that early age, could understand everything he said. I once heard Luther Martin say that he had practised law with him for forty years and never knew him once to be taken by surprise.

"He once remarked to me that Blackstone was a great misfortune to the profession,—that it made the law too easy. He thought that knowledge acquired without labor did not stick by one, nor was it so well understood as that which was dug out by incessant toil and then arranged for yourself.

"I was once dining at Montpelier, and your father, seeing my glass remaining untouched, though nearly full of wine, called out to me, 'Will, drink your wine; come, sir, you poured it out. If I had helped you, you would not be loath to drink more of it than you please; but it is not so when you have helped yourself.' Of course I turned off the whole whether I liked it or not.

"I take it for granted you have heard of what occurred between your father and Judge Stull in relation to the trial of a man who was indicted for stealing a horse. The proof was very strong, and the theft clearly proven, but in the course of the evidence the fact was disclosed that the horse was stolen in Pennsylvania, and never was in possession of the thief on this Maryland side of the line. Your father, therefore, made the point that the court had no jurisdiction of the case,—that the stealing of a horse in Pennsylvania was no violation of the laws of Maryland. The judge, however, seemed to be incredulous, and said, in his broken English, 'I tont know 'bout dat, Mister Mason.' 'But,' rejoined your father, 'you have no authority to try him. If you convict him, and punish him, he may still be punished for the same offence in Pennsylvania.' 'Well, Mister Mason, ye'll see about dat.' Your father then obtained permission to go to his office for the

books, to show that he was right. The court-house was above the market-house, and the whipping-post was in the centre of the latter. And as your father was ascending the steps with an armful of books he heard an outcry in the market-house, and looking under the arch, saw that his client was lashed to the whipping-post and the sheriff was diligently engaged in giving him the benefit of the law of Moses on his bare back. Your father went into the court house in a towering passion and commenced a fracas with the court. He found the judge, however, perfectly satisfied with what he had done, who remarked in a very business style, 'Dat de man had stole de horse, and was whipped for it, and te ting was now over.'

"It was said that while the altercation between your father and the judge was in progress the man, who had come into court, asked what his lawyer was doing with the court, and was answered that he was applying for a new trial. 'Oh, for God sake!' said he, 'I don't want any more trials. I've had one trial too many already.'

"But this last was the improvement of some one who was fond of adding to his story his own embellishments. The story, I think, properly closes with the scene at the whipping-post and the remonstrance of your father in court.

"Your father honored me with his confidence, and spoke to me always with the freedom which might characterize the intercourse of persons more nearly approaching the same age. On one occasion at Montpelier he said to me, 'Will, avoid the horrible vice of gaming. I should have been ruined by it but for a vow I made never to play after I had lost all my cash. Frederick,' he continued, 'was the worst player for excessive play I ever saw. I have lost as much as five thousand dollars at a sitting, but when my money was gone I have said, "Well, gentlemen, you have now got all I had to lose, and I suppose my company is no longer agreeable to you."' And he quit the table.

"Judge Stull was a remarkable man. He had certainly no pretensions to legal knowledge, yet his services as president of the Committee of Observation for Elizabeth (now Hagerstown) District during the years 1775-77, which committee assumed and exercised all powers of government, legislative, judicial, and executive, during a period of great difficulty and disorder,—and his will, owing to his excellent judgment and extraordinary force of character, was received as law,—were regarded as sufficient to insure him a place of especial dignity and trust in the community which he had served so faithfully. He was on the bench, therefore, from the habit of the people to look up to him for advice, and he was not the man to render the forms of law to stand in the way of what he considered the justice of the case.

"Many amusing stories were told of him, one of which, on account of your father being connected with it, I will mention. Judge Claggett was the chief justice of the court, and was a man of ability. On one occasion the term of court commenced, and in the absence of the chief justice, who had not arrived, Judge Stull was forced, much against his will, to address the grand jury. It was his duty, however, and he was not the man to shirk from it. Addressing them as 'Shentlemen of te Grand Inquest for te teddy of Washington Gounty,' he went through the whole list of crimes, which by the aid of your father he deemed as he proceeded. Some of the definitions were a little extraordinary, but were, nevertheless, propounded with a very grave face. At last they came to 'burglary.' 'Wat te vil is dat poaghty, Mason?' 'Oh,' said your father, 'that is being liquor by the small.' And the judge gave that explanation of 'poaghty' to the jury.

"Your father acquired great distinction by the ability displayed by him in the case of Harper vs. Hampton. It was long before my time, the suit being instituted in the old General

Court in the year 1803, but I have frequently heard the old people talk about it. Robert Goodloe Harper was the plain, tall, and Gen. Wade Hampton, of either Georgia or South Carolina, the defendant. Your father, William Pinkney, and John Johnson, the father of Reverdy Johnson, an admirable *in pro* law lawyer, were for the defendant, and Luther Martin, Philip Barton Key, and Alexander C. Magrader for the plaintiff. The prominence of the parties, the great distinction of the counsel, and the large amount involved in the controversy gave to the trial an uncommon degree of interest. Mr. Harper took part in his own case, and, although not so well trained as lawyers of his standing at the Maryland bar, was notwithstanding a very formidable man to encounter. Your father and he came in contact early in the trial, in a manner which made it extremely difficult to avoid personalities of the most pointed character. And it was said that your father, who was very competent to hold his own in such a quarrel, made the trial an extremely unpleasant one to Mr. Harper. There were some letters of Mr. Harper which were given in evidence, and which offered free scope for sarcasm and invective, and your father did not feel himself particularly called upon to spare either.

"After I had been reading law for a year or more I went home for about six months, and had the use of your father's books. I was of course frequently at Montpelier, and had very frequent conversations with him about the course of study and the practice of the law. He has frequently said to me that I had better be a respectable mechanic than a second-rate lawyer, and admonitions of this character coming from him stimulated me to greater exertions, than without them I should not have used. He was a very good talker; possessed an even flow of spirits which I never saw ruffled. It was said that at the bar he was remarkable for calmness and equanimity; that nothing was ever permitted to put him out of temper, and although his adversary might be furious, he was perfectly cool, and would say the most cutting things with a smile on his countenance.

"My engagements are such that I cannot continue these reminiscences. I began intending to write a short letter, but the matter has grown under my hand, and I must here stop for want of leisure.

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM PRICE.

"HON. JOHN THOMSON MASON."

Judge John Thomson Mason, son of John Thomson Mason, was born at the family-seat, "Montpelier," Washington County, May 15, 1815. He was one of a large family, whose home was a resort of many prominent persons of this and other States.

After a preliminary course at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Judge Mason entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1836 with high honors and the valedictory. Returning to Hagerstown, the county-seat, and about ten miles from the Mason family home, he entered the law-office of the late William Price, one of Maryland's most prominent lawyers. After passing the bar he at once began a successful and active life, both professionally and soon politically. In this latter field it was his happy portion, and for which he received the just tribute and love of both personal and political friends and those opposed, to have honors seek him, and to have kept himself pure and retiring in all contests, successes, and defeats.

holding to the day of his death an ardent love for cultural pursuits, his attention was frequently called to his farms lying near Hagerstown.

In 1845 he was sent to Congress from the district which Hagerstown then belonged, and after one year returned to his profession. In 1851 he was named one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the old constitution, which then provided for only four judges for that tribunal. He then removed to Annapolis permanently. His associates were Judges Tuck, Legrand, and Eccleston. After 23 years' service, during which time his decisions were respected and his labors conspicuous (the case of Ware v. Richardson, 7 Maryland, demonstrating the applicability of the rule in Shelley's case in Maryland, being one of his important opinions), he resigned, upon the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, to accept the position of collector of the port of Baltimore under that Executive. Upon the breaking out of the war Judge Mason, whose sympathies were warmly with the South, retired to private life, and during the exciting scenes of our civil war he quietly yet firmly gave his time and counsels as he thought best to those of his friends and such measures as demanded his attention. He was imprisoned twice, once in Western Maryland while upon his farm, and also at Fort McHenry with many other prominent gentlemen.

At the close of the war Judge Mason, whose residence was still in Annapolis, resumed the practice of law in Baltimore, associating himself with the late Maj. Thomas Rowland. When Hon. William Pinkney Whyte was elected Governor, he appointed Judge Mason his Secretary of State, which position he held to the day of his death, which occurred very suddenly on March 28, 1873, at Elkton, Md. His long professional life would not admit of his sparing himself, even with the duties above mentioned, and he may be said to have literally "died in harness." At the close of a long and important case in Elkton (*Mow vs. McHenry*), and just as he sat down to his dinner and was receiving the congratulations of his friends and brother attorneys upon his able speech in the case, and before hearing the verdict in his favor, a few minutes previously announced, his head fell back, and he died peacefully, in a moment, a victim to apoplexy. He was buried in the county and near the mountains he loved so well. He was a man of large and liberal views, of great experience and learning both as judge, lawyer, and politician; and, withal, possessing a large, warm heart, simplicity of manner, and a zealous and devout religious nature, he was equally loved and admired in public and private life,

and the humblest citizen seemed to know and feel his loss, as did his companions everywhere throughout the State.

At the close of the war Judge Mason espoused the Catholic religion, and soon, with his hearty, zealous nature, became an important and prominent member. He delivered the address at the Cathedral upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth celebration of the pontificate of Pope Pius IX., and in many ways gave prominence to the lay representation of the church.

He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, in the full vigor of manhood and intellectual brightness, and his loss was one that the "new school" cannot perhaps supply. He leaves a widow, two married daughters, and one son, the latter bearing his name (the third in succession), and now a member of the bar of Baltimore.

Judge John Buchanan, a brother of Judge Thomas Buchanan, was the second son of Thomas and Anne Buchanan, and was born in Prince George's County in 1772. Losing his parents quite early in life, he was sent to Charlotte Hall Academy, Charles County, where he received the usual education of that day, and when still but a youth was sent to Winchester, Va., to read law with Judge White, a learned jurist of that place, but soon afterwards was transferred to Washington County, where he continued his studies with John Thomson Mason, the elder, at that time one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State. After a successful practice of a few years, he married the daughter of Col. Elie Williams (niece of Gen. Otho H. Williams), and shortly afterwards was placed on the Supreme Bench of Maryland. He continued to occupy and adorn this conspicuous office for a period of forty years and up to his death, winning, as a jurist of remarkable profundity, the admiration and respect of such legal minds as those of Luther Martin, Pinkney, Roger B. Taney, Reverdy Johnson, and many others. In personal appearance and manners he was regarded as being one of the most elegant men of his age, and his public worth may be measured by the many valuable decisions which he rendered from time to time throughout the long period of his official career. Judge Buchanan died in November, 1844.

The family is descended from the Buchanans of Loch Lomond, Scotland, one of whom, George Buchanan, was tutor to the royal Earl of Murray, and another, Alexander Buchanan, distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne.

Judge Buchanan's death was announced to the court of Baltimore County by I. Nevett Steele, deputy attorney-general, in the following words:

"May it please the court: I rise to discharge the melancholy duty of announcing to the court the death of the Hon. John Buchanan, chief judge of the Court of Appeals. For nearly forty years he has adorned the judiciary of our State, and in his death he has left behind him, in the reported decisions of our highest legal tribunal, the most enduring evidences of his profound learning and great judicial ability. Without attempting here any eulogy upon his private character, Mr. Soley has most truly observed that the announcement of Judge Buchanan's death would be the occasion of the deepest regret to the court. He has filled for thirty-eight years the station of chief judge of the district in which he resided, and has presided for upwards of twenty years as the chief justice of this State. The report of the decisions of our court evince his learning, and will pass his name to succeeding generations, as long as our free institutions and the principles of the common law are respected. Few men, in any age or country, have lived who possessed more generous feelings, a kinder heart, or a wiser head. It has been my good fortune to have lived in intimate friendship with him, and to have acted with him for more than one-half of his judicial career, and I can say, with truth and sincerity, that in all my intercourse with the world I have met with no man of a more equanimous sense of honor, of a better-regulated judgment, or of more urbane manners. He had lived beyond the age allotted to our race, but he quit our earthly and temporary habitation for his eternal abiding-place with an intellect unimpaired by age, leaving behind him a character distinguished for virtue and for every quality which could adorn our nature."

In announcing the death of Judge Buchanan the Hagerstown *Touchlight* said,—

"It is with feelings of the most profound sorrow that we announce the death of his Honor John Buchanan, chief justice of the State of Maryland, in the seventy first year of his age. He expired at Woodland, his late residence, on Wednesday last, at eleven o'clock. Judge Buchanan was appointed associate justice of this judicial district in 1806, and in 1825 took his seat as chief judge of the Court of Appeals, from which time to the present he has presided in such a manner as to have conferred upon himself the reputation of one of the ablest jurists in the country. During this period, notwithstanding his precarious health, he has labored with indefatigable perseverance in his vocation, and has bequeathed to his State a series of decisions which will always be looked upon as one of the proudest monuments, and from which her sons, so long as she exists, will continue to reap the wholesome and vivifying fruits. Deeply do we deplore his decease, and most deeply do we sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss which not only they, but the public, have sustained."

Judge Thomas Buchanan was the eldest son of Thomas Buchanan and Anne Cooke, of Chester, England, and was born Sept. 25, 1768, on his father's plantation near Port Tobacco, Md. He graduated in the law quite early in life, and practiced in the courts of Anne Arundel and St. Mary's Counties until his marriage with Miss Anderson, granddaughter of Samuel Ogle, Governor of Maryland, in April, 1797, when he removed to Baltimore, and afterwards to Washington County, where he had large landed estates. He succeeded the Hon. Roger Nelson as judge of the Circuit Court, May 5, 1815, and died Sept. 27, 1847, of apoplexy, with which he was seized

while returning home from court at Hagerstown. During his long career at the bar and on the bench Judge Buchanan was noted for his learning, integrity, and lofty sense of professional honor.

In announcing his death a Hagerstown paper said:

"We have the melancholy duty to perform this week of announcing the sudden death of this very distinguished citizen of our county. Never before have we felt ourselves so utterly incompetent to the right performance of any duty as that which devolves upon us in briefly portraying in suitable and becoming language the merits of this able and profound jurist. The circumstances immediately surrounding his last moments are sad and deeply afflictive. He had come to town in the forenoon of Tuesday last, and opened a court for the purpose of hearing an argument in advocacy of considerable importance; and the next approach of the election brought to town some fourteen or fifteen persons, to avail themselves of his presence to become naturalized. This duty he performed with more than usual strictness, as we are told, and then listened with his usual patience to the arguments of the case just alluded to for about three hours, during all of which time he exhibited no symptoms of indisposition, nor did he at all complain. After a session of some five hours he rose from his seat, and having appointed Monday following for the meeting of the court again, in order to despatch some other pressing business before he should leave for the court in Allegany, he took leave of those who were present with his usual kind manner, and in company with his amiable daughter and an old valued servant, he started for his residence, some ten miles distant. On the way, as we learn, he seemed very well, and conversed with cheerfulness, until within about two miles of his home, when he was suddenly seized in his carriage with apoplexy, and died instantly, without a groan or struggle. Thus passed from earth to heaven the late venerable and venerated senior associate judge of this judicial district, the Hon. Thomas Buchanan. But few are the men, indeed, if any, who have ever descended to the tomb in Western Maryland whose death was more deeply mourned, or whose loss was more severely felt."

"He was the very model of a judge, and has left behind him an ermine of spotless purity, which but few could wear and not soil. For upwards of thirty years—having been commissioned on the 5th of May, 1815—he sat upon the bench, dispensing justice alike to the rich and to the poor; administering the laws of the land with an impartiality that knew no friend; with a judgment that seldom erred, and with a dignity, yet easy grace, entirely free from ostentation, that would at once have made insolence stand rebuked in his presence. And although in him was found the stern and upright judge, yet for the misfortune of a fallen fellow-creature no one possessed a more kindly heart, as all who knew him can bear witness. As a citizen he was equally exemplary, discharging the duties of neighbor, and the nearer relation of family, in a way that secured the love and esteem of all, and in these varied relations, whether as a public minister of the law or as a private citizen, he has left a vacuum that we fear will not be easily filled. He remains were, on Thursday following his demise, brought to this place, and interred in the Episcopal burying-ground, amidst the tears and regrets of a vast assemblage of his neighbors, friends, and acquaintances."

At a meeting of the bar of Washington County Court, convened at the clerk's office, in Hagerstown, on the 29th day of September, 1847, R. M. Tidball was called to the chair, and Jervis Spencer appointed



William T. Hamilton

secretary. The following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Daniel Weisel, and prefaced by him with some remarks, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, This meeting has learned with equal surprise and sorrow the sudden death of Hon. Thomas Buchanan, late the senior and associate judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Maryland, which occurred yesterday evening in his carriage on his way home from this place, where he had on that day mingled with us, in health, in the discharge of official business.

"And whereas, The pure and elevated character, private and judicial, of the deceased, the relation which he bore to us, and his long, able, and faithful service to the public, demand from us a suitable expression of the sentiments with which we have received the intelligence of this mournful dispensation of Providence. Therefore

"Resolved, That this event, so sudden and affecting, and depriving us and the community of one so endeared and distinguished as was the late Judge Buchanan, has impressed us all with the most profound sorrow.

"Resolved, That we recognize in the deceased the true gentleman, the valued and valuable citizen, the pure, learned, and upright judge, and a public benefactor, whom any community might have been proud of and blessed to call its own, and whose loss cannot but be most sensibly felt and deplored.

"Resolved, That the members of the bar have by this event been deprived of a valuable friend, society of a highly respected and venerated member, the bench of an ornament, and the cause of public justice of a firm and noble pillar."

William T. Hamilton, the present Governor of Maryland, was born at Hagerstown on the 8th of September, 1820. His father was Henry Hamilton, who resided at Boonsboro', where his son, William T., received the rudiments of his education from James Brown, at one time surveyor for Washington County. His (William T.'s) mother died when he was about six years old, and his father about two years later. Left thus unprotected, he was received into the family of one of his uncles on the maternal side, who was noted for his devotion to the principles of the old Jefferson school and for his strict attention to business. The future Governor and senator was placed at the Hagerstown Academy, where he remained for some time, making for himself an honorable record as a close and diligent student. He then entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., and after completing his studies returned to Hagerstown, and entered the law-office of Hon. John Thomson Mason as a student of law. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1846 was nominated upon the Democratic ticket and elected to the House of Delegates; the ticket, after a hard-fought contest, being divided, with William Beverly Clarke, a Whig, elected to the Senate. One of the most prominent topics before the Legislature was the question as to whether the interest upon the State debt should be paid or not. Mr. Hamilton advocated its payment with great earnestness and ability. In 1847, Mr. Hamilton was

renominated, but, although he led his ticket by a large majority, he was defeated by his Whig opponent.

In 1848 he was placed upon the Cass electoral ticket, and in 1849 was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress. After a close and exciting contest he was elected, although in the previous year the county had given a large majority for Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate for President. The absorbing issue of the day was the tariff question, and Mr. Hamilton did not hesitate to affirm and demonstrate in the most forcible manner the theories of the Democratic party looking to a tariff for revenue only, although many of his constituents were strongly tinged with Protectionist ideas. His opponent was Thomas J. McKim, who received 7191 votes against 7307 for Hamilton. During his first term in Congress, Mr. Hamilton distinguished himself by the ability and eloquence with which he supported and advocated the Clay Compromise Bill. In 1851 he was again elected to Congress, receiving 6863 votes against 6626 cast for Mr. Roman, the Whig candidate. At the expiration of his second term Mr. Hamilton determined to retire from politics, but being urgently pressed by his friends, consented to be placed in nomination in 1853. His opponent, Hon. Francis Thomas, was an independent candidate, and in the contest which ensued the two candidates were pitted against each other in joint discussions. The result was a larger majority for Hamilton than at either of the two preceding elections, the vote being, Hamilton, 7545; Thomas, 6429. During his third term in Congress, Mr. Hamilton gave an energetic and loyal support to the administration of President Pierce. As chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, he took a leading part in the prosecution of the vast work by which the city of Washington is now supplied with water from the Great Falls of the Potomac. At the expiration of his term Mr. Hamilton again announced his desire and intention to retire to private life, but his constituency demanded that he should continue in the field, and he was obliged to yield to their wishes. In 1855, therefore, he was for the fourth time a candidate for Congress; but the Know-Nothing, or "Great American," party having suddenly gained phenomenal, though temporary strength, he was defeated. Thenceforward Mr. Hamilton devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, in which he achieved the most gratifying success, demonstrating in a variety of cases remarkable argumentative powers and a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law. During his career as Congressman Mr. Hamilton was assisted in his legal practice by R. H. Alvey, now an eminent judge

of the Court of Appeals. In 1861 he was strongly urged to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, but declined the honor. In 1868 he consented to stand as a candidate for the United States Senate, and was elected for six years from the 4th of March, 1869. His predecessor, Governor Whyte, had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson, who had been sent by President Johnson as United States minister to England. The vote stood: Hamilton, 56 (exactly the number necessary for a choice); Swann, 46; and Merrick, 7. In the Senate Mr. Hamilton proved himself to be a fluent and forcible debater, and made a marked impression upon that body at a period when it was exceedingly difficult for a senator of his political persuasion to obtain even a respectful hearing. His term expired in 1875, in which year the Democratic convention met to nominate a candidate for Governor of Maryland. In an eloquent and forcible speech Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, presented the name of ex-Senator Hamilton, but Mr. Hamilton failed to receive the nomination, and Hon. John Lee Carroll was chosen by the convention and elected by the people. On the 7th of August, 1879, however, Mr. Hamilton was unanimously nominated by the Democratic State Convention to succeed Gov. Carroll, and in the following autumn was elected, his majority over his Republican opponent, James A. Gary, being 22,208. His inauguration was the occasion of an enthusiastic popular demonstration, and the ceremonies at the State-house were of an exceptionally interesting and impressive character. Governor Hamilton devotes much time and attention to the management of his farms, which are considered to be among the most intelligently and carefully tilled and among the most productive in Washington County. He has a handsome residence in Hagerstown, besides his country-seat about two miles distant, and alternates between these two points and Annapolis. He has six children,—four daughters and two sons,—the latter being Richard and William T. Hamilton, Jr. Governor Hamilton is a man of remarkable force of character, strict integrity, and a lofty appreciation of the duties incumbent upon a public official. As an executive, he has shown invariably an earnest disposition to prevent and reform abuses, and to reduce the burden of taxation to the lowest possible point. As a lawyer, he ranks among the foremost members of the bar of Western Maryland; and in all matters of business or of agriculture he is quoted by his neighbors and friends as an authority from which there should be no appeal.

William Price, one of the most distinguished lawyers that Maryland has produced, was a native of

Washington County, his father being an officer of the Revolution, and died Nov. 25, 1868. He was educated at Dickinson College, and studied law with Judge Cooper, of Carlisle, Upton Lawrence, of Hagerstown, Judge Nicholas Brice, of Baltimore, and John Thomson Mason, the elder. While a resident of Washington County he was elected a member of the State Senate by the electoral college about 1825. He was afterwards a candidate for Congress. He moved to Cumberland, Allegany Co., and after a few years removed to Baltimore. He was elected a member of the State Legislature from Baltimore in 1862, and was afterwards appointed United States District Attorney by President Lincoln, which office he held for one term. Mr. Price was one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to simplify the forms of pleading and practice in Maryland. He was a prominent member of his profession, by whom his social qualities and personal character were held in high regard. The courts of Baltimore, in which tributes of respect were paid to his memory, all adjourned to attend his funeral.

In the Superior Court George M. Gill announced the death of Mr. Price. He spoke of the deceased in becoming terms, and moved that the court adjourn in respect to his memory.

Hon. J. Thomson Mason rose to second the motion. He gave a sketch of the life of the deceased, and said his abilities as a lawyer were generally recognized, and his high personal character was as well known as his professional abilities.

In response to the remarks of the members of the bar Judge Dobbin said,—

"The whole bar of Maryland will unite with us in mournful regret at the death of our brother Price. Enjoying in his younger life a large practice in the western counties of the State, Mr. Price followed his cases to the Court of Appeals, where all remember how his majestic presence, his genial urbanity, and his rich colloquial gifts adorned the professional circle which assembled at Annapolis. Mr. Price possessed also an extensive and varied scholarship, which he so gracefully blended with the severer labors of his vocation that he was always an engaging and instructive orator. The liberal view which he took of the science to which he was devoted carried him ahead of most of his contemporaries in those simplifications of the law now so apparent upon our system of conveyancing and pleading; and he was the first, under legislative appointment, to get rid of many of the technical embarrassments of the older law. After his removal to Baltimore, and in the late trouble of the country, William Price became the law officer of the general government in this district, and while he faithfully discharged his duty to the public, he made what was often a painful exercise of office as little offensive as possible to those of his fellow-citizens who differed from him in opinion. He belonged to a generation of lawyers fast passing away, and when our younger professional brethren shall look back in the forensic annals of the State to find a type of the old Maryland

man and lawyer, none will be more likely to furnish the people than the late Mr. Price, out of respect for his memory, and in order that we may at least remain to the grave, I shall now order the court to stand adjourned."

Mr. Price once appeared as a writer of romance, and produced the novel entitled "Clem. Falconer, or the Memoirs of a Young Whig." It was not a success, and was his only attempt. He also at one time contemplated the publication of work on chancery practice, which no doubt would have met a different fate from the novel, for the inclination of Mr. Price was law, in which he was profoundly versed. He also frequently essayed politics, but without a success commensurate with his natural ability; and was also once connected with an edge-tool manufacturing company, which proved a failure. His sphere was emphatically the law, and nothing else appeared to suit him. He was an enthusiastic Union man at the commencement of the war, and while in the Legislature introduced the "Treason Bill," with which his name became familiarly associated, and which, owing to peculiar circumstances, subjected him to severe animadversion. Towards the conclusion of the struggle he became pre-eminent conservative, and before his death those estrangements which sprang from his zeal at a more early stage of the war, were entirely removed.

In a letter to the *Hagerstown Mail*, correcting certain misstatements, the late Judge Mason gives the following interesting reminiscences of Mr. Price:

"It would be unnecessary to refer to the prominent incidents in the life of Mr. Price, as the recollection of them is still fresh in the minds of most of your readers. His urbane manners, his commanding personal appearance, his fascinating powers of conversation, his earnest, distinguished, and apostolic style of public speaking are all well remembered by his former friends and neighbors. Of his father, who was no less remarkable in his way, little is now known. Col. Price lived and died on the banks of the Conococheague, and was distinguished no less for the vigor of his intellect and personal integrity than for his great eccentricities. His history and peculiarities, of which I heard so much when a child, have passed, amid the changes and vicissitudes of Washington County, almost entirely out of the memory of the people. In many respects he was a wise man. He showed this in the course he pursued towards his four sons. Having but a moderate estate, he summoned his sons before him, and after a thorough explanation of his purpose, their consequences, etc., to the effect that his means would not enable him to give to them all a complete and polished education and leave them property besides, he proposed to three of his sons who preferred that they should receive such an education, but whose death should get no part of his estate, while the others, who might be content with the common education which the turgid baronet could furnish, should have his property. William and Benjamin selected the education, and the other two the property; but by a strange decree of Providence the two last referred to died while young, and their surviving brothers thereby succeeded to the property as well as to the education. In regard to this compact, Col. Price carried it out in perfect

good faith, for he spared no pains in affording his two sons, William and Benjamin, every advantage of education which his judgment could suggest and his means furnish, and they in turn no less appreciated those advantages, as was abundantly shown in the highly cultivated state of their minds, evinced as well in legal attainments as in general literary tastes and acquirements. But they commenced life without a dollar.

"I have heard one anecdote of Col. Price, which is so well vouched for and so creditable to his good nature and neighborly feelings, if it even does not reflect much honor upon his loyalty (as now understood), that I think it worthy of public notice.

"During the famous 'Whisky Insurrection,' in Washington's administration, Col. Price held a military position under the government. The spirit of rebellion was not confined to Western Pennsylvania, but it extended to other parts of the country, and even in the secluded region where Col. Price lived it had taken strong hold. A public meeting of Republicans, as they were then called, which was composed of many of the most substantial and respectable of Col. Price's neighbors, had been held at Rockdale to express sympathy with the Pittsburgh insurgents. The movement had assumed such proportions that the government determined it should be thwarted. Accordingly a body of soldiers was ordered to report to Col. Price, with instructions that some fifteen or twenty, whose names were furnished, of those who had participated in the meeting should be arrested. The soldiers reached his house early in the afternoon and delivered their instructions. He received them with his usual hospitality, but instead of proceeding at once to the execution of the orders, he insisted they should remain with him till morning, when he would see that their mission was fulfilled. They accordingly did so and early the next day, accompanied by a guide, they started on their assigned duty. Late in the evening they returned with but one prisoner, and that was Philip Krieger, a man well known in his day for respectability, probity, and frankness, in all of which qualities he is well represented by his son William, still living in Washington County. Col. Price met him at the gate in the most cordial manner, and inquired 'where the rest of his neighbors were?' Mr. Krieger seemed a little surprised at this question, and with more frankness than practice presently responded, 'Didn't you send your son all through the neighborhood last night to tell us to run away, that the soldiers were after us?' And he then explained that the reason he did not run with the others was that, being sick, he had not been able to attend the Rockdale meeting. At first the colonel was a little confused and discomfited at this unexpected public disclosure of disloyalty, but he soon recovered his presence of mind, and turning to the commanding officer, said, 'What can my good, harmless neighbors do to injure this great government? Come in! come in! and let us drink the health of Gen. Washington.' Greatly given to conviviality, as well as hospitality, it may be well imagined that Col. Price and his friends had a merry night. It was sufficient at all events to forever obliterate from the mind of the government all memory and resentment for the Rockdale treason."

In August, 1840, Mr. Price fought a duel with the Hon. Francis Thomas, which caused no little excitement throughout the State. The *Baltimore Sun* in its issue of Aug. 6, 1840, said,--

"Our city was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday by a painful report, said to be brought by passengers in the railroad cars, that a hostile meeting had taken place on a wharf on the Virginia shore of the Potomac between the Hon. Francis Thomas, member of Congress from this State, and president of

the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and William Price, Esq., an eminent member of the Hagerstown Bar."

On the following day the same paper added,—

"In a part of our edition yesterday morning we added a postscript containing authentic intelligence of the result of a duel between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Price, and we must now report it for the benefit of those who did not see it. The parties met on Wednesday morning in Morgan County, Va., between Bath and Hancock, Md.; one shot was exchanged without effect, and the difficulty was then compromised on the interference of friends. We rejoice exceedingly at the result. Mr. Thomas is a gentleman well known in this State, and as a politician throughout the country, and few men have had greater share of the confidence of their immediate constituents than he. He now, besides his place in Congress, holds a responsible situation in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, that of president. From this his position in society may be inferred. In Congress he was looked upon by his party as a man of more than ordinary discrimination and talent, having been placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees in the House. The distance at which the gentlemen fought was twelve paces."

The particulars of the affair, as given in the Hagerstown *Mail*, were these:

"The difficulty originated in a speech delivered by Mr. Price at Cumberland some time since. There are various rumors afloat about the rise, progress, and settlement of the affair, but we have not been able to obtain a statement that could be relied upon, because, as we understand, it was agreed among the friends of the parties that no publication should be made except the following:

"A CANON.—Understanding that the public are aware that a misunderstanding between William Price, Esq., of Washington County, and Francis Thomas, Esq., of Frederick County, in this State, has resulted in a hostile meeting, the undersigned, who acted as the respective friends of the parties upon the ground, take pleasure in stating, with a view to correct all error upon the subject, that after an exchange of shots, at our instance the difficulty was adjusted to the entire honor of both gentlemen.

"WM. H. NORRIS,

"JOHN McPHERSON,

"J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

"HAXCOCK, Aug. 5, 1840."

Robert J. Brent, one of Maryland's most gifted lawyers, was born in Louisiana, and died in Baltimore City in February, 1872. Mr. Brent married a daughter of Upton Lawrence, of Hagerstown, and was otherwise identified with the people of Washington County. His grandfather, Mr. Fenwick, was for many years a member of the Maryland State Senate from Charles County, and his father practiced law in Louisiana and in Washington, D. C. Robert J. Brent studied law in the office of his father, and in that of Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. After practicing a short time in the courts of Washington he removed to Frederick City, and thence to Hagerstown, where he married. A few years later he removed to Baltimore, where he soon acquired a large practice. He

also frequently appeared before the Court of Appeals, and in the courts at Washington. His associate and intimate friend was the Hon. Henry May.

Mr. Brent was originally of the old Whig school of politics, but becoming dissatisfied with the party during the administration of Gen. Harrison, allied himself with the Democrats, and afterwards remained an active and influential member of that party. Although he was never a seeker for office, he was on several occasions chosen delegate to the Presidential Nominating Conventions, served several terms in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and 1851. While in the latter body he was appointed State's attorney for Baltimore City, on the death of George R. Richardson, by Governor Lowe. Mr. Brent was engaged in a number of the most important cases, not only in Baltimore, but in the various counties in the State, in the Court of Appeals and in the Superior Court. As an advocate he was fearless and faithful, so devoted to the interests of his client that he sometimes failed to see the imperfections of the cause in which he was engaged. To his associates he was always polite and courteous, and to the younger members of the profession he was kind and considerate. In social life he was genial and entertaining, never, however, carrying any pleasure or sport to excess. During his leisure hours in summer he indulged his love of aquatic sports, and his yacht "Minnie" was well known in the Patuxent. The last time Mr. Brent appeared as counsel was for the defendant in a civil suit in the Superior Court, and during the trial complained of a pain in the heel, which finally became so acute as to cause him to retire to his home. The disease was finally pronounced acute rheumatism, which, extending to vital parts, terminated his life. Mr. Brent left a widow, several daughters, and one son, who was associated with his father in the practice of law.

Hon. Richard H. Alvey, chief judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and judge of the Court of Appeals, was the eldest child of George and Harriet (née Wicklin) Alvey, and born on the 6th of March, 1826, in St. Mary's County, Md. Both of his parents were of English descent, and belonged to families which were among the oldest and most distinguished in Southern Maryland. Straitened family circumstances, however, did not permit them to give their eldest son a liberal education, and his early intellectual training was confined within the unpretentious limits offered by the curriculum of a country school taught by his father. In 1844, when only sixteen years of age, he entered the clerk's office of Charles County, where he held the position of deputy clerk for several

and while thus employed began the study of which he prosecuted principally at night, after his daily routine of regular duties had been brought to a close. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar in



Charles County, and in the early part of 1850 removed to Western Maryland and settled in Washington County, where he has ever since resided. He commenced his professional career in partnership with the late Judge John Thomson Mason, and was subsequently associated for a time with the present Governor of Maryland, Hon. William T. Hamilton.

He had been at the bar but a short time when he discovered (as the great majority of young lawyers soon discover), that it was necessary to supplement his previous preparation by thorough reading and a systematic course of study. He did, however, what so few young lawyers do on discovering their deficiencies, set at once and energetically to work to supply them. Law-schools and learned professors to make smooth the road of professional knowledge were not so abundant as at the present day, and aspirants for legal honors were forced to rely to a large extent upon their own judgment as to the best method of mastering the unarranged material which was to be digested and assimilated. The subject of this notice had the good sense to appreciate the necessity for systematic and intelligent study, and commencing anew on a com-

prehensive plan, pursued a regular course from the foundation up, beginning with Littleton and Coke. This course, in connection with his practice, which was meantime steadily increasing, occupied him for several years, and when completed gave him a professional soundness and thoroughness of which few young lawyers can boast. His natural aptitude for the law, his conscientious and thorough preparation of his cases, his fidelity to the interests of his clients, his marked ability, and his spotless integrity rendered anything but success impossible, and he soon stood in the front rank of his profession in Western Maryland.

Although Judge Alvey came of a strong Whig family, he became an earnest disciple of the political principles of Mr. Jefferson at the very outset of his career. His political opinions were formed in rather an accidental way. Just before he arrived at manhood he happened to become the owner of a copy of Prof. Tucker's "Life of Jefferson," and as he was not then the owner of many books, he read and reread this with great care. He thus became thoroughly acquainted with Jefferson's doctrines with respect to questions of civil government, national policy, and constitutional law, and the opinions then formed have been only strengthened and confirmed by the experience of succeeding years. In addition to the influence exercised in the formation of his political views by the work already mentioned, one of the earliest law-books which fell into his hands was an old copy of that now much neglected but still valuable treasury of political and constitutional law, Tucker's "Blackstone." He not only read carefully the text of Blackstone, but Judge Tucker's admirable appendix, wherein are discussed most clearly the questions of the sources of sovereignty and the power of legislation, the forms of government, the various provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the sources of the unwritten or common law as it has been introduced and practiced in this country. The theory that pervades Mr. Tucker's discussion of these subjects is that of Mr. Jefferson, and it made a very deep and lasting impression upon the mind of the youthful reader.

Thus Judge Alvey commenced life with views upon political and constitutional questions which were the result of independent investigation, not of training or prejudice, and brought to the discharge of his duties as a citizen an amount of information on these subjects that is rarely possessed by much older men. His familiarity with the political history of the country, and his thorough and clear comprehension of the great principles of constitutional government enunciated by Mr. Jefferson, soon brought him into notice, and the

year after his removal to Washington County he was induced to become the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, the opposition candidate being the late Judge French. The county was then strongly Whig, and the Democratic candidate was a comparative stranger, but, nothing daunted by the discouraging prospect, he canvassed the county in company with his Whig opponent, and the result, to their mutual surprise, was a tie vote. The Whigs, however, grew alarmed, and, redoubling their efforts, succeeded in defeating Judge Alvey in the second election by a few votes only. Probably this defeat was the most fortunate circumstance for the State that could have occurred, as it doubtless prevented his being tempted from the severer duties of his profession to the more seductive sphere of political life,—a result which would have given the country a profound constitutional lawyer and a great statesman, but would have lost to Maryland one of the brightest ornaments of her bench. In 1852, Judge Alvey was nominated as one of the Pierce electors, and with several of his associates canvassed the greater portion of the State, which they carried triumphantly for the Democratic candidate.

While Judge Alvey, in common with a very large majority of the people of Maryland at the beginning of the sectional troubles in 1860, felt that many of the grievances of the South were well founded, and that there was no constitutional authority for a war of coercion, he never believed in the doctrine of secession, and never advocated the extreme and unwise measures adopted by the Southern States. The idea of hostile invasion of one section of the country by another seemed to the great majority of the people of Maryland at that time as nothing less than the total subversion of the fundamental principles of the union of States. Judge Alvey did not hesitate to proclaim his opinions, which in his view were entirely consistent with his obligations to the general government, and his known opposition to the war soon made him a marked man. On the 2d of June, 1861, immediately after the arrival of the Union army at Hagerstown, he was arrested in his office at night by a military squad upon the charge (which was totally unfounded) that he was holding communication with the enemy, and taken to the headquarters of the army, where he was treated with great rudeness and indignity. After being closely confined in Hagerstown for several days he was sent to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, from there to Fort Lafayette, New York, and thence to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where he was detained, with the other Maryland State prisoners, until the following February, when he was allowed to return home upon parole.

The close of the war found a large portion of the people of the State disfranchised and otherwise deprived of their rights as citizens, and Judge Alvey was among the first in Western Maryland to move for the restoration of their liberties. A large number of the best citizens had been excluded from the juries, and one of the first measures deemed essential to rectify this evil was the adoption of a new jury system. Judge Alvey, accordingly, drafted the present jury law in force in the counties, with the exception of some slight changes recently made, and attended the Legislature at the session of 1867 to procure its passage. The bill was passed as he prepared it first, as a local law applicable only to Washington, Frederick, and Carroll Counties, but before the session closed it was converted into a general law, and passed for all the counties in the State.

The same Legislature which passed the jury law passed the act calling the Constitutional Convention of 1867, which framed the present constitution of the State. Judge Alvey was sent to that convention as a delegate from Washington County, and was made chairman of one of the principal committees of that body,—that on representation. He took an active and influential part in all the proceedings of the convention, and contributed greatly to the satisfactory completion of its labors by his large experience, broad views, and profound knowledge of political and constitutional questions. Under the new constitution he became a candidate for chief judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Allegany, Washington, and Garrett, and judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and was elected in the fall of 1867. He has held these positions ever since, participating in the decision of many important cases, some of them affecting most deeply the welfare of the entire State, and has discharged the duties of his high office with honor to himself and to the universal satisfaction of the people of Maryland. Few men have ever been upon the bench in Maryland who have graced it more, who have better sustained the dignity and strict impartiality of the judicial office, or have brought to the discharge of its important duties a richer store of legal knowledge, a more discriminating judgment, or a clearer and more vigorous intellect.

Judge Alvey was first married in 1856, to Mary Wharton, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John O. Wharton and niece of Judge Mason. She died in 1860, leaving one child surviving her. In the fall of 1862 Judge Alvey married Julia I. Hays, only daughter of the late Dr. Joseph C. Hays, of Washington County, by whom he has had a large family of children.

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George Freaner was born on the 20th of January, 1831, and was a member of one of the oldest and best-known families of Washington County. His death, which occurred on the 10th of November, 1878, was rather sudden, and was a sad shock to his large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Freaner was educated at Dickinson College, read law in the office of Alex. Neill, Sr., and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Later in the year he emigrated to the Pacific coast, and it was there that one of the most adventurous portions of his life was passed. Among the first and most prominent of the daring spirits who laid the foundation of American empire on that coast were two of his cousins, natives also of Hagerstown,—James L. and John A. Freaner. The former had become world-famous as "Mustang," of the New Orleans *Delta*, during the Mexican war, having in an extraordinary ride from the City of Mexico to Washington brought on the treaty which attached California to the United States. James L. Freaner directed his energies and his influence to the opening of a line of communication through the unexplored wilds of Northern California infested by the most savage of Indian tribes, then known as the "Pitt River Indians," and still later as the "Modocs." The California Legislature granted to James L. Freaner and his associates the charter of a wagon-road through the northern portion of California to the Oregon line, with extraordinary privileges. It was in exploring this route, accompanied by a single companion, that James L. Freaner was lost. Years after captured Indians told how desperate was the struggle of a single white man at the crossing of Pitt River, when, in the middle of the stream, he was beset by foes on all sides and literally crushed by numbers, many of whom fell before he perished. The gold filling in his teeth, which were preserved by the Indians, established his identity as James L. Freaner.

Upon his arrival in California in 1853 the first impulse of George Freaner was to commence the practice of the law in San Francisco. As that bar was then crowded, he was compelled to locate instead at Oakland, which sustains pretty much the same relation to San Francisco as Brooklyn does to New York. After practicing his profession for some time with indifferent success, he accepted a position as associate editor of the *Oakland Times and Transcript*. Subsequently he was tendered and accepted the editorship of the leading Democratic organ at Yreka. In this capacity he at once took a commanding position, particularly in his advocacy of the principles of law and order as opposed to the practice of the vigilance committees. Mr. Freaner was chosen a delegate to the Democratic

Convention of 1856, and was selected as one of the candidates for Presidential electors. The ticket was successful, and Mr. Freaner was delegated to be the bearer of the Electoral College vote to Washington. After being in that city some time he concluded a partnership in the practice of the law with James Wason and George W. Smith, Jr. In 1859 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Washington County, and at once took a commanding position in that body.

He was made chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Baltimore election, that city having fallen under "Plug-Ugly" domination, and so searching was the investigation under his direction, accompanied by a report that was conclusive of the controversy, that the entire delegation was expelled from their seats. Following immediately upon this triumph was the discovery that Mr. Freaner himself was not, under a strict construction of the constitution of the State, eligible. The constitution required a continuous residence of three years in the State, and Mr. Freaner's sojourn in California had broken this, and, as was believed, rendered him ineligible. Mr. Freaner, upon having his attention called to the matter by a friend, arose in his seat, and upon the impulse of the moment tendered his resignation. His resignation was accepted with regret.

Returning to Hagerstown, Mr. Freaner pursued his profession in connection with Messrs. Wason and Smith until the breaking out of the war, when he cast his lot with the South. During the whole war, from the fall of 1861 to the capitulation at Appomattox, Maj. Freaner was in the saddle and field, participating in nearly all the great battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart very soon discovered his high qualities as a soldier, and he was solicited to become one of the aides upon the staff of that distinguished cavalry officer, which position he filled up to the time of the death of Stuart. Maj. Freaner was then attached to the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. At earlier periods of his military career he filled the positions of adjutant of the First Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Col. L. Tiernan Brien, and that of assistant adjutant-general of the brigade to which that regiment belonged. He also for a time served on the staff of Gen. Wade Hampton, in command of the Confederate cavalry, and was by the side of that distinguished officer, who then commanded a division, when one of his sons was killed and another wounded in one of the fiercest battles of the war, and personally assisted in their removal from the field.

Upon the re-establishment of peace, Mr. Frenner returned to Hagerstown. His former law-firm had been dissolved, and he entered in 1866 into permanent connection with A. K. Syester, then one of the leading members of the bar of Washington County, and afterwards attorney-general of Maryland. From that day to the day of his death the law-firm of Syester & Frenner held a commanding position in Western Maryland.

In 1867 he was appointed auditor of the Circuit Court for Washington County. In 1874 he was again elected on the Democratic ticket to the House of Delegates, where he at once assumed a leading position, both in debate and on committees.

Mr. Frenner was noted for his lofty purity of character, as well as for acuteness and force of intellect. Mr. Frenner left a widow, daughter of the late George Fechtig, of Hagerstown, and two daughters. His remains were attended to the grave by an unusually large concourse. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hank, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An escort of honor, consisting of eight ex-Confederate soldiers, walked on either side of the hearse to the grave, and the pallbearers were the following members of the bar: H. H. Keedy, H. Kyd Douglas, F. M. Darby, Alex. Neill, Edward Stake, and G. W. Smith, Jr.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the Circuit Court for Washington County, held at the court-house, Nov. 11, 1878, on motion of Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, the Hon. Daniel Weisel was called to the chair, and Geo. B. Oswald was appointed secretary.

The chair stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of the Hon. George Frenner, a member of this bar and auditor in chancery.

On motion of Hon. A. K. Syester, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, when the chair appointed Hon. A. K. Syester, H. H. Keedy, and Louis E. McComas, Esqs., as the committee.

The committee then prepared and presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were upon motion unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The sudden death of Maj. George Frenner, a member of this bar, and for eleven years auditor of this court, cut down in the strength of his days and the maturity of his intellect, has affected his brothers of the bar with a sad and painful bereavement, therefore,

"Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of deepest grief of the sudden and untimely death of our friend and brother, Maj. George Frenner, cut off in the prime of a useful

and distinguished life, which gave abundant promise of still greater usefulness and honor in the future.

"Resolved, That in the death of our brother the whole community have lost one of its most honorable, active, and useful citizens; the bar of Washington County one of its brightest ornaments and ablest advocates; his more intimate friends and associates a warm-hearted, generous, and devoted friend; his afflicted family a tender and considerate husband and father, and the State itself one of her most promising and honored sons.

"Resolved, That whether in the walks of public or private life, or the practice of the arduous and responsible duties of his profession, the community generally has sustained no ordinary loss in the sudden and unlooked-for death of one who was at all times and under all circumstances an attractive and instructive companion, an eminent, honorable, and upright lawyer, and in all the varied pursuits of life a dignified, polished, and courteous gentleman, without fear and without reproach.

"Resolved, Whether as a gallant soldier in the field, an eloquent orator on the hustings, or a faithful advocate in the forum, or above all as a citizen of spotless integrity, his name will not soon be forgotten, and his memory will long be especially cherished by this bar for his many manly, generous, and winning social traits, and for his lofty standard of professional conduct.

"Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family, to whom most especially the loss is indeed an irreparable one, our most heartfelt and deepest sympathy in this dark hour of their distress.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that the chairman of the committee be instructed to present the same to the Circuit Court at its next session, with a request that they be entered on the minutes of the court.

"Resolved, That as a further mark of respect we attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"D. WEISEL, Chairman.

"GEORGE B. OSWALD, Secretary."

At this meeting eloquent tributes of respect to the memory of Maj. Frenner were paid by ex-Attorney-General Syester, ex-Senator Hamilton, and Judges Weisel, Motter, and Pearre.

Andrew K. Syester, ex-attorney-general of Maryland, and one of the leading lawyers of the State, was born on the 11th of March, 1827, in Berkeley County, Va. His father, Daniel Syester, was a native of Berkeley County, and his mother, Sarah Moudy, was born in Washington County, Md. A. K. Syester was educated at Franklin-Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., where he graduated in 1849. He removed to Hagerstown in 1850, and during the following winter was a committee clerk in the House of Delegates of Maryland. In January, 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and in the autumn of the following year, 1853, was elected to the House of Delegates. In 1854 he was elected State's attorney, which office he held for four years from the 1st of January, 1855. In 1859 he was nominated by the Whig party for judge of the Court of Appeals in opposition to Jas. L. Bartol, Democrat, and was beaten by seven votes, after a very



A. H. Spector

and exciting contest. At that time the judicial circuit comprised Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, and Harford Counties. In 1861, Mr. Syester was a candidate for Congress against Hon. Philip Thomas, and was defeated in common with other Democrats at that period. In the spring of 1867, however, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in the following autumn to the House of Delegates. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected attorney-general of Maryland. During his tenure of office Mr. Syester was called on to assist James M. Revell, of Annapolis, State's attorney for Anne Arundel County, to which the case was removed from Baltimore, in the prosecution of Mrs. Mary E. Wharton for the murder of Gen. Ketchum, of the United States army, by poisoning, and for attempting to poison Eugene Van Ness. Mrs. Wharton was acquitted on the charge of murder, but on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness the jury failed to agree. During this trial Mr. Syester, who was pitted against L. Nevett Steele, John Thomas, and Herman Stump, exhibited a legal acumen and shrewdness in cross-examination, as well as oratorical power, which placed him in the foremost rank of Maryland's trial lawyers. Among the witnesses in this celebrated case was Gen. W. S. Hancock, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1880. Another famous trial in which Mr. Syester was engaged as counsel for the prosecution was that of Rousby Plater, who was tried at Cambridge for the murder of his wife. Plater was a man of good family, and the circumstances of his wife's death were of a most peculiar and extraordinary character. Plater was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary. Mr. Syester also conducted the prosecution of Joseph Davis for the murder of Lynn, in Carroll County. Davis was convicted. Probably the most interesting and difficult case in which Mr. Syester has ever been engaged was that of Harry Crawford Black, charged with the murder of William McKaig. Black shot McKaig in Cumberland, but the case was removed to Frederick County, and tried there in May, 1872. The result of the trial depended on Mr. Syester's introduction of testimony showing that Black's sister had been betrayed by McKaig. At first it seemed very doubtful whether it would be allowed to introduce this testimony, but he finally succeeded in getting it before the jury and secured the acquittal of young Black. The progress of the case was watched with the keenest interest throughout the State, and Mr. Syester's eloquent and able defense of the accused assisted greatly in obtain-

ing him the nomination for the attorney-generalship. In 1880, Mr. Syester defended Mrs. Mary E. Rowland, charged with the murder of her husband. This was a most remarkable case. In Washington County the tide of public opinion ran so strongly against Mrs. Rowland that two hundred and ninety-three jurors disqualified themselves. The case was removed to another county, and Mrs. Rowland was acquitted after a very brief deliberation on the part of the jury. In the course of his professional career Mr. Syester has been engaged in thirty-two cases of homicide. In one case he secured the acquittal of a lad accused of the murder of a canal-boat captain who had brutally maltreated him, although the evidence as to the homicide was perfectly clear and positive. Some years ago Mr. Syester received a deed for one hundred and sixty-two acres of valuable land from the accused, who, having settled in the West, had succeeded in business and had secured the confidence and respect of his neighbors. From his earliest experience as a lawyer Mr. Syester has always had a large trial practice, and is generally regarded as being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. His civil practice has also been very large, and is now heavier than ever before. Mr. Syester has always been an industrious, busy lawyer, and is in the full bloom of intellectual vigor. Reared in a Whig family and surrounded by Whig influences, he nevertheless cast his fortunes wholly and unequivocally with the Democratic party, and during the war was an earnest sympathizer with the South. Mr. Syester was raised in the family of Andrew Kershner, whose wife was his aunt. Mr. Kershner was a leading Whig in Washington County for many years, representing it in the House of Delegates continuously from 1818 to 1832, but notwithstanding the training which he received in Mr. Kershner's household, Mr. Syester adhered to the Democratic party at an early age, and continues to be one of its most earnest, consistent, and eloquent exponents. Mr. Syester resides in Hagerstown, where he is engaged in the practice of the law, and is regarded as being one of the most influential and popular citizens of Washington County.

Daniel Weisel was born at Williamsport on the 25th of September, 1803, and died on the 25th of September, 1880, aged seventy-seven. He was educated at Princeton, graduating in 1824, and having read law and been admitted to the bar (in 1826), began the practice of his profession in Hagerstown and Williamsport. On the 2d of January, 1830, in connection with Mr. Tice, he established at Williamsport the *Republican Banner*, a Whig organ, which they conducted for several years at Williamsport. Early in life he married Matilda Davis, a niece of

Gen. O. H. Williams. In 1838 he removed to Hagerstown, where he obtained a lucrative practice. In 1847, Judge Weisel was appointed by Governor Pratt associate justice of the judicial district then composed of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Buchanan. This position he retained until the constitution of 1852 vacated it by establishing the single judge system. In 1861 he was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Washington and Allegany Counties, and in 1864 was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals, but went out of office with the change of the judicial system under the new constitution of 1867.

Judge Weisel assisted in founding and promoting the Hagerstown Lyceum and the Hagerstown Female Seminary. He was founder of the Williamsport Bank, and its president for many years. In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, and reduced the Democratic majority from 2800 to 480. In 1872 he was delegate-at-large from Maryland to the National Republican Convention which nominated Grant and Wilson. During the closing years of his life he was weighed down by physical infirmities and financial embarrassments. He was a man of sturdy independence of character, sincere convictions, and great earnestness of purpose.

For a long period Judge Weisel was a member of the board of visitors at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, and always manifested a keen interest in the working of that institution. At a meeting of the bar of Washington County, immediately after his death, Judges Alvey and Motter presiding, and George B. Oswald acting as secretary, a committee, consisting of Z. S. Claggett, A. K. Syester, F. M. Darby, George Schley, L. E. McComas, H. Kyd Douglas, and D. H. Wilds, was appointed to draft resolutions, and after retiring, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"The bench and bar of Washington County having met together to give formal expression of their regret at the death and their respect for the memory, and of their sense of the worth of Hon. Daniel Weisel, LL.D., their senior brother, who for more than fifty years was a member of this bar, a judge of this court for two terms,—from 1847 to 1851, and from 1861 to 1864,—and a judge of the Court of Appeals of this State from 1864 to 1867, do present the following:

"1. In the death of the Hon. Daniel Weisel the bar of Maryland has lost one of its oldest and wisest members, one who, in a long professional life, was always the personification of gentlemanly bearing and professional courtesy, qualities which, both in his official administration upon the bench and as a practitioner at the bar, endeared him in a peculiar manner to the profession.

"2. To diligence in study there was added practical legal learning, gained from experience, which enabled him to eluci-

date difficult legal subjects with that force and precision which attested a well-disciplined mind stored with the varied and exceptional learning of his profession.

"3. In the discharge of his professional duties he was ever characterized by amenity of manner and profound respect to the court and jury, and for his uniform courtesy to his brethren of the bar, especially to the younger and more inexperienced, whether as associates or opponents, he will be held in tender remembrance by us all.

"4. The elements which made up his professional character and achieved his success were simplicity of style, directness of thought, patience, industry, and perseverance, both in his office and at the trial table.

"5. His life was not lighted up by occasional brilliant displays of ability, but he used his powers steadily and earnestly, adding something by each year's study and experience until he was fitted to fill with honor to himself and the State every professional and public position in which he was tried.

"6. As a citizen, he was for more than half a century the first and foremost in all the undertakings in our midst which encouraged and fostered the culture and education of the people. He was prominent and foremost in all the enterprises which in later days have so wonderfully enlarged the business and industrial activities, and developed the natural resources of our town and county, and his name will continue to be associated with all the various public improvements in our midst which his early and indefatigable exertions so largely contributed to establish.

"7. A life devoted to belles lettres and congenial studies, apart from the labors of the law, endowed him with an excellent style as a writer, made him a favorite lecturer before literary and other societies, and decorated his general learning.

"8. Ordered, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Lincoln; among whom Judge Weisel died, and that the chairmen of this committee present them to the Circuit Court at its next session, with a request that they be entered upon the minutes of the court; also that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the county papers, and that the members of the bar attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Among other eulogistic addresses was that of Mr. Z. S. Claggett, who, in the course of his remarks, said,—

"His reputation as a *wise point* judge was of the highest order of excellence. His acknowledged legal learning and ability, and his large experience in the discharge of circuit duties, designated him for a position of more extended usefulness, and in the year 1864 he was elected to the bench of the Court of Appeals. The opinions of the court delivered by him furnish abundant evidence that he possessed judicial talents and capacity of a high order. They show great care and labor in their preparation, and are characterized by purity and perspicuity of style, elaborate research, lucid arrangement, vigorous argument, and ardent love of justice. They are a enduring record of his learning, and have secured to him the reputation of a faithful, able, upright, and impartial judge."

Personally, Judge Weisel was one of the warmest-hearted and most benevolent of men. He was extremely hospitable and fond of social recreation, and enjoyed an extensive popularity.

At the funeral the pall-bearers were Judges Alvey, Motter, and Pearce, of the Circuit Court, and Find-

of the Orphans' Court, George B. Oswald, clerk, the Circuit Court, and Messrs. William Updegraff, Nathan Late, and Jacob Roessner. The funeral services were held in Trinity Lutheran church, and were conducted by Rev. J. R. Williams, pastor, and Mayberry Goheen, of the Methodist, and Rev. A. Rondthaler, of the Presbyterian, Church.

George French was a native of Washington County, and was born in 1818, and died on the 4th of August, 1878. He was reared as a farmer, but while serving term in the House of Delegates his mind was powerfully attracted to the law, and, having sold his farm, entered the office of Judge Weisel as a student.

After Judge Weisel's first judicial term had ended, he formed a partnership with Mr. French, with whom he continued for ten years. During this period Mr. French was a close student, especially of the decisions of the Maryland courts. When Judge Weisel was elected a member of the Court of Appeals a vacancy was created in the Circuit Court, which was filled by his appointment by the late Governor Bradford of Mr. French as associate judge. Judge Weisel once said that, so far as he knew, not one of Judge French's decisions was ever reversed by the Court of Appeals.

In 1867 he retired to private life. It was one of Judge French's prominent traits of character that he never took part in a trial before a jury if he could not do it, his modesty and timidity causing him to shrink from public exhibition of any kind. In an address at a meeting of the bar called to take action on Judge French's death, Hon. William T. Hamilton said:—

He was a schoolmate in our early boyhood days, and we were in the same class. In our early manhood we were competing candidates for the Legislature, and were both elected. That body he was respected for the faithful and intelligent discharge of his public duties. Upon the leading measure of policy at that session, although differing in political opinion, we were in full accord. His career in the Senate and House of Delegates was marked by a conscientious desire to perform his duty.

He was engaged in farming for many years, but having a liberal education he after some time directed his attention to the study of the law, and became a member of this bar. His reserved nature and diffident disposition repelled him from entering into the strifes of the law, but his daily attendance at the sessions of the court and his diligent and extensive reading gave him many of the acquirements of a lawyer.

He became the judge of this court during our late civil war. Some feared that here he would fail. They were mistaken. Our venerable friend Judge Weisel being in a higher sphere, the Court of Appeals, says that he can particularly speak from personal observation and experience of Judge French's course upon the bench. I can. During that gloomy period when turbulence and violence afflicted the people, in every case involving the passions of the day we found him as our safe anchorage, and though of a timid and

apprehensive nature he never failed in giving to all the impartial benefit of the law just as it was. He was a just judge.

"He possessed all the amenities of life. He was distinguished for integrity and Christian deportment, and he left the world with an unblemished name behind him."

William B. Clarke was born in Washington County in 1817, and died at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, on the 14th of April, 1855, in his thirty-eighth year. Mr. Clarke was a native of Washington County, and one of the most distinguished men in Western Maryland. He was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, and was the Whig candidate for Governor in opposition to the Hon. Enoch Lewis Love, but was defeated. During the four years preceding his death he resided in Baltimore. His remains were taken to Hagerstown for interment, but the funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read before the departure from Baltimore by the Rev. H. V. D. Johns. Mr. Clarke made a will in which he bequeathed two thousand dollars, to be invested in some safe and judicious manner, and the interest thereof to be annually appropriated to the poor of Hagerstown; one thousand dollars for the improvement of the Episcopal graveyard in that town; one thousand dollars for the use of his negro boy Cato; and five thousand dollars for the support of an aged and infirm aunt. Mr. Clarke having subsequently disposed of a large portion of his real estate, or exchanged it for other property, it became necessary to revoke his will; and before he had time to make another, in which all the above bequests would have been continued, he was overtaken by death.

Mr. Clarke removed to Washington County in 1836, and entered the law-office of William Price, whose daughter he afterwards married. He had scarcely attained his majority before he became locally prominent and influential. In the campaign of 1810 he was one of the most conspicuous of the Whig debaters, and in 1844 he was nominated for the House of Delegates. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and retained his seat until the adoption of a new constitution changing the mode of electing the officers. In 1850 he was nominated by the Whigs for Governor, but was defeated. Mr. Clarke was not only a successful lawyer, business man, and politician, but he was also in private life a most attractive and amiable gentleman. His remains were interred in the Episcopal graveyard at Hagerstown.

Among the many distinguished families of Western Maryland none have been more prominently or honorably identified with its history than the Schleys. They were among the earliest settlers in Frederick County, and from the first took a leading part in the

development and adornment of the western section of the State. One of the earliest representatives of the family in Western Maryland was John Thomas Schley, who built the first house in Frederick Town, now Frederick City, in 1746.

Among other early representatives of the family was John Jacob Schley, who married Ann Maria Shelman. They were both natives of Frederick, but removed to Georgia, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Frederick Augustus, the son of John Jacob Schley, was one of the most distinguished lawyers that have adorned the Maryland bar. He was born in Frederick, May 14, 1789, and studied law in the office of Chief Justice Taney, whose friendship he enjoyed throughout his entire life. He soon acquired a very large and lucrative practice in Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties, and a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of his native State. Severely logical in legal argument; easy, graceful, and forcible before a jury; gifted with a wonderful memory, and possessing a richly-stored intellect, he illustrated in a striking manner the "*moder in modo, fortiter in re.*" He was a man of fine presence and commanding stature, being six feet two inches in height, and though, unfortunately, many of his addresses and orations have been lost to us, the earlier volumes of the Maryland Reports contain evidences of his professional ability which fully entitle him to be classed with the great legal minds with which he was contemporary. His wife, Eliza Ashbury, daughter of James McCannon, of Baltimore, was born Sept. 10, 1794, and died suddenly in 1816, leaving two sons to the care of their father.

George, the elder, was prepared for college at the Frederick Academy and at a private school near Frederick, kept by the late Rev. Jonathan Woodbridge, of Massachusetts. In 1829 he entered the sophomore class of Yale College. His father accompanied him and the late John J. Steiner to the college, and was present at their examination for admission by Profs. Kingsley and Silliman. Both of the young men, being very ambitious and to a certain extent rivals, were at first a little nervous, but were relieved by Prof. Kingsley's interrupting the examination, on the reading of the words in the first book of the *Æneid*—"et mens sibi conscia recti,"—to tell the story of two rival shoemakers, one of whom had hung up a new sign with these words upon it, given to him by a friendly scholar, whereupon his competitor, not meaning to be outdone, got up his new sign also, with the words "*mens and women's conscia recti*" upon it.

This pleasantry restored the equilibrium of the

young men, and the examination proceeded to the satisfaction of all concerned. After remaining at Yale a year young Schley spent two years and a half at the University of Virginia, where, in 1833, he graduated in the schools of ancient and modern languages. Thereupon, simply in pursuit of science, he



George Schley

studied and practiced chemistry at Baer's chemical works, in Carroll County, Md., for six or seven months. He then read law in his father's office in Frederick, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and commenced the practice of law in Frederick. Within a very few months after he opened his office he was much astonished by the announcement to him that he had been nominated for the Legislature. His astonishment may be imagined when it is stated that he did not even know that a political convention was being held, or that his name had even been mentioned in that connection. That year, however, the party (Whig) was defeated; the next year he was renominated and elected. After the adjournment of the Legislature, in May, 1839, he removed to Hagerstown, Washington Co., where he has since resided. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, and took an active part in its proceedings. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, serving during the sessions of 1854 and 1856. He was chairman of the most important committees of that body, and chairman of the joint committee of the two houses upon

reform of conveyancing, civil proceedings, and judges. In 1862 he was nominated for Congress, declined the nomination. Since that time he has confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was nominated for judge of his circuit, but lost of election, owing to pride of county feeling in some of the counties composing the district. In 1873 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Hagerstown, a position which he still holds.

As a lawyer Mr. Schley has won a deservedly high reputation throughout the State. He possesses many of the intellectual characteristics of his father, is a powerful and forcible advocate, a clear and logical reasoner, and an impressive and eloquent public speaker. His legal attainments are varied and profound, and are supplemented and strengthened by a rich culture and a wide reading which raise even the most of professional efforts far above the ordinary level of legal argument. He has been connected with some of the most interesting and important cases that have come before the Court of Appeals during his professional career, and has frequently been associated with the best legal talent of Maryland. He is now the senior member of the Hagerstown bar. Mr. Schley is extremely popular, and by his kindly nature and generous qualities of heart and character has won the strong esteem and affection of all who know him.

In June, 1833, he married Mary Sophia Hall, daughter of Thomas B. Hall, and grandniece of Chief Justice John Buchanan and Associate Judge Thomas Buchanan, her grandmother being Mrs. Mary Pottenger, widow of Dr. Pottenger, of Prince George's County, Md. Mrs. Schley died suddenly in Boston, January, 1880, while on a visit to a daughter, Mrs. Eliza M. Stellman. Mr. Schley's only son, Frederick, graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1866, and immediately thereafter was accepted clinical assistant by the faculty. In the discharge of his duties he contracted malignant typhus fever, and died after five days' sickness. His eldest daughter is married to Washington Bowie, and his youngest to Joseph F. Stellman, who resides in Brookline, Mass., but is engaged in business in Boston. His second daughter is unmarried and resides with her father.

William Motter, associate judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, was born at Emmitsburg, Frederick Co., on the 29th of March, 1817. After one year's attendance at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, he entered Princeton College, and after graduating in 1836, studied law with William Schley and afterwards with Edward A. Lynch, at Frederick City. After finishing his legal studies he was ad-

mitted to the bar at Hagerstown. For six months he practiced law in Cumberland in partnership with Judge Pearre, who had been his fellow-student. He then retired from practice and went to Wheeling, W. Va., from which place he removed in 1845 to Hagerstown, where he has since remained. In 1857 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. In 1859 he was elected State attorney. In 1867 he was a member of the State Legislature, being a member of the committee on judiciary and printing, and was regarded as being one of the most active and useful members of the Convention. At the first election for judges under the new constitution in 1867, he was elected associate judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. Judge Motter is universally recognized as a jurist of unusual learning and strict impartiality, and enjoys the confidence and esteem not only of the community in which he resides, but of the people of his entire district.

Henry Kyd Douglas, born Sept. 29, 1840, at Shepherdstown, W. Va., is the son of the Rev. Robert Douglas and Mary, daughter of Col. John Robertson. He was educated at the Franklin-Marshall College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1859, after which he studied at the law-school of Judge Brockenborough, at Lexington, Va., graduating in 1860. He continued his studies under the instruction of Judge Weisel, and was admitted to the bar at Charlestown, W. Va. Before he entered fairly upon the practice of the law, however, the civil war broke out, and he entered the Confederate army as a private, enlisting at Harper's Ferry in the Shepherdstown company of the Second Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall" Brigade. He rose rapidly through the grades of non-commissioned officer, lieutenant, and captain of the same company. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of adjutant and inspector-general of the "Stonewall" Brigade, from which he was transferred to a post as aide-de camp on Gen. Jackson's staff. He was afterwards made assistant inspector-general of Gen. Jackson's corps, and occasionally acted in the capacity of adjutant-general. After Jackson's death he served as adjutant-general to Maj.-Gens. Edward Johnson, John B. Gordon, Jubal A. Early, and others, commanding the "Stonewall" division and Jackson's corps. He was made colonel of the Thirteenth and Forty-ninth Virginia Regiments consolidated, and was assigned to the command of the light brigade formerly commanded by Gen. Early and Gen. A. P. Hill. While in command of this brigade he assisted in the assault on the salient hill of the Federal lines at Petersburg. On

the retreat of Gen. Lee from Petersburg and Richmond he was placed in command of the rear-guard, and was engaged with the enemy several times during the retreat, especially at High Bridge, where he lost forty-five per cent. of his command in two hours and was shot twice, his wounds being severe but not dangerous. After Gen. Lee surrendered he was engaged for half an hour on the extreme right of the line, not knowing that Lee had been defeated. During the war Col. Douglas was wounded six times, once very seriously at Gettysburg. After the war he went to Winchester, Va., where he practiced law for two years. In 1868 he removed to Hagerstown, and has been practicing there ever since. Col. Douglas was a member of Governor Carroll's staff, and during the railroad strike of 1877 was placed in command of the department of Western Maryland, with his headquarters at Cumberland. Here he superintended the movements of the troops who opened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and afterwards moved his headquarters to Sir John's Run and opened the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. While thus engaged Col. Douglas arrested fifteen of the rioters and handed them over to the civil authorities. Upon the organization of the Hagerstown Light Infantry in the fall of 1880 he was unanimously elected captain, and subsequently, in 1881, was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to the command of the First Maryland Infantry, composed of the militia of Washington and Frederick Counties, with assigned companies from Baltimore County. In October, 1881, Col. Douglas was present at the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial, in command of the First Regiment, and was one of the three field-officers of the day for the encampment appointed by Gen. Hancock. Col. Douglas represented the Southern troops; Gen. De Russey the regular army; and Gen. E. Burd Grubb the Northern volunteers. Col. Douglas has devoted himself since the war to the practice of the law, but has also contributed a number of articles, chiefly military sketches and reviews, to the press. He has also delivered a number of lectures and addresses, and has taken the "stump" in every campaign for President and Governor since he has been in Hagerstown. In 1875 he was a candidate for the State Senate on the ticket with Governor Carroll, and was defeated, but ran ahead of the ticket in Washington County by nine hundred votes.

Francis Moore Darby, one of the leading members of the Hagerstown bar, was born near Monrovia, Frederick Co., Md., on the 11th of March, 1838. He is the son of Charles A. and Martha (Chandler) Darby, and was educated principally at Rockville Academy. His grandparents were of English de-

scend, and were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery County. After completing his education he once began the study of law in the office of the Hon. James Dixon Roman, and in November, 1858, was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been actively and profitably engaged in the practice of the law in Hagerstown. In 1859 he was married to Louisa Kennedy, daughter of Benjamin Price, and granddaughter of John Kennedy. Mrs. Darby died on the 5th of July, 1879. In 1863, Mr. Darby was elected State's attorney for Washington County on the Republican ticket. He was a Union man throughout the war, and has been a Republican ever since. Mr. Darby's personal popularity is such that he has been appealed to by the party on a number of occasions to accept nominations when defeat seemed inevitable. In 1859 he ran for State's attorney, but was not elected. In 1869 he was a candidate for the State Legislature, but the Democratic majority was so large that, in common with his ticket, he was defeated. In 1871 he ran for the State Senate under similar circumstances and with a similar result. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for attorney-general of the State, and led the ticket. Mr. Darby has been a director in the Hagerstown Bank since 1859, and is president of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company. He has been elected several times as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has taken an active part in all the national and State campaigns since his first appearance in the political arena. Mr. Darby is a fluent and graceful speaker, and is one of the leading members of his party. On the 25th of October, 1881, he was married to Ella V., daughter of John S. Leib, treasurer of the Northern Central Railway.

John F. A. Remley was born in Greencastle, Pa., Nov. 12, 1843. His earlier education was obtained in the public schools, after which he attended the Allegany Seminary, in Bedford County, Pa., the high school in McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa., and the Iron City Commercial College, in Pittsburgh. In 1859 he began teaching. He removed to Washington County in 1862, and was principal of Antietam Grammar-School for six years. He was also for two years principal of the Hagerstown Academy. He commenced reading law with Judge Weisel and Louis E. McComas in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected State's attorney in 1879, and now holds that office.

Jervis Spencer, who was elected State's attorney of Baltimore County in the reform movement of 1875, is a native of Washington County, and a son of Jervis Spencer, the well-known lawyer, who died at Catons-

in 1875. Mr. Spencer is about thirty-six years of age. He was in the Confederate army, and served through the war in Company C, First Maryland Battalion of Infantry. He was captured when Brad T. Johnson was surprised at Moorefield, remained prisoner some time, was exchanged, and rejoined the battalion before the Appomattox surrender. After the event he went with the battalion to join Joseph Johnston in North Carolina, and, when that command surrendered, returned to Baltimore and commenced the study of law. He afterwards removed to Baltimore County, and in the beginning of the campaign of 1875 he came before the people before the reform ticket was decided upon as an independent candidate, and, being endorsed by the reformers, was elected. Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Elder, of Baltimore County, in 1875.

The following is a list of attorneys who have qualified in Washington County from an early period:

Prior to 1805, William Clagett, Daniel Hughes, Jr., Samuel Hughes, James Kendall, Upton Lawrence; prior to 1815, Franklin Anderson, William L. Brent, Thomas T. Hall, Otho Lawrence, George Watkinson; established in 1816, Joseph I. Merrick, William Price; established in 1822, Henry H. Gaither, Thomas Kennedy (the poet), R. M. Tidball, W. V. Randall; dates not given, John A. G. Kilgour, Colia Cook, Dennis Hagan, George Chambers, John Nelson, Wm. Price, William Ross, Joseph M. Palmer, Thomas C. Worthington, Roger Perry, David G. Yost, Isaac Howard, Zadok Magruder, Robert Meeley Tidball, Almon Softwell, Frederick A. Schley, Henry H. Gaither, Benjamin Price, J. Dixon, J. Reynolds, William Wirt, W. Jones, V. W. Randall, Geo. Swearingen, Singleton Duval, Robert P. Henger, John A. McKesson, John T. Brooke, James Raymond, Thomas Anderson, William Schley, Calvin Mason, Thomas Van Swearingen, John R. Key, Samuel M. Semmes, Jonathan H. Lawrence, Edward W. Beatty, Edmond J. Lee, Jr., Richard J. Bowie, R. V. Hollyday, J. Dixon Roman, Mountjoy B. Luckett, Wm. Henry Daingerfield, David H. Schnebly, C. Schnebly, George C. Patterson, William Pitts, William I. Ross, William B. Clarke, George Schley, William Motter, A. H. Pitts, Thomas J. McKing, John Thomson Mason.

Qualified.

John V. L. McMahon	1824.
Francis Thomas	1825.
Benjamin F. Yoe	1826.
D. Weisel	1826.
Calvin Mason	1827.
John H. McElfresh	1827.
John D. T. Custer	1827.
Richard M. Harrison	1827.
Clement Cox	1828.
John Davis	1829.
C. Ringgold	1829.
Richard Henry Lee	1831.
Robert Linger Brent	1833.
John Thomson Mason	1834.
J. B. Hall	November, 1839.
M. Swartzwelder	" "
Joseph S. Dellinger	" "
Richard H. Marshall	March, 1841.
Robert I. Taylor	" "
George H. Hollingsworth	April, 1842.
Edwin Bell	" "

Qualified.

Thomas Perry	November, 1842.
Wm. Meade Addison	" "
James Wason	" "
Joseph Rowland	" "
W. B. Nelson	March, 1843.
James McSherry	" "
John Miller	April, " "
Zachariah S. Clagett	November, 1843.
J. Philip Roman	" "
William T. Hamilton	December, " "
Luther Martin	March, 1844.
James M. Spencer	November, 1844.
Samuel Martin, Jr.	" "
Joseph Hultman, Jr.	March, 1845.
Rufus H. Irwin	" "
S. Addison Irwin	" "
Joseph Chambers	April, " "
Thomas Harbison	" "
William T. Branton	" "
Daniel O'Leary	October, 1846.
J. Manbold	March, 1847.
A. H. Melson	November, 1847.
W. G. Van Lear	" "
Daniel Negley	" "
J. W. Heard	" "
C. P. Thurston	" "
M. Tapham Evans	December, 1848.
George A. Prasse	" "
George French	" "
Peter Negley	April, 1849.
R. H. Allen	May, " "
John T. Tchan	November, 1849.
R. H. Lawrence	" "
Wm. M. Merrick	" "
Bradley T. Johnson	April, 1851.
Joseph P. Chidson	July, " "
Andrew K. Syester	November, 1851.
T. E. Buchanan	" "
J. M. Schley	" "
J. J. Merrick	February, 1852.
J. Spencer	" "
R. H. Allen	" "
Thomas Hartline	" "
J. Dixon Roman	" "
H. H. Gaither	" "
George Schley	" "
Peter Negley	" "
Z. L. Clagett	" "
R. M. Tidball	" "
D. Weisel	" "
G. H. Hollingsworth	" "
Wm. F. Brannan	March, " "
A. H. Melson	" "
Wm. F. Muegon	" "
John M. Smith	" "
G. W. Smith	April, " "
Alex. Neill, Jr.	" "
Edward E. Cheney	July, " "
Richard R. McGill	" "
Alfred D. Merrick	November, " "
Marshall McIlhenny	December, " "
George French	" "
Grayson Eichelberger	" "
William J. Ross	March, 1853.
George Frenauer	" "
Henry May	September, 1853.
J. Willie Price	March, 1854.
G. A. Hanson	" "
James W. Shank	" "
J. T. M. Wharton	July, " "
David H. Wiles	August, " "
Jerome D. Brumbaugh	December, 1854.
James H. Groves	August, 1855.
A. N. Rankin	November, 1855.
George W. Smith, Jr.	August, 1856.
William P. Manly	December, 1857.
Kennedy Price	April, 1858.
Francis M. Darby	November, 1858.
F. S. Stumbaugh	March, 1859.
Snively Strickler	" "
Eli Day	November, 1859.
Charles J. Newett	December, " "
James D. Bennett	" "

Qualified.	
John A. Lynch.....	December, 1859.
George K. Stillman.....	" "
Samuel M. Fincy.....	March, 1860.
L. L. Lowe.....	" "
George W. Brown.....	August, "
J. H. Gordon.....	December, 1860.
Thomas Devenuer.....	" "
Joseph A. Skinner.....	January, 1861.
J. Mortimer Kilroun.....	March, 1861.
John V. I. Finlay.....	" "
William Walsh.....	March, 1863.
C. B. Thurston.....	" "
J. E. Longbridge.....	" "
Albert Small.....	November, 1863.
James Murdock.....	December, "
Fred. J. Nelson.....	" "
J. E. Luddice.....	" "
William McK. Keppler.....	March, 1864.
J. Addison McCool.....	" "
R. Wilson, Jr.....	September, 1864.
George A. Thurston.....	December, "
James P. Matthews.....	March, 1865.
William Keathofer.....	" "
Albert Small.....	June, "
James H. Grove.....	" "
Alexander Neill.....	" "
George W. Smith, Jr.....	" "
William Keathofer.....	" "
A. K. Syester.....	" "
D. H. Wiles.....	" "
F. M. Darby.....	" "
William T. Hamilton.....	" "
R. H. Alvey.....	" "
George Schley.....	" "
W. Motter.....	" "
James P. Matthews.....	" "
William McK. Keppler.....	" "
Z. S. Claggett.....	" "
Peter Negley.....	" "
G. W. Smith.....	" "
F. F. Anderson.....	July, "
W. B. Downey.....	" "
H. B. Keely.....	" "
Albert L. Levi.....	November, 1865.
J. Addison McCool.....	December, "
Alexander Neill.....	" "
Edward Y. Colburn.....	March, 1866.
B. I. M. Hurley.....	July, "
J. C. Zeller.....	" "
Thomas W. Berry.....	November, 1866.
T. Cook Hughey.....	April, 1867.
John Williams.....	July, "
Alfred D. Merrick.....	" "
R. H. Jackson.....	" "
George Freaner.....	" "
A. K. Syester.....	November, 1867.
William T. Hamilton.....	" "
D. H. Wiles.....	" "
George French.....	" "
Alfred D. Merrick.....	" "
James P. Matthews.....	" "
George W. Smith, Jr.....	" "
H. Kyd Douglas.....	" "
James H. Grove.....	" "
F. M. Darby.....	" "
H. B. Keely.....	" "
Albert Small.....	" "
Z. S. Claggett.....	" "
George Freaner.....	" "
Wm. Keathofer.....	" "
G. W. Smith.....	" "
J. C. Zeller.....	" "
H. C. Kizer.....	" "
John Thomson Mason.....	" "
Edward Stake.....	" "
George Schley.....	" "
Alex. Neill.....	" "
Thomas W. Berry.....	" "
D. Weisel.....	December, "
Thomas H. Grove.....	March, 1868.
Peter A. Witener.....	April, "
Louis E. McComas.....	August, "
James A. Skinner.....	" "

Qualified.	
Lewis M. Blackford.....	November, 1868.
R. P. H. Staub.....	December, "
Lewis C. Smith.....	" "
W. D. B. Motter.....	March, "
Edw. W. Menley.....	" "
J. H. McCauley.....	" 1869.
Richard T. Semmes.....	" "
S. A. Cox.....	November, 1869.
C. P. Hikes.....	March, "
E. J. Hikes.....	April, "
Albert Ritchie.....	March, "
F. Watts.....	" "
A. B. Martin.....	August, 1870.
James M. Sherry.....	December, 1870.
John S. Grove.....	March, 1871.
J. Thomas Jones.....	July, "
C. V. S. Levy.....	" "
Alexander Armstrong.....	November, 1871.
Euchanan Schley.....	" "
T. I. C. Williams.....	March, 1872.
Tryon Hughes Edwards.....	" "
C. S. Devilbiss.....	" "
Wm. J. Read.....	" "
John E. Smith.....	September, 1872.
J. A. C. Bond.....	" "
N. B. Noiment.....	" "
S. L. Heffenger.....	November, "
Stephen H. Bradley.....	" "
Wm. P. Mauley.....	" "
Thos. Donaldson.....	December, "
Wm. A. Fisher.....	" "
T. C. Kennedy.....	August, 1873.
John K. Cowen.....	" "
Wm. McK. Keppler.....	" "
J. W. G. Beeler.....	" "
Fred. F. McComas.....	March, 1874.
Reinhold J. Halm.....	" "
William H. A. Hamilton.....	July, "
J. Clarence Lane.....	" "
W. P. Lane.....	November, 1874.
W. M. McDouell.....	March, 1875.
J. M. Mason.....	May, "
Charles Davis.....	" "
W. M. Price.....	" "
R. Chew Jones.....	" "
B. F. Winger.....	August, "
V. R. Martin.....	November, 1875.
Frederick J. Halm.....	February, 1876.
N. S. Cook.....	" "
A. F. Munsell.....	March, "
Isaac Motter.....	May, "
Charles Negley.....	" "
S. B. Loebe.....	" "
Charles G. Biggs.....	November, "
John F. A. Reimley.....	December, "
George W. Graham.....	February, 1877.
A. Hunter Boyd.....	May, "
H. W. Hodman.....	June, "
William Blace.....	" "
Benjamin A. Richmond.....	" "
Ferdinand Williams.....	" "
James D. Butt.....	" "
John C. Motter.....	May, 1878.
John L. McAtee.....	June, "
John D. McPherson.....	" "
William Shepard Bryan.....	" "
George A. Davis.....	December, 1878.
John Ritchie.....	" "
Clayton O. Keedy.....	" 1879.
James E. Ellegood.....	November, 1880.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MEDICINE AND PHYSICIANS.

As early as Nov. 21, 1785, attention was called, through the columns of the *Maryland Gazette*, to the necessity of forming in Washington County a "med-

society for the suppression of quackery," and proposing a State board of medical examiners appointed and paid by the State, which might be the nucleus of a future medical school. "Physic, Thoughts on the Reform in the Practice of," is the title of a paper in the *Maryland Gazette* of Dec. 13, 1785, suggesting a plan for the better regulation of the profession.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hagerstown, held Oct. 13, 1793, with Col. Henry Shoyock in the chair, established quarantine against "Philadelphia" and places supposed to be infected with that contagious fever now raging in Philadelphia." By the meeting a board of health was established, composed of Drs. Samuel Young, Peter Woltz, and Jacob Schnebly, and Thomas Hart, William Lee, George Schlaf, Rezin Davis, John Geiger, George Woltz, Andrew Levy, Jacob Harry, David Harry, and Wm. Reynolds, who were empowered to take such measures to secure the town from infected persons as their judgment might suggest. The magistrates of the county were earnestly requested to vigilantly execute the powers given to them by the Governor's proclamation of the 12th of September, 1793, and it was also

Resolved, That the clothing from Philadelphia sent forward to the troops now in this place shall not be received in this town, or suffered to come within seven miles thereof."

"Quackery" was not by any means suppressed, for Dr. Robinson, practitioner of animal electricity and magnetism, was in Hagerstown Jan. 17, 1794, and William Kerr continued every day to instruct ladies and gentlemen in the curious and definite arts of animal electricity and magnetism for three pounds each, with a written promise not to teach or cause to be taught any other person whatsoever for the next twelve months.

Dr. Richard Pindell removed from Hagerstown to Lexington, Ky., with Thomas Hart, in 1793, and was Mr. Clay's family physician for twenty-five years. Dr. James Scott in 1793, Dr. Henry Schnebly in 1794, Dr. Samuel Young in 1797, Dr. J. Schnebly in 1798 were practicing medicine in Hagerstown. Dr. B. Fendall, surgeon dentist (the same who advertised in 1779 that "those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth may have natural teeth transplanted from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw as if they originally grew there," and who also "grafted natural teeth on old stumps") was in Hagerstown in 1797; Dr. Runkel in 1799; Mr. Hayden, dentist, from Baltimore, in 1804; Drs. Pindell and Dorsey in 1803; J. Wamsley, John R. Young, Wm. Downey, Arnold Hennenkemph, Wm. Hammond, Young & Van Lear, from 1800 to 1818; Sam-

uel Showman, J. Reynolds. — Ridout, from 1818 to 1821; J. Fitzhugh, A. F. Belzer, Joseph Martin, Charles H. Goldsborough, Wm. Macgill, and T. B. Duckett to 1824. Dr. Wm. Macgill in 1825 performed the first operation for lithotomy "ever performed in the county."

From the constitution and by-laws of the Washington County Medical Society, we find that the following were members of the society in 1866: District No. 1, Augustin A. Biggs, Benjamin D. De Kalb; District No. 2, J. Johnson, S. Weisel, H. Zeller, J. A. Croft; Hagerstown, J. B. McKee, N. B. Scott, M. J. McKinnon, T. W. Simmons, John E. Miller, Frederick Dorsey, Joshua Jones, R. H. Kealhofer, William Ragan; District No. 4, H. F. Perry, Fred. C. Doyle, W. W. Shapely; District No. 5, J. B. Delaplane, Jas. Breathed, Edward Borek; District No. 6, H. B. Wilson, Otho J. Smith, J. F. Smith, J. D. Keedy, and N. D. Tobey; District No. 7, B. Bishop, E. Tracey Bishop, W. A. Riddlemoser; District No. 8, James H. Claggett; District No. 9, Samuel M. Good, O. M. Munceaster; District No. 10, Wm. Booth, R. H. E. Boteler; District No. 12, Thomas Maddox, Wm. Grimes, R. J. Duckett.

The County Medical Association was formed July, 1881, with the following officers: President, Dr. William H. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Drs. William Ragan and E. Tracy Bishop; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Humrickhouse; and Treasurer, Dr. T. W. Simmons.

Drs. A. S. Mason, E. T. Bishop, William Ragan, J. McP. Scott, and H. B. Wilson were appointed a committee to prepare rules and regulations.

The County Board of Health was organized March 10, 1881, and is composed as follows:

No. 1. Hagerstown, Funkstown, and Conococheague Districts.—Mayor John D. Swartz, State's Attorney J. F. A. Remly, Dr. A. S. Mason, Dr. T. W. Simmons, Dr. J. McP. Scott, Dr. O. H. W. Ragan, Dr. J. W. Humrickhouse, Dr. Victor D. Miller, and Dr. H. B. Gross.

No. 2. Sharpsburg, Keedysville, and Tilghamton.—Dr. C. W. Russell, Dr. Thomas Maddox, Dr. William Grimes, Dr. R. Duckett, and Messrs. Thomas Smith and Albert C. Lovell.

No. 3. Sandy Hook and Rohrsersville.—Dr. J. E. Holmes, Dr. Boteler, Dr. Yourtee, and Messrs. George H. Weld and Augustus Young.

No. 4. Boonsboro' and Beaver Creek.—Dr. John M. Gaines, Dr. H. B. Wilson, Dr. S. S. Davis, and Messrs. Albert B. Martin and A. Will Lalin.

No. 5. Chewsville and Cavetown.—Dr. E. T. Bishop, Dr. John Ames, Dr. Baldwin, and Messrs. John H. Harp and L. D. Eatts.

No. 6. Leitersburg and Ringgold.—Dr. F. Barkedoll, Dr. C. W. Harper, and Messrs. Josephus Ground, Abraham Frick, and Samuel Strite.

No. 7. Hancock, Indian Spring, and Clear Spring.—Dr. Gale, Dr. W. H. Perkins, Dr. F. C. Doyle, Dr. Broderick, and Moses White, Esq.

No. 8. Downsville and Williamsport.—Dr. H. Y. Zeller, Dr. Leshner, and Messrs. Victor Cushman, Henry Onderdonk, and August Shorb.

Dr. Frederick Dorsey, one of the earliest physicians of Washington County, and one of the most distinguished, was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., on the 4th of May, 1776, and was the son of Nicholas and Mary B. Dorsey. He was well educated, and in 1795, before he was of age, removed to Washington County, where he spent the rest of his life in the active pursuit of his profession, that of physician, and

of Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Rush was his instructor and friend, while among his early associates are to be found the familiar names of Henry Clay, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the Fitzbushs, the Barneses, the Ringgolds, the Tilghmans, the Masons, the Lawrencees, the Hugheses, the Spriggs, the Carrolls, the Buchanans, and the Kershniers,—men who like himself made an indelible impression upon the history not only of their county, but the whole of Western Maryland. When he first arrived at Hagerstown (then Elizabethtown) Dr. Dorsey considered himself to



Dr. Dorsey

died Oct. 26, 1858, in the house in which he had lived since his marriage, aged eighty-two. He continued in active practice up to the last hour of his illness, a period of nearly seventy years, and was associated in practice at the time of his death with his son and grandson. He left behind him also great-grandchildren. Dr. Dorsey lived through the American Revolution, was a witness from afar of the bloody Revolution in France, and watched with more intelligent eyes the brilliant and afterwards disastrous career of Napoleon from beginning to end. He had shaken hands with Washington, and was a personal admirer

have reached almost the farthest point of Western civilization; but before the close of his long and eventful life he witnessed the settlement of all those vast tracts of fertile land between the Alleghenies and the Pacific coast which are now known as "the West." Probably no man ever lived who was more thoroughly identified with a community than was Dr. Dorsey. He was well known to every man, woman, and child, his peculiarities making him a most conspicuous personage, while his benevolence and generosity gave him an enviable pre-eminence. In his profession he could scarcely have been surpassed. Prof. Nathaniel

Potter, an eminent authority, pronounced him as good if not the best judge of the pulse he ever knew. "A single touch of that mysterious fibre was for him sufficient to know whether it beat the cheerful notes of life or the sad, muffled toll of death. His predictions of life and death were almost superhuman. He could fix with miraculous precision the last moment of a sinking patient, and in his own case he foretold with as much calmness and precision as Wolsey had done of himself the very moment when his spirit would take its flight."¹

In the department of midwifery he was admitted to stand in the front rank of his profession. He entered upon this branch of medical science at the age of seventeen, and before he died officiated in upwards of eleven thousand occurrences. The great secret of Dr. Dorsey's success, as revealed by himself, was to secure the confidence of the patient first, and in order to accomplish this he would seem to humor any and all of their claims, but if questioned he would generally reveal minutely his theory and treatment of the case. Dr. Dorsey was also a skillful surgeon, and performed a number of extremely difficult operations with rare success. Although indifferent to popular approval, and seeming to make the slightest effort to secure it, Dr. Dorsey was one of the best-known and, in the popular judgment, most eminent physicians in the country, his death being mentioned with terms of complacency "in almost all the papers from Maine to Texas."

Dr. Dorsey had been a student of the famous Dr. Rush, and continued throughout his career an ardent disciple and admirer of that great man. He was among the first American physicians to adopt etherization in surgical operations, but he held steadfast to the Rush doctrine of calomel and blood-letting for certain forms of disease, although extremely careful to use these remedies only in cases of absolute necessity. His skill in the treatment of children's diseases was very remarkable, as was also his intuitive perception of the real character of a disease. Thus, for instance, on one occasion, when a gentleman who had been treated by other physicians for consumption came to him, he bluntly told him that "a pound of calomel" would cure him, as his liver, and not his lungs, was diseased. Calomel did cure him. His ingenuity was no less remarkable than his professional skill. Upon one occasion he was called in to prescribe for a hypochondriac who imagined that he had swallowed a spider. Knowing that argument would be

useless, Dr. Dorsey procured a blue-bottle fly, and having had the room darkened and the patient's eyes bandaged, bade him open his mouth, and passed the fly several times before his face, at the same time exclaiming, "I see him!" "He's coming!" etc. The fly was finally exhibited to the man, who believed firmly that it was the insect which had tormented him.

Dr. Dorsey was not a regular graduate of any medical college, though he attended one or two courses of lectures. In 1824, however, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by the University of Maryland. Twenty years previously (1804) he had received a diploma of honorary membership in the Philadelphia Medical Society, of which he was at the time of his death the oldest honorary member. Dr. Dorsey's practice was probably as extensive as any ever obtained by a physician, either in this country or in Europe. It is said that he often made a circuit of eighty miles in twenty-four hours. On a single day he visited and prescribed for one hundred and eighty-six patients. On his last birthday he rode on horseback upwards of twenty-five miles. For some forty days preceding his mother's death he saw her every day, although she lived thirty-two miles from Hagerstown, besides attending to his other practice. During this period, too, he had a patient at Chambersburg, twenty miles distant, whom he occasionally saw.

In his private character Dr. Dorsey was an earnest hater of hypocrisy and sham, so much so that he often strove to make himself appear worse for fear he might seem better than he was.²

He was, however, a profound respecter of religion and a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. And yet he could not resist a fondness for such sports as fox-hunting, horse-racing, and chicken-fighting, and though never a gambler, his love for these out-door sports continued to be an absorbing passion with him, and after he was sixty years of age he went all the way to New York to attend a main of famous cocks.

"He would often," says Judge Mason, "economize his time so that he could make the same visit from home subserve both

¹ To listen to some of the sentiments he would utter you would suppose him a monster, while to witness his unobtrusive acts of benevolence and virtue you would esteem him a model of goodness. I have known him in apparent seriousness to advocate the burning of all Christian churches, and the hanging of all Christian ministers. Yet who contributed more liberally and cheerfully to the support of both? He would denounce certain persons at one moment, and yet in the next quietly heap upon them the most substantial benefits. You would hear him recommend the most cruel punishment to slaves, yet he was proverbially one of the kindest of masters."
—John Thomson Mason's Address.

² Address upon the life and character of Dr. Frederick Dorsey, by John Thomson Mason.

an Episcopal convention and a chicken-fight." His peculiarity in this respect was the result not of any moral obliquity, but of an uncontrollable vivacity and zest for lively amusements. He had, we are told, the spirits of a boy to the end of his days, and "his long life was one unbroken season of youthful enjoyment and sunshine." His generosity was so great that, it is asserted, he perhaps lost more money by security-ship and long indulgence than any man who ever lived in Washington County. He was the main support of his church in Hagerstown, and was a member of its vestry for half a century. At times he was "president, secretary, treasurer, collector, and . . . everything else," and even made the fires and rang the bell. Dr. Dorsey was the leader of the High Church party in his vicinity, and by his vigorous and aggressive course succeeded in carrying the day at the church elections. He was also a warm and steadfast friend of St. James' College, and was one of its trustees from the first organization, and among the earliest and most liberal contributors. In all business transactions his integrity was unquestioned. In his personal habits and dress he was scrupulously simple and unadorned, and often boasted of having worn certain articles of clothing for a number of years.

"His hospitality was proverbial, and his conversation extremely interesting. He was a famous talker, and somebody once said of him that he had an assortment of stories for his journeys, which varied from one to twenty miles in length. When he had no one to narrate them to he would talk to his horse. 'On one occasion,' we are told, 'for nine days and nights, so pressing were his professional engagements, he never went to bed. On the tenth he presided as chief judge at the great race between the famous horses Industry and Bachelor, and was the merriest man on the ground.'"

In an obituary notice the *Herald and Torch*, of Hagerstown, in its issue of Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858, said of him,—

"Dr. Dorsey was personally known to almost every citizen of the county. Far and near his fame had spread, and it will be long before the recollection of his great usefulness, his remarkable activity and endurance, his wonderful and untiring energy, and above all his great benevolence and his generous sacrifices, shall fade away from the memory of those among whom he lived and died. As a citizen he was distinguished for his love of justice and reverence for law. Possessed of a sound and enlightened judgment, enlarged and comprehensive views, enterprising, and eminently useful, his large influence and honored position suffered no abatement with his declining age. He filled as large a space in the community under the weight of many years and the infirmities of age as he did in the full strength and vigor of ripened manhood. No man was ever more honored in the confidences and affections of a people, none more venerated and beloved, and few so richly deserving it all. He lived to an unusual age, and the flower of his youth, the strength and vigor of his manhood, and the unequalled and matured experiences of his old age were given to his profession with a constancy and devotion seldom if ever equaled.

"He loved his profession for its own sake, and the blessings which its proper practice would confer on others; he devoted all the energies of his remarkable life to its practice, not with a view to the accumulation of wealth, but with the high and noble purpose of mastering its complex and delicate principles, and faithfully discharging its momentous and solemn responsibilities. He was eminently successful. Faithfully, completely, amply, to the full extent of human ability and the farthest stretch of human endurance, did he discharge the heavy re-

sponsibilities and delicate duties of his laborious calling. No call was ever unanswered. Heat and cold, darkness and light, cloud and sunshine, the dashing fury of the storm, the hush of the midnight hour found him, up to the moment when he was prostrated on his bed of extreme suffering, exposed to their perils and inclemencies. He never stopped to inquire in the midst of his heaviest practice, concerning the pecuniary ability of his patient. He gave his services alike to the rich and the poor. He never pressed the needy or unfortunate to meet them his requirements, his skill, experience, and labor was ever a gratuity. Even in extreme old age, endowed as it was with an unparalleled power of endurance, when others shrink from immunity and repose from service and labor so much needed and cheerfully given, in the face of the fiercest and bitterest storms that howl around us, and under the darkness of the blackest midnight sky, he was on his errands of benevolence, his aged and welcome form bent over the bedside of the dying and unfortunate, or carried hope and health to the wasted frame of the poor and neglected. The gratification of having relieved the afflicted, of having restored strength and health to the homes of want and suffering, was the only reward he ever asked, and to him that reward was a treasure which money could not buy. In the cherished affections and lasting remembrances of thousands of our people this rare and noble characteristic of his nature will live enshrined. It will embalm his name in the purest impulses of our hearts, and passing down from parent to child will perpetuate his memory, and long survive that ephemeral fame which waits on the unsubstantial gratification of wealth or the uneasy and unstable honors of a public life.

"In the course of his long and active life he was never known to occasion distress or embarrassment to anyone, though he was schooled in misfortune himself, and was called on frequently to endure anxieties and make heavy sacrifices for others, owing to the confiding generosity of his nature. He chose to subdue himself rather than cause others distress. In the midst of great perplexities and severe embarrassments he was always cheerful, self-possessed, and just, and difficulties which would have been others to the earth, or have dashed their temper with a shade of sullen and morose bitterness, seemed only to nerve him with increased energy and a firmer resolution, or develop in bolder relief the innate strength and manliness of his character, and illustrate the great superiority of his nature."

On the morning after his death all the church-bells of the town were tolled in honor of the deceased. Friday morning at ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the funeral, but at that time it was raining in torrents, as it had been from an early hour. A postponement until two o'clock in the afternoon was then announced, at which hour, though still raining, the body was borne to the Episcopal church, followed by an immense concourse of people. Arrived in the church, an anthem was chanted and the service read, after which an appropriate discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, rector of the College of St. James. The remains were then taken and deposited in their last resting-place.

On the 17th of March, 1859, an address upon Dr. Dorsey's life and character was delivered by the late Judge John Thomson Mason in the Lutheran church at Hagerstown.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. John's Parish, Washington County, held at the parsonage, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to remove from this world Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr., one of the oldest and most useful citizens of our county, and one who has, for many years, been a member of this vestry, and has also filled the offices of warden, treasurer, and register in this parish: therefore,

"Resolved, That while we desire to bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we feel that, in the removal hence of our associate, we have lost one in whose wisdom and experience we have learned to confide, and one who was so waysworn to the extent of his ability to aid in everything which he supposed would promote the material prosperity of the parish; and, therefore, we know that we express the feelings of the parishioners in general when we say that in his death the parish has to mourn the loss of one of its truest friends, and the Church of God a faithful servant.

"Resolved, That in our estimation a great and a good man has been taken away: a great man, because in his prominence and success in his profession we recognize talents and abilities which would have fitted him for any station in life to which, in the providence of God, he might have been called; a good man, because in all the relations of life, whether as a citizen of the State, a member of the social circle, or in the practice of his profession we have always found him faithful in the discharge of his duties. But we desire to record our sense of his worth particularly in reference to the special business of his calling,—the practice of the medical profession. In skill he was proficient, and in the bestowal of his services he was altogether disinterested, for the relief of suffering humanity seemed to be the aim of his life; and the lowly and the poor were as sure of his assiduous attentions, when called for, as those who from their circumstances and position in life were able to command them.

"Resolved, That we sympathize most deeply with the family of Dr. Dorsey in their bereavement, but more especially with her who has been so long associated with him in affairs of love.

"Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in token of our respect for the memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the parish, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of Dr. Dorsey, and also that they be published in the newspapers of the town.

"HENRY EDWARDS, Rector.

"WM. MOTTER, Register."

The board of trustees of the College of St. James having been specially convened to take some action in regard to the decease of Dr. Dorsey, it was unanimously

"Resolved, That this board, in common with the public in general, has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of that venerable physician who for more than sixty years has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, whose eminent skill has always been freely given to the destitute, and whose great goodness of heart has secured him a multitude of friends in all ranks of the community.

"Resolved, That as a trustee of the College of St. James from its beginning, the deceased has always been one of the most useful and unwavering of its friends: this board therefore

desires to acknowledge that, for the space of sixteen years, his labors, his counsel, and his friendship have been to the college of inestimable value.

"Resolved, That the surviving members of this board will ever cherish an affectionate remembrance of their venerable associate and beloved friend; as one who, having been in his generation a prominent benefactor to his fellow-men, has in a good old age been gathered to his fathers, in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favor with his God, and in perfect clarity with all the world."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the diocesan church paper, and to the county newspaper.

"A true copy from the minutes.

"J. C. PASSMORE, Secretary of the Board."

At a meeting of the medical faculty of Washington County, Oct. 29, 1858, Dr. Thomas B. Duckett in the chair, the following resolutions, reported by Dr. Charles Macgill and Dr. Thomas Maddox, were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of the venerable Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr., a distinguished member of the medical profession for more than half a century, and that we sympathize with his family and friends in the loss they have sustained.

"Resolved, That in testimony of our respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of mourning shall be worn by the faculty for thirty days.

"T. B. DUCKETT, President.

Dr. Dorsey married Miss Sally Claggett, of Hagerstown, daughter of John and Ann Claggett, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Richard Pindell Fitzhugh, Freeland, John Claggett, and Lucy. Richard P. Fitzhugh and Freeland died young, and Lucy in infancy. John Claggett Dorsey married Louisa Hughes, daughter of Samuel Hughes, in 1828. Dr. J. C. Dorsey was born Oct. 6, 1805, and educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He then studied medicine with his father, and entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he also graduated. He then practiced medicine with his father, and entered into partnership with him, continuing in this relation until 1856. His son, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Jr., entered into partnership with him in that year, continuing until his father's death, July 30, 1863. Dr. Dorsey, the elder, acted as consulting physician to his son and grandson until his death, Oct. 26, 1858. Thus representatives of three generations of the same family practiced medicine together. At one time Dr. John Claggett Dorsey was a member of the board of county commissioners. A peculiarity of the Dorseys was that they never put out a sign and never had an office. The people knew them so well that there was no necessity for resorting to such advertisement. The patients were always received in the parlor. Some of the old families of

Hagerstown never had any physician except a Dorsey for three generations.

Dr. Lancelot Jacques, of Washington County, was a native of England, and emigrated to this country in early life. He was educated at Newark School, served a short time as surgeon in the American army during the Revolution, was three times elected to the General Assembly, and filled several other official positions with honor and credit to himself and general satisfaction to the public. He died at his residence near Hancock on the 29th of October, 1827, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Dr. James Dixon was the son of English emigrants, and was born in St. Mary's County, Md., on the 7th of January, 1797. After receiving a suitable education he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Dorsey, of Hagerstown; and, after attending the customary lectures in Philadelphia, he commenced the practice of medicine in 1818 in Hagerstown. For ten years he continued to advance in practice, and at the time of his death was regarded as being one of the best physicians in the county. In 1824 he married a daughter of Judge King, by whom he had a son and daughter.

Dr. Charles Macgill, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. D. Drewry, near Richmond, Va., May 5, 1881, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Jennings, who filled the position of king's attorney under the colonial government of Maryland, and of Rev. James Macgill, of Scotland, who settled in Maryland in 1728. He was educated at the old Baltimore College, completing his studies in 1823. He became a student of medicine under Dr. Charles G. Worthington, of Elkridge, Md., and subsequently at the Baltimore Hospital, and graduated from the Maryland University in 1828, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Hagerstown, Md., in 1829. He married a daughter of Richard Ragan, of that place. In 1840 deceased was Presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. He assisted in establishing the *Hagerstown Mail* in 1828, and subsequently the *Martinsburg Republican*. He was appointed by Governor Francis Thomas lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Maryland Militia; subsequently commissioned colonel, and later promoted to the rank of major-general, Fourth Division Maryland Militia. In 1861, Dr. Macgill was arrested by order of the government on account of his Southern sympathies. He was sent to Fort McHenry, thence to Fort Lafayette, and afterwards transferred to Fort Warren, Boston harbor. The doctor was several times offered his release during his imprisonment if he would take the oath, which he declined. In 1862 he was released and returned to

his home, where he resumed practice. In 1864, when Lee invaded Maryland, he established a hospital at Hagerstown. When the Confederate army fell back Dr. Macgill went to Virginia with it, and was appointed a full surgeon by President Davis, which position he held till the close of the war. After that time he settled in Richmond and practiced his profession.

In its issue of May 7, 1881, the *Baltimore American* gave the following sketch of his life:

"The death of Dr. Charles Macgill, in Richmond, Va., Thursday, which was announced in yesterday's *American*, caused general regret in this city and State, where he lived for many years, and was widely known and respected. Messrs. R. G. and P. H. Macgill, of the firm of C. A. Gambrell & Co., and Mr. Oliver P. Macgill, of Baltimore County, are nephews of the deceased, and he also leaves a niece, Mrs. James Gittings. From inquiries among his friends in this city further details as to the career of the deceased were learned yesterday, and will doubtless prove a source of regretful interest to all who knew him personally, as well as the many who can recall his political and professional standing in this State when the present generation was in its infancy.

"Dr. Macgill was educated at the old Baltimore College, and completing his collegiate studies in 1823, entered the office of Dr. Charles G. Worthington, of Elkridge Landing, Howard Co., Md., where he remained two years. Subsequently he became a student of the Baltimore Hospital. He graduated with high honors in the University of Maryland in 1828, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Hagerstown, Md., in connection with his brother, Dr. William D. Macgill. This partnership continued up to the fall of 1828, when he removed to Martinsburg, Va. In 1829 he married the daughter of Richard Ragan, Esq., of Hagerstown, Md., and returned to Hagerstown in 1833, where he was active in many public undertakings. He assisted in establishing the *Hagerstown Mail* in 1828, and subsequently the *Martinsburg Republican*.

"His decease recalls to mind an era in the political history of the State in which he was a leading actor. The State Senate in 1836 was not then, as now, elected by the people, but by electors, each county and the city of Baltimore being entitled to two electors, who convened at the capital and selected the Senate. In the year named, after an exciting contest, twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Democratic electors were chosen.

"Upon attempting to organize the latter insisted that their party should be recognized as the dominant one, inasmuch as it had received a popular majority. To this the Whigs refused to consent, upon which the Democrats, or 'the glorious nineteen,' as they called themselves,—two of whom, Hon. Joshua Vansant and Maj. Sprigg Harwood, still survive,—seceded from the convention, came on to Baltimore, and organized by electing Dr. Macgill president. The excitement throughout the State was intense, and a riot was only averted by Governor Veazey threatening to call out the militia. Shortly after seven members of the 'glorious nineteen' returned to the main body, thus forming a quorum, which elected the Senate. Dr. Macgill, however, held aloof, and would never recognize their authority. In 1839 he was appointed a visitor to West Point by President Van Buren, and was in 1840 a State elector on the ticket of Martin Van Buren in the Presidential contest of that year. He was appointed by Governor Philip Francis Thomas lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Maryland Militia, and was subsequently commissioned colonel. His rank was afterwards

raised by the Governor to that of major-general of the Maryland Militia, Fourth Division.

"In September, 1861, while Dr. Charles Macgill was at home with his family at Hagerstown, the rattling of sabres and the tramp of soldiers were heard. In a moment a squad of soldiers entered his house. The leader said, 'Dr. Macgill, you are my prisoner.' 'By whose order?' inquired the doctor. The reply was, 'By orders of Col. Kenly, who has instructions from the Secretary of State.' Dr. Macgill asked permission to visit his wife, who was ill, up-stairs, and started on his way, when the command was given to stop him. A number of privates advanced to seize the prisoner, when he turned upon them and dashed two of them down the stairway. This provoked a desperate struggle.

"Dr. Charles Macgill, Jr., went to the assistance of his father, and Miss Macgill, a daughter, who had returned from riding, and was equipped in a riding-habit, and carried in her hand an ivory-headed riding-whip, bravely defended her brother, who had received a sabre cut in the neck.

"At this juncture the soldiers drew their sabres and pistols on Miss Macgill, and but for the timely interference of their captain the consequences might have been serious. The father and son were both arrested, and were carried to Camp Banks, near Williamsport. The colonel commanding ordered the release of the son, and Dr. Macgill was sent to Fort McHenry. From Fort McHenry he was transferred to Fort Lafayette, and afterwards was removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

"The doctor was offered his release several times during his imprisonment upon the condition of his taking the oath, which he emphatically refused. In 1862 he was released, and returning to his home, quietly resumed the practice of his profession.

"In 1863, when Gen. Lee invaded Maryland, Dr. Macgill established at Hagerstown a hospital for the sick and wounded Confederates, which he superintended in person. When Gen. Lee was compelled to fall back, Dr. Macgill went to Virginia with him, and was appointed by President Davis a surgeon in the army of Northern Virginia, a position which he held until the surrender, after which event he settled in Richmond, and built up a lucrative practice.

"The following document, now on the records of the parish of 'Queen Caroline,' at Elkridge Landing, will be read with interest:

"By the honorable Benedict Calvert, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, &c. To the wents of the vestry of Queen Caroline Parish, in Anne Arundel county greeting: Whereas, the Rev. Mr. James McGill, clerk, has been sent and recommended by the Right Rev. Father in God Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, &c, diocesan of this province, to officiate as minister of the Church of England, I do hereby appoint said James McGill minister of your parish, wishing and requiring you to receive him as such; and I do strictly command you to be aiding and assisting unto him, to the intent that he have the full benefit of the forty pounds of tobacco per poll raised for the support of the minister of your parish, and other rights, dues, and perquisites to his said office belonging.

"Given at Annapolis this 13th day of May, in the 5d year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King George the Second, and the sixteenth of his Lordship's dominion, anno Domini 1730. 'BENEDICT CALVERT, CAPTAIN GENERAL.'

"The Rev. James McGill referred to was the ancestor of Dr. Charles Macgill, and consequently of the present well-known Maryland family of that name."

Dr. John A. Wharton, who died at the residence of his son, Col. Jack Wharton, in New Orleans, on

the 8th of May, 1875, was son of the Hon. Jesse Wharton, formerly United States senator from Tennessee, and was born about the year 1805, near Nashville, in that State. At about the age of twenty-five, having studied medicine there, he left his home with a view to complete his education at Edinburgh, Scotland. On arriving in Baltimore *en route* for Europe, he ascertained that the lectures at the Edinburgh University had commenced, and that he would lose no time by remaining in Baltimore for the season, which he did, and there resumed his studies under Dr. Potter of that city. Whilst living in Baltimore he had made the acquaintance of Miss Mason, daughter of John Thomson Mason, of Montpelier, who subsequently became his wife. The Edinburgh trip was abandoned, and his medical studies were completed at Baltimore, where he graduated after a residence of two years. Dr. Wharton then returned to Nashville, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and after establishing himself there returned to Maryland for his bride, was married at Montpelier about the year 1828 or '29, and returned to Tennessee to live. After the residence of a year in her new home it was found the climate did not agree with Mrs. Wharton, and the doctor and his wife returned to Maryland and took up their abode on one of the farms of the Montpelier estate, "Awoodale," where the former abandoned his profession and devoted himself to agriculture, and where he continued to reside for a number of years.

But farming, though entirely congenial to his tastes, was not the natural bent of his mind, and in a short time Dr. Wharton became deeply immersed in politics, and for the balance of his life he made the politics of his county a study, almost as long as he continued to be a citizen of Maryland, and up to a late period of his life. His first appearance as a candidate was in 1833, when he was elected to the Legislature, with Messrs. Man, Grove, and Humrickhouse, on the regular Democratic ticket, he having received a majority of fourteen hundred and fifty-four votes over Zwissler, the highest on the opposition ticket. This was the year in which Dixon beat Thomas in Washington County. In 1834 he was again elected to the Legislature, the only one on his ticket, with Messrs. Andrew Kershner, John Welty, and Joseph West, and was one of the most active members of that memorable session. That year his colleagues on the Jackson ticket, who were defeated, were Robert Wason, Joseph Hollman, and Dr. J. C. Hays. Dr. Wharton beat Joseph I. Merrick, the lowest man on the anti-Jackson ticket, twenty-nine votes. Again, in the fall of 1835, he was a third time a candidate on the Jack-

son Republican ticket for the Legislature, and was elected at the head of his ticket, his colleagues being Michael Newcomer, David Brookhart, and Jacob Fiery. The opposition ticket consisted of Isaac Nesbitt, Joseph Weast, John Horine, and E. Baker.

Some years later Dr. Wharton was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, and was defeated before the Hon. William B. Clarke by a few votes. This completed his legislative career, but for the rest of his life he continued to take a keen and active interest in politics.

Whilst a member of the House of Delegates the great "Indemnity" question, growing out of the demolition of the residence of John Glenn and Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore, by a mob, was brought before that body. The House was Whig by a majority of one, and the payment of an indemnity was chiefly urged by the Whig party of that day, and opposed by the Democratic party in the Legislature. The Republican newspaper of Baltimore, the then recognized organ of the Democratic party of the State, edited by Gen. Richardson, desperately resisted the passage of the appropriation, and as the final day for the vote drew near it was ascertained that a majority of one in favor of the indemnity existed in the House. There were three Whigs who were opposed to the bill and three Democrats in favor of it. Among the latter was Dr. Wharton, whose position was boldly defined, and who in consequence thereof brought down upon himself personally the censure of the leading organ of his party, as well as of many of the leading men of his party.

In 1847, Dr. Wharton was in the Democratic State Convention which nominated the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas for Governor, and it was in a great measure through his personal exertions that gentleman was nominated. By Governor Thomas he was appointed lottery commissioner at Baltimore, one of the most lucrative offices in the State. Upon the election of Gen. Pierce, Dr. Wharton received at his hands the appointment of surveyor of the port of Baltimore, which he held until the installation of the Buchanan administration. He then originated the Agricultural College, near Washington City, which was established and endowed by the State Legislature, and of which Dr. Wharton was register of the board of trustees. This position he held until the close of the war, making the college his place of residence. After peace was established and order restored at the South, he was induced by his son, Col. Jack Wharton, to remove to Mississippi and become a planter. He accordingly beated himself near two of his brothers, in the vicinity of Jackson, and there he was living

with his only surviving daughter three weeks before his death, when he was induced by his son, the colonel, to pay him a visit at New Orleans. In that city he was attacked with a gastric fever, subsequently ascertained to have been accompanied by organic disease of the heart, and there he died, attended by his daughter Elizabeth and his son, the colonel. Besides these, his only other child is William F. Wharton, a member of the Towson bar, Baltimore County, Md.

Dr. Wharton's remains were transported to Hagerstown and interred at the Episcopal burying-ground at that place. The pall-bearers were Hon. W. T. Hamilton, Col. George Schley, Hon. William Motter, Hon. Z. S. Claggett, Dr. J. F. Smith, Frederick Humrickhouse, J. P. Crist, and J. I. Hurley. The funeral cortege was preceded by Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, rector of St. John's Church, who officiated.

Dr. Samuel Weisel was born in Williamsport on the 16th of May, 1819, and died on the 26th of January, 1872. His father having died when he was still a mere lad, his training devolved upon his brother, Judge Daniel Weisel, and after a course at the Hagerstown Academy he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Michael A. Finley, of Williamsport. In April, 1832, he graduated as a doctor of medicine at the University of Maryland, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, and there remained for the rest of his life, a period of forty years. Dr. Weisel maintained throughout his career a lofty character as a Christian gentleman and careful, laborious physician. His funeral was very largely attended, and the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Smith, Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Strobel, Lutheran.

Joseph Edward Claggett, M.D., was born in Pleasant Valley, Washington Co., Md., Sept. 5, 1830. He attended the course of medical lectures at the Winchester Medical College of Virginia, and subsequently in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, and Charleston. After his health failed he visited the Southern States, and having recruited his health returned and settled in the drug business at Harper's Ferry, where he remained from 1855 to 1861. He was at Harper's Ferry during the John Brown raid, and knew John Brown very well. In 1861, when the Confederate army retired from Harper's Ferry, he abandoned his home and business and went to Richmond, and was appointed a full surgeon, and remained with the army of Gen. Lee until the surrender at Appomattox. He was chief surgeon of the receiving and forwarding hospital of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was, in 1866, elected professor of materia

medica and therapeutics of the medical department of the Washington University, Baltimore. He is a member of the Medical-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He married, in 1850, Sidney C. Lindsay, daughter of Lewis Lindsay, of Winchester, Va.

Dr. James Thomas Notely Maddox was born at Chaptico, St. Mary's Co., Md., April 3, 1810. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah Fowler Maddox, and a descendant of Thomas Notley, Proprietary Governor of Maryland. Dr. Maddox was born on the farm "Green Spring," which has been in the Maddox family since a few years after the settlement of the State. In 1822 he graduated at the University of Maryland, school of medicine, and a few years later removed to Louisville, Ky., then a small town, and there engaged in the practice of medicine. He was in that town during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera. In 1840 he returned to St. Mary's on a visit, and in consequence of his father's ill health remained. In 1846 he married Mary Claggett, of Frederick County, a granddaughter of the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland. Two years later he removed to Washington County and purchased a portion of the Tighman estate, upon which he now resides. At that time it was a rough and unpromising tract, but skillful farming has converted it into one of the most productive properties in the State. Dr. Maddox gradually became so absorbed in farming that he abandoned the practice of medicine and devoted himself to agriculture exclusively, carrying into that occupation a zeal, sound judgment, and intelligence which not only accomplished important results in the improvement of his own farm, but communicated to his neighbors a spirit of emulation in the improvement of their lands and stock, which has borne most valuable fruit. He was probably the first farmer in the county who made any practical application of agricultural chemistry, and although his use of chemical fertilizers was the subject of much good-natured banter upon the part of his neighbors, they were not slow to follow his example when they saw the results of his methods. It is believed also that Dr. Maddox was the first farmer of his section to use a drill in sowing his wheat. It may here be stated that Mrs. Maddox's grandfather, Bishop Claggett, conferred a great boon upon the farmers by the introduction of clover, the seed of which he brought from England. Dr. Maddox steadily refused to be a candidate for office, and the only public position he has ever held was that of school commissioner. In politics he was originally a Whig, and during the war was a "Union" man, but since then he has been a

Democrat. He is a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman for forty years. He has raised five children,—two sons and three daughters. One of his sons is a member of the Washington (D. C.) bar, and the other is a surgeon in the United States army.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE PRESS OF HAGERSTOWN.

UNTIL 1790 the inhabitants of Washington County, but more particularly Hagerstown, were entirely dependent on Annapolis, Baltimore, and Frederick Town for the current news of the day and a medium for advertising their merchandise or wants. On the 1st of January, 1790, the first number of the *Washington Spy*, the first newspaper published in Hagerstown, was issued and distributed throughout the town. It was handsomely printed on stout paper, fifteen and one-half inches by ten, in good clear type, and contained four pages, with three columns to the page, without rules. The last line in the first column of the fourth page contained the publisher's notice, as follows: "Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, Printed by Stewart Herbert." The *Spy* was published weekly by Mr. Herbert, and at his death was continued by his widow.

Newspapers were not edited at this time, but only printed, and all comments upon affairs came from the outside, in the shape of communications, or, as they were styled, "letters," to the printer, signed by "Manlius," "Home," "Junius," and the like. Herbert made a success of his new enterprise at the start. He was full of work, and at once established posts to all principal points. The *Spy* was furnished to subscribers at fifteen shillings per annum. Mr. Herbert died in April, 1795, but the paper was continued by his wife, Phoebe Herbert, and John D. Cary. This partnership was dissolved in March of the following year, and Mrs. Herbert assumed the management, which she continued until she married Thomas Gries, when he published the paper.

The *Spy* was not the only newspaper enterprise in Hagerstown at this time. John Gruber, whose name has since been inseparably connected with the famous almanac which he founded, and which has become a household word in Western Maryland and South-western Pennsylvania, came over from Philadelphia in 1795, where he had been engaged in the printing business, and, at the solicitation of Gen. Ringgold, started a paper, which was printed in the German language, and was called *The German Washington*

Correspondent. This German paper was continued for a number of years, but it was not a permanent success. While Mr. Gruber was printing his German sheet Gen. Ringgold suggested that he should establish an English paper, and, for the purpose of encouraging and supporting the venture, a supper was given by Gen. Ringgold and his political friends. The paper was to sustain the policy of the Republican (anti-Federal) party, and was published under the title of *The Sentinel of Liberty*. It was not at all successful, and in a very short time was discontinued. Mr. Gruber continued his German paper for some years afterwards, and it was at one time published under the management of his son-in-law, Samuel May. The paper was finally discontinued. With this enterprise off his hands Mr. Gruber planned and projected his famous almanac, which has made his name locally famous with all generations since, and which has been widely known throughout the country.

The almanac was first published in the German language in quarto form, and was called "The German Almanac." The material and press used in printing the almanac were made and purchased in Philadelphia, and were used and in good condition up to 1857. The workmanship upon the almanac was Mr. Gruber's up to the last three years of his life. It finally became "The Hagerstown Town and County Almanac," by which title it has appeared every year since. It was first published in English and German in 1812. It had at once a wide circulation. There were then as now cuts on the title page, with borders around them, representing pictures of farm labors from January to December. Selections for fireside reading, wise sayings of sages and philosophers, homely common-sense quotations from Franklin, and kindred matter filled up the pages not taken up with the almanac proper. Many elaborate almanacs have been printed since, but none of them have been able to supplant Mr. Gruber's publication, of such homely associations and practical value among a large circle of readers. After Mr. Gruber's death the almanac passed into the hands of his heirs, and its publication was continued by them until it was transferred to its present publishers, M. A. Berry & Co.

John Gruber, the founder of "The Hagerstown Town and County Almanac," was born in Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., on Oct. 31, 1768, and lived to be eighty-nine years of age. Mr. Gruber was of German descent, his family record dating back as far as 1555, and locating his ancestors at Marburg, in Hesse. His paternal ancestors were highly respectable and honorable, several of them being learned divines and pastors, one of whom (Andreas Gruberus) was in one

punish for forty-eight years, and had lived fifty years, as the record says, "in connubial felicity." On the maternal side his lineage is traced from noble blood. His grandfather, John Adam Gruber, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1726, and settled in Germantown, Pa., where several of his children were born, and among them the father of John Gruber, in 1736, whose name was John Everhard Gruber. His great-grandmother died at the age of seventy-six; his grandfather (J. Adam Gruber) at the age of seventy. His father John Everhard Gruber (a physician by profession), was married to Christiana Pain, of Philadelphia, in 1763, and he and his wife both spent the concluding years of their lives with their son in Hagerstown, the former dying in 1811, aged seventy-eight, and the latter in 1824, aged eighty-six.

John Gruber, the subject of this sketch, was apprenticed to the printing business in the city of Philadelphia, and served six years in learning his trade. Being in feeble health, he visited the island of San Domingo, and while there was engaged as a compositor upon a French paper. The insurrection broke out during his stay upon that island, but he escaped its horrors. He came to Hagerstown in 1795, at the suggestion of Gen. Ringgold, then a young and active citizen and influential politician of the county. His connection with the publication of several newspapers late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries has already been shown. The most important of these enterprises, of course, was the founding of "The Gruber Almanac," which still has the imprint of John Gruber.

Besides the regular publications which have been spoken of, Mr. Gruber was from time to time engaged in other literary works. He published the first edition of the psalms and hymns of the German Reformed Church, under the supervision of the Synod of that church, in 1831. Under his care and instructions many young men were trained at the printing business, who afterwards had honorable and successful careers in life. The sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the United States in 1857, Adam Glossbrenner, served an apprenticeship to him. Mr. Gruber was never a violent politician. He calmly formed his opinions and consistently adhered to them, without the prospect or desire of political preferment. He voted at every Presidential election, beginning with that of Washington, and was a disciple of the Jefferson school of Republicanism. In later times he joined the Democratic party, and held office once (that of notary public), forced upon him by his friends, and which he refused to take until the incumbent, his predecessor, insisted upon his accepting it.

Through a long life Mr. Gruber was distinguished by marked and uniform quietude and equanimity of temper. Strictly industrious and attentive to his business and concerns, he was never known to speak ill of any human being. He had a heart and a hand for every one in affliction and distress that came within the range of his charity; but so quiet and unostentatious were his deeds of benevolence that generally none but those whom he relieved knew of them. He died on Dec. 30, 1857, and his remains were interred in the burying ground of the German Reformed church in Hagerstown, on the morning of the last day of that year, in the presence of a very large number of friends, the religious services being performed by the Rev. Mr. Giesy, pastor of that church.

The *Spy* was published until the early part of 1797, and was succeeded in March of that year by the *Maryland Herald*, under the direction and control of Mr. Grieves, the first issue bearing date of March 2, 1797. On the beginning of the year 1804 the publisher of the *Herald* discontinued the use of the old-fashioned letter s, and two months later changed the title of his paper to that of the *Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser*. The price of the *Herald and Advertiser* in 1806 was \$2.25, which was payable "half-yearly, in advance," as the publisher's notice announced, and its advertisement rates were one square three times for one dollar, and one-fifth of a dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Files of the old *Herald and Advertiser* from March, 1802, to January, 1826, are preserved. The earliest number is Vol. VI., and is dated "Elizabeth (Hager's) Town (Maryland), Wednesday, March 31st, 1802." The same heading also informs the reader that it was "Printed by Thomas Grieves, near the Court-House." Beneath the heading "Elizabeth-Town Weekly Advertiser" appeared the motto, "Open to All Parties—Influenced by None." There is nothing to show, however, upon what terms it was delivered to subscribers, or what were the publisher's rates for advertising.

The size of the *Herald and Advertiser* was that of a four-column folio, each page of printed matter occupying a space of nine and one-half by sixteen and one-half inches. The absence of local news and editorials was characteristic of all the newspapers of that period, and, indeed, for some thirty years later, but they usually contained considerable home and foreign news of a general character. Thus the issue in question contained the proceedings of the United States Congress during the last days of March, 1802; "Both Sides of the Gutter," or two political articles copied

from the *Monitor and Aurora*, which respectively controverted and coincided with the positions assumed by President Jefferson; letters from Gen. Samuel Ringgold and Matthew Van Lear, then engaged in a bitter newspaper war regarding some business transactions; and news of the troubles between the French and negroes in San Domingo.

In 1809 a newspaper was started in Hagerstown, which was called the *Gazette*. Its first issue was dated May 23d. It was published until June, 1813, when its brief life closed. At the time of its collapse the paper was the property of William McPheerins, who in December, 1814, made an assignment to Henry Switzer for the benefit of his creditors, under which the paper, press, type, etc., were sold.

It is somewhat curious to observe the amenities of journalism in Hagerstown in the early part of the present century. In September, 1809, for instance, in an editorial paragraph, the *Herald* speaks thus of the editor of its only English contemporary, the *Gazette*: "Billy Brown is certainly a poor thing. He neither knows how to write, spell, print, or talk. Although a friend of order, good government, and religion it appears from his last paper that he does not look at his catechism even on the Sabbath." It would seem that soon after this Mr. Brown was the victim of some violent person who had been offended by his paper, and the *Herald* of Sept. 20, 1809, thus exclaims, "Halloo, Billy! how do you feel after the caning you got last evening!!!"

In February, 1813, upon the beginning of the thirteenth volume of the *Herald*, Mr. Grieves associated with himself in its management his step-son, Stewart Herbert, the son of the founder of the *Spy*. Mr. Grieves was a strong Democrat of the old school, who, had he supposed that there was a drop of Federal blood in his veins, would have had it drawn out. His step-son and partner was very popular, and was a gentleman of warm heart and generous impulses. Between the two the old *Herald* became a power in its day. Until 1813 the *Herald* was the only newspaper in the English language published in Hagerstown. It was not, however, to remain without a rival, and in that year O. H. W. Stull and a few other prominent gentlemen put their capital together and started the *Torch-Light*, its first editor being William D. Bell, whose industry and ability made the paper a complete success. It was a weekly issue, of course, a daily paper being something unknown in Hagerstown at that early day. The *Torch-Light* flourished and was prosperous. It met with a misfortune some little time after its birth, when the office—a part of Mayor William Lewis' house, on the northeast corner of the public square—

was burned, and a removal was made to the brick house, which it occupied for a number of years, near the Hagerstown Bank.

The *Torch-Light* in a few years got possession of the old *Herald* through Dr. John Reynolds, who had purchased it of Mr. Grievess and transferred it to W. D. Bell. The *Torch* thus came in the regular line of succession, and could claim to be the continuation of the oldest paper in Washington County. The old *Spy* was first presented to the public in January, 1790. For some time afterwards the *Spy* stood in the front rank of American newspapers, and was very far in advance of any of its contemporaries in Maryland. It is a curious fact worthy of mention that as late as 1854 the *Torch* had in its office and successively used some of the very type used in the printing of the first issue of the *Spy*.

After selling the *Herald* Mr. Grievess, who had been for so long a time its publisher, moved away from Hagerstown. He had been for thirty years connected as proprietor and editor with the paper. His parents were natives of Scotland, and he was himself born in that country. He died at Cumberland in 1840. His old partner and step-son, and the son of the founder of the *Spy*, Stewart Herbert, died on April 13, 1853. Mr. Herbert remained in Hagerstown after the *Herald* had been purchased by the *Torch*, and occupied a number of local public offices. He was for years justice of the peace, and was elected to the State Legislature. He was a man of great equanimity of temper and composure of mind, and his manner was very dignified and impressive. He was one of the most prominent and influential men in Washington County up to the time of his death.

Mr. Herbert's father was not only the first editor but the first printer in Hagerstown. On the 5th of April, 1852, Richard Williams, who was Mr. Herbert's first apprentice, died at Charlestown, Va. Mr. Williams, after leaving the business in the office of the *Spy*, became the editor of the *Farmer's Repository* in 1802, and remained in that position until 1827. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812.

In 1816 the *Herald* felt justified in putting on a little more style as well as four more columns of space. On the 14th of August of that year the following announcement was made by the publishers:

"We have this week the pleasure of presenting our readers with the *Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Advertiser* on a super-royal sheet and on new type. By this arrangement we shall in future be able to enrich our columns with a greater variety of news, both foreign and domestic, and at the same time accommodate our advertising friends, whose liberality we cannot sufficiently acknowledge. The terms, our readers will observe, are the same as heretofore."

The enlargement consisted of a change from a four-column to a five-column folio.

The *Torch-Light* continued to be controlled by W. D. Bell, its first editor, until the time of his death, in 1811, twenty-seven years after he had founded the paper. Mr. Bell was a Whig, and was an able advocate of his political faith. At the time of his death the *Torch-Light* was a widely-circulated and widely-read journal. He left a widow and a number of children.

For nearly a decade after the death of his father, Edwin Bell, a son of the founder of the *Torch-Light*, and now one of the editors and proprietors of the *Hagerstown Mail*, continued to edit the paper with ability and success. His health, however, was not good, and in the spring of 1850 he permanently settled in California, and Mrs. Susan Bell, his mother, announced that she had formed an association with Otis W. Marsh, formerly of the office of the *Washington National Intelligencer*, and that he would edit the paper. Mr. Motter, who for a year had been filling the editorial chair for his friend Mr. Bell, took graceful leave of the readers of the *Torch*. Marsh did not for some reason remain long at the helm. On Jan. 4, 1851, a second change was announced, when Mrs. Bell, the proprietress, stated that she had made such an arrangement for the conduct of the journal as she trusted would make it "hardly less welcome to its readers than it had been for the thirty-eight years of its existence." Mrs. Bell discovered in the end that she could not manage her property so satisfactorily as she anticipated, and the result was that in the August following the paper was sold to Messrs. Mittag & Sneary, who had successfully re-established the *Herald of Freedom*. The consolidation of these two papers by Messrs. Mittag & Sneary has transmitted to the present generation the Hagerstown *Torch-Light*. Mittag & Sneary had taken possession of the *Herald of Freedom* in 1839, soon after James Maxwell, after a brief and not successful experience, had given it up in despair. The *Herald of Freedom* had been established by Mr. Maxwell early in 1839 for the purpose of making it the organ of that faction of the Democratic party in Western Maryland which had fallen out with President Van Buren, and which was known as the Conservative party. The failure of "the Conservative Democrats" of that period is historic; it soon fell to pieces, and with it fell the hopes of Mr. Maxwell and others. On the 10th of December, 1839, the firm of Mittag & Sneary was formed, and the moribund organ was put on its feet as a "simon pure" party paper.

The *Torch-Light* and *Herald* was published by



PETER NEGLEY.

Mittag & Sneary until it was sold to Carridan & McCurdy, who did not, however, continue its publication for a very long time. Subsequently the old partnership was revived, and the paper was published by them until August, 1879, when Mr. Sneary sold his interest to Charles Negley, and retired finally from the editorial desk. He was the first of the old firm to succumb to old age and disease. He died of dropsy of the heart on the 24th of October, 1879. His career was almost entirely confined to the printing-office. He began life in the composing-room of the *Torch-Light and Advertiser* when seventeen years of age, and before he had reached his majority, in 1839, entered into the partnership, which existed for over forty years. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and was a director in the First National Bank of Hagerstown, which was the only official position he ever held.

In 1880, Mr. Mittag, on account of failing health, also retired from his long connection with the *Torch-Light*, and sold his interest to Peter Negley, who, with his son, Charles Negley, has since conducted the paper.

Peter Negley, although by birth a Pennsylvanian, has resided nearly all his life in Washington County. He was born Aug. 29, 1818, on Welsh Run, in Franklin County, Pa., to which place his father, Christian (a native of Cumberland County, Pa., where he was born Oct. 19, 1791), removed when a lad with his father, Eliab, in 1800. Eliab Negley was a native of Lancaster County, Pa. His father was one of the pioneers in that county, and one of the founders of the first Seventh-day Baptist Society, organized at what is now known as Ephrata Springs.

Christian Negley, the youngest of four sons, inherited from his father a farm on Welsh Run, and in 1832 exchanged it for a place near Hagerstown, where he passed the rest of his life in the pursuits of agriculture, dying there May 18, 1880, in his eighty-ninth year. In 1814 he was married in Washington County to Barbara, daughter of Peter Newcomer, who with his three brothers moved to Beaver Creek from Lancaster County, Pa. The ancestors of the Newcomers were immigrants from Switzerland. Peter Newcomer died about 1825. From the four brothers sprang the numerous family of Newcomers of Washington County, a name that represents much wealth, intelligence, and influence. Mrs. Christian Negley, who was born in Washington County in 1793, died Sept. 17, 1869. Three daughters and one son (Peter) were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Negley. The only surviving daughter is Mrs. George I. Foulke, of Washington County.

Peter Negley remained upon his father's farm until he reached his seventeenth year, attending school meanwhile at the Salem school-house. He then entered a store at Greencastle, Pa., and continued to serve as a clerk about two years and a half, at the expiration of which he was placed in the preparatory department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, of which Rev. Dr. Durbin was then president. Rev. Stephen Asbury Russell was principal of the preparatory department. In the spring of 1839 young Negley was transferred to the preparatory department of Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., Rev. Dr. Rauch being then president, and in the fall of 1839 he entered the freshman class. Ill health compelled a cessation of his studies for a year, at the end of which he returned, and graduated in 1844. In that year he commenced the study of the law with James Dixon Roman, of Hagerstown, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He located himself in Hagerstown, and at once began the active practice of his profession. In 1851 he was brought forward as the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney against Thomas Harbine (Democrat), by whom he was defeated by one hundred and thirty-seven votes. In 1852 continued ill health led him to abandon his law practice for an appointment as treasurer of the Hagerstown Savings Institution, and when, in 1854, that institution was chartered as a State bank, he was chosen its cashier. In 1864 he was elected a Republican member of the State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Negley and H. W. Dellinger, of Clear Spring, are the survivors of the six Republican delegates on the Union ticket. In 1866, Mr. Negley purchased a half-interest in the *Herald and Torch-Light* newspaper, and became one of its editors. He is still the editor of that journal, and with his son Charles owns the establishment. He maintained his connection as cashier with the Hagerstown Savings-Bank until it was re-chartered as the First National Bank in 1865, and until 1870 was the cashier of the latter institution. In June, 1870, when the United States depository at Baltimore was made a sub-treasury, Mr. Negley was appointed by President Grant assistant treasurer in charge, and he thereupon resigned his place as cashier to take possession of his new office, which he first occupied Aug. 1, 1870. In 1874 he was reappointed by President Grant, and in 1878 by President Hayes, and still holds the position under the last appointment. His residence is and has been since 1844 at Frederick. During 1878 and 1880 he was president of the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, and later was chosen its treasurer. On the 8th of May, 1849, Mr. Negley married Laura, daughter

ter of Martin Rickenbaugh, of Washington County, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. Of the sons, Walter and Charles graduated at Anshurst, and William was educated at Cornell. Walter and William are now extensively and prosperously engaged in sheep-raising in Texas. Charles is associated with his father in the proprietorship of the *Herald and Torch-Light*. Mr. Negley's first wife died Feb. 12, 1859. In October, 1861, he married, at Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Brooks, a native of Massachusetts.

The *Torch-Light* maintains under its present management the high reputation which it has so long enjoyed as a carefully-conducted, vigorous, and intelligent journal. Its editorials are ably written and always pertinent to the leading issues of the day, while its news columns every week are filled with interesting local intelligence and news presented in a condensed and attractive form from all quarters of the globe. Its miscellany is notably fresh, interesting, and varied, and in fact the *Torch-Light* may be said to be a model county newspaper.

Its former editor, Mr. Mittag, is living in Hagerstown, in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and is one of the best known and most popular members of the fraternity in Maryland. The author is greatly indebted to Mr. Mittag for much valuable assistance and many important suggestions in collecting historical material; but more especially for a nearly complete file of the *Torch-Light*, which he kindly loaned for the preparation of this work.

Numerous journalistic enterprises have been started in Hagerstown. In June, 1828, a weekly paper called *Our Country* was published, and continued to be printed until the Presidential election in the fall. It was run in the interest of Mr. Adams, and was discontinued as soon as the election was over. The *Maryland Free Press* was a venture made by Andrew G. Boyd, who had been the editor of the *Weekly News*. The *Free Press* was first issued in November, 1862; it was not a permanent success. The *Bloomer* came out in August, 1851, and its name tempted the Baltimore *Sun* to express the hope that the paper would make its way in the world faster than did the costume of its name. The *Bloomer* was published by Blair & Rayan, but the hope of its Baltimore contemporary was not realized. The *Hagerstown Times and Farmers' Advertiser* was published as far back as 1827, at two dollars a year, by Reynolds & May, and was another failure. In 1850-57 and afterwards the *Chronicle* was published by Mr. Marshall, and then by M. Brittingham; it did not long survive. The *Weekly Times* appeared in November, 1826, but

the *Torch-Light* was too much for it, and the *Times* did not get along, and was finally suspended. In 1852, John C. Wise purchased the *Clear Spring Whig* and removed it to Hagerstown, where he published it for a little while, but it did not pay, and was also discontinued.

In April, 1812, John A. Freaner and John W. Boyd launched the weekly and semi-weekly *News*. The paper was continued by Boyd after 1816, when his partner sold out and became one of the publishers of the *Mail*. The *News* was subsequently sold to A. G. Boyd, who published it until 1851, when he disposed of the office to S. M. E. Cook, who kept it afloat until 1854, when it finally suspended.

The *Odd-Fellow* was first issued in Boonsboro', on Dec. 17, 1841, its first publisher and editor being Josiah Knode, a self-made printer, never having served an hour's apprenticeship in any office. He was something of an inventor, and his first press was of his own construction. In a short time the success of the enterprise warranted the purchase of a "Ramage press" from the *Torch-Light*, of Hagerstown. Mr. Knode continued in control of the *Odd-Fellow* until November, 1855, when he sold out to Isaiah Wolfensberger and retired from business on account of failing health. Mr. Wolfensberger only published the paper for two years, and in April, 1860, F. H. Irwin took possession, and after a short time associated with himself in the management of the enterprise Rev. L. A. Branner, of the Reformed Church at Boonsboro', who in July, 1860, became sole proprietor, but retired after a brief experience. Mr. Irwin, in February, 1861, resumed entire control. He was a strong Union man, and during the civil war his office was raided and his type destroyed by Confederate soldiers, on account of the strong Northern sentiments expressed in the paper. The *Odd-Fellow*, however, survived all the vicissitudes of the war, and Mr. Irwin in 1866 sold out to Capt. John M. Mentzer, of Franklin County, Pa., who made the tone of the paper intensely Republican. So bitter was the feeling which his editorials created in the community that his office was several times assailed with stones, etc. He, however, was not intimidated, and continued to advocate the views which he had professed at first. In July, 1880, the *Odd-Fellow* was removed from Boonsboro' to Hagerstown, and published on South Jonathan Street, in the "Remley Building." So favorably was the paper received in its new home that an enlargement was necessary, which was made in October, 1881, and on the 6th of that month the first issue of *The Hagerstown Odd-Fellow* was published. The enlargement makes it a handsome thirty-

two-column paper, twenty-seven by forty inches. Capt. Mentzer continues to be its editor and publisher. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., near Fayetteville. The paper is ably managed, and its editorial page commands general attention and respect.

The *Hagerstown Mail* is the oldest paper published under the same title in Western Maryland. For some years prior to the election of Gen. Jackson the Democratic party had no mouth-piece in Washington or the adjoining counties. Party spirit ran high. Jackson was pressed for the Presidency and was bitterly opposed by the Whigs. It was in this exciting campaign that a number of citizens of Washington County got together and made up a sum of money to start a Jackson paper. It was accordingly established, with James Maxwell, of Martinsburg, Va., as editor, and the first number was issued on the 4th of July, 1828. The following is an extract from the prospectus of the paper:

"PROSPECTUS for publishing in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., a weekly newspaper, under the title of THE HAGERSTOWN MAIL.

"The *Mail* will convey 'news' from all nations,' particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of affairs generally, of political occurrences in the different States, of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

"The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the rights of the people shall be at all times zealously, firmly, and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first-rate country paper deserving of public patronage.

"With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another, more particularly as all the other presses in this rich and populous county, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him. The times, too, emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history has such unfair and unjustifiable means been resorted to in order to destroy the character of a public man as have been, within the last year, to injure the well-earned fame of the hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office, although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he safely arrives at Washington, and receives from the hand of the people the honors justly due to one whose whole life, in peace and in war, has been devoted to his country's liberty, welfare, and happiness.

"Terms of Subscription.—For a single paper, three dollars per annum; but this may be discharged by two dollars in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents in six months. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall have a paper gratis.

"HAGERSTOWN MAIL, printed and published by James Maxwell, between the bank and court-house, West Washington Street.

"The *Hagerstown Mail* will be published every Saturday morning, at three dollars per annum, but this may be discharged by two dollars paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents in six months. No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

"Advertisements not exceeding one square inserted three weeks for one dollar, longer ones in the same proportion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion."

The following is an extract from its salutatory editorial:

"And on this day, and in this State, the only surviving signer of that memorable state paper, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, instead of the pen with which he inscribed his name, pledging his life and fortune and sacred honor to the cause of his country's independence, will besown with spade in hand breaking ground in a great work,—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: a work which, from his letter to a citizen of this county, published in this day's paper, he considers as only second in importance, to Maryland, to the Declaration of Independence.

"And on this day another, and, in our estimation, a still greater, a still nobler national work will be commenced,—we mean the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,—a work which is destined to bind the East and the West in indissoluble ties: a work first patronized by our beloved Washington; a work which through life and until death was with him a favorite public work, and which has at last been rendered certain of completion. It, too, commences this day, and an attempt to revoke and annul the Declaration of Independence would now be as likely to succeed as any efforts to impede the progress of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It will go on."

The paper as first published had six columns to the page, and was well printed on good paper. The news it contained was mainly European, and its columns were well filled with communications upon national politics. The paper immediately secured a wide circulation and a valuable patronage. It was first published in a room of the Indian Queen Tavern, on West Washington Street, a few doors east of the courthouse. In 1831, Mr. Maxwell published a number of articles which were distasteful to the proprietors of the paper. His future services were therefore dispensed with, and on the 1st of April in that year Mr. Thomas Kennedy, postmaster of the town, was appointed editor. The printing-office was then removed a few doors farther west on the same street, and from there to South Potomac Street, next door to the post-office. Mr. Kennedy was nominally editor of the paper until Jan. 9, 1835, but the paper was conducted by his son, Dr. Howard Kennedy. In the issue of Nov. 11, 1831, John D. Ott's name appears at the head of the paper as "Printer." On the 9th of January, 1835, John D. Ott and William Weber took control of the paper, and published it under the firm-name of Ott & Weber for many years. In the mean

time, when James Maxwell left the *Mail*, he bought up a little literary or neutral paper called the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was published in a building which stood where the *Mail* office now is. He changed its name, and endeavored to keep up an opposition Democratic paper, but it failed in a short time. The next change in the firm was that occasioned by the sale of William Weber's interest to John A. Freamer. The firm then continued for some years to be Ott & Freamer. Mr. Weber is now living in Cumberland, Md., and Mr. Freamer in Oakland, Cal., of which he is a prominent citizen. About the year 1847 or 1848, Mr. Ott sold his interest in the paper to William F. Brannon, and for a time the publishers were Freamer & Brannon. Mr. Brannon left after a short editorship, and became one of the public school teachers of this county. In 1851 he was appointed by Judge Perry auditor of the Circuit Court. After Brannon left the paper it was published by Mr. Freamer alone until 1849, in which year he sold out to John Robinson, who was a brother-in-law of Col. Kunkel, of Frederick. In 1855, Daniel Dechert bought a half interest in the paper, and some time afterwards bought the other half from Mr. Robinson, or rather from Mr. Kunkel, into whose hands it had passed as Mr. Robinson's trustee. In 1856 the first cylinder press, a *Hoe*, was put into the office. In the night of May 24, 1862, the *Mail* office, then situated at the northwest corner of the square, above J. D. Swartz's present store, was destroyed by a mob. The presses were broken and the type and other materials were destroyed or scattered broadcast in the square. The files of the paper from 1828 were all burned. The mob consisted of a number of men and boys variously estimated from fifty to three hundred, who had been wrought up to a high state of excitement by a report that the First Maryland Regiment of the Federal army had been massacred at the battle of Front Royal, and Col. Kenly had his throat cut. In consequence of this destruction the publication of the *Mail* was suspended for the only time in its career. Publication as a smaller paper was resumed in the fall of 1863, having been stopped about eighteen months.

In December, 1868, the trial of a suit for damages, entered by Daniel Dechert, representing the *Mail*, against the mayor and City Council of Hagerstown, was commenced, and afterwards decided in favor of the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at seven thousand five hundred dollars. The original counsel in the case for plaintiff were Judges Alvey and Motter and Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton. These gentlemen becoming disqualified, they were succeeded as counsel by Hon. Wm. M. Merriek, Z. S. Claggett, H.

K. Douglas, and Geo. W. Smith. The defendants were represented by Hon. A. K. Syester and Judge John Thomson Mason. The facts of the riot as testified to by Daniel Dechert, proprietor of the *Mail*, were as follows:

"Daniel Dechert testified that he was the editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown *Mail* in the year 1862; that his printing-office was located on the northwest corner of the public square, in Hagerstown; that on the night of the 24th of May, 1862, his establishment was destroyed by a mob, and all the printing materials, presses, type, etc., were scattered about and thrown out of the windows, also a large lot of stationery, cards, and paper was destroyed and carried off; his letter and subscription book were burnt; all his furniture, consisting of two desks, a table, sideboard, lounge, chairs, etc., with a lot of miscellaneous books, were destroyed. That he was paying one hundred and thirty dollars a year rent for the rooms he then occupied for his printing-office; that his printing-office, with all the materials, was worth, in the aggregate, ten thousand dollars, and by the destruction of his books of accounts he sustained a further loss of four thousand dollars, not being able to collect the accounts therein from memory; collected a very small proportion from persons who came and told him that they owed him. On the evening his property was destroyed he was working in his garden, when he was told that there was considerable excitement down street, and that he had better see about his office; that he immediately went down street and found his office-door closed, and thought there was considerable evidence of coming trouble; that he went to see the mayor, Mr. Radcliff, whom he met on the street between five and six o'clock, on said evening, and there told him, the mayor, that there was great apprehension that there would be a riot and destruction of property, and that the property of plaintiff was in danger, and asked that the same should be protected by the authorities of the town; the mayor in reply said that the plaintiff was entitled to no protection whatever, and that he should look to his disloyal articles for protection; that on returning home he called to see Mr. Biershing, and asked him to go and see the mayor and use his influence to have his property protected.

"On cross-examination, he testified that there was considerable excitement in town on the evening before the riot, growing out of a report that a Maryland regiment had been slaughtered in the valley, and that Col. Kenly had his throat cut. There had been threats made frequently before to destroy the office, and had been some demonstrations, and he therefore asked the mayor, in his official capacity, to protect his property on this occasion. That he came to the county in the year 1855, and bought one-half of the Hagerstown *Mail* printing-office for fifteen hundred dollars, and afterwards bought the other half from Mr. Kunkel, at the rate of six thousand dollars for the whole; that he purchased the *Hoe* power-press in 1856, and afterwards made additions of material to the office from time to time. That the presses in the office at the time of the mob were a power-press worth eighteen hundred dollars, hand-press worth four hundred dollars, and others; that he paid eleven hundred dollars on the power-press, and the balance, seven hundred dollars, was owned by citizens of the county, who held stock in it. The next morning after the mob he went down and undertook to gather some of the material together and see what he could, but was run and chased off by a part of the mob still there. That he thinks it cost three hundred or four hundred dollars to repair the power-press so that he could use it; that he had two other presses, one worth about five hundred dollars, and proof-press worth about fifty dollars. That he left town

on Tuesday after the mob, and did not return till June 17th following, and was then wanted to leave for his personal safety, and did leave on the 18th. In his absence Mr. Boyd took the office and printed the *Free Press*."

No effective measures appear to have been taken by the town authorities for the suppression of the mob, which is said to have been maddened by intoxicating drink. A short time after the mob of 1862, Charles J. Nesbitt, now of Missouri, purchased a half-interest, and for a while the proprietors were Deebert & Nesbitt. Mr. Deebert again became sole proprietor.

On the 27th of January, 1867, the old Eagle Tavern, which stood on the square and partly occupied the ground now covered by the *Mail* building, took fire and was consumed, together with the *Mail* office. Scarcely anything was saved, and the files from the date of the mob were destroyed with the rest. Owing to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Herald*, not a single issue was missed by reason of the fire. For four weeks the *Mail*, in rather a diminutive form, was issued from the office of the *Herald*. At the expiration of that time a new office was fitted up in the old Hagerstown Hotel building, nearly opposite the old office, and a new outfit and presses procured. In October, 1866, James Wason purchased a half-interest in the paper. He died on the 14th of August, 1867. On the 9th of August, 1867, a steam engine was first erected in the *Mail* office. On Oct. 4, 1867, Edwin Bell and Robert Wason (a son of James Wason) each purchased a third-interest in the paper. Several changes followed in quick succession. C. P. Hiekes, a member of the bar, was for some years a partner in the firm. In August, 1871, F. J. C. Williams, a member of the bar, who had lately come to Hagerstown from Calvert County, Md., purchased an interest in the business, and since that time Messrs. Bell & Williams have been the proprietors and publishers of the paper.

In March, 1880, the *Mail* office was provided with entire new type and new machinery, and made a new departure in the publication of country papers, in that it condensed its matter into the smallest possible space, and while increasing the matter published, decreased the size of the paper. This involved the throwing out of all large type and "display" advertisements. This plan proved successful and popular, and has since been adhered to, and fine book-paper has been used.

The *Mail* is generally regarded as being one of the ablest country papers in the State. Its editorials are well written, outspoken, and aggressive, and its columns are abundantly stocked with the freshest news and carefully-selected miscellany.¹

Edwin Bell, the senior editor of the *Mail*, is the eldest son of William D. Bell, founder of the Hagerstown *Torch-Light*, now the *Herald and Torch*. W. D. Bell established the old paper at the close of the war of 1812, and Edwin Bell entered his father's office at the age of sixteen years. He studied law in Hagerstown, under the instruction of William Price, and was associated with his father as editor of the *Torch-Light* in 1831, and conducted the paper as sole editor until 1849, when he went to California, and the paper was conducted by his brother-in-law, Judge William Motter, until it was sold to the proprietors of the *Herald of Freedom*. In California, Edwin Bell was connected with the San Francisco *Daily Herald*, published by John Nugent, first as reporter of legislative proceedings, and then as city editor for nearly two years. He resigned this position to become joint editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Daily Placer, Times, and Transcript*, with B. F. Washington and Joseph E. Lawrence, with whom he continued for nearly two years, after which, until his retirement from the Pacific coast, he was on the staff of the Sacramento *Daily Union* as general editor. In 1858 he organized, and conducted until the war broke out in 1861, the correspondence by "pony express" and telegraph of the San Francisco *Alta California* and Sacramento *Union*, which thus had a monopoly of Eastern news. In 1867 he purchased a third-interest in the Hagerstown *Mail*, which experienced several changes of proprietors, with the exception of Mr. Bell, who remained in the different firms, and who is now associated with T. J. C. Williams in its publication.

Mr. Bell is a fluent and vigorous writer, and has succeeded in placing the *Mail* in the front rank of Maryland journalism. His influence in the community has always been of a healthy and beneficial character, and he is entitled to great credit for having steadily maintained a high standard of excellence in the matter admitted for publication into the columns of the *Mail*. In politics he has strenuously advocated retrenchment and reform, and has never hesitated to point out party abuses wherever they existed, although at the same time he has been a steady and consistent member of the Democratic organization. In all public enterprises for the promotion of the interests of Hagerstown and of Washington County generally he has always been

historical material from the columns of the *Mail*, which had published from time to time many important contributions to the history of Washington County in general and of Hagerstown in particular. For their kindly efforts to aid him in his work, as well as for the material furnished, the author desires to return his grateful acknowledgments.

¹ Through the courtesy of the proprietors, Messrs. Bell & Williams, the author was enabled to obtain a mass of invaluable his-

among the first to lend a helping hand, and the columns of his paper show that he is keenly alive to all opportunities for development and growth as they present themselves from time to time. He is now in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, and is one of the most active and energetic citizens of Hagerstown. Mr. Bell's brother, Gen. George Bell, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1853, and after serving in the West and in Florida was assigned to garrison duty and on the coast survey. During the civil war he served in the Manassas campaign, and was afterwards appointed to a position in the commissary department. In March, 1865, he was made brevet lieutenant colonel for meritorious service, and subsequently brevet brigadier-general. He now has the rank of major in the regular army, and is chief commissary of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Thomas John Chew Williams, junior editor and proprietor of the *Hagerstown Mail*, was born in Calvert County, Md., Aug. 6, 1851. His father, the Rev. Henry Williams, was a native of Hagerstown, of a family which came to that town from South Carolina. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He left Hagerstown when quite young, and after having parishes in two other counties took charge of All Saints' Parish, Calvert County, of which he was rector for fifteen years, up to his death in 1852. Soon after going to Calvert he married Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, daughter of Col John H. Chew, who became the mother of T. J. C. Williams and four other sons. Her family, the Chews, have long been prominent in the State, and their lineage is traced back in England for many generations. Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania, came from a younger branch of the same family,—the branch which owned the celebrated Chew house, which was stormed at the battle of Germantown. Mrs. Williams was a granddaughter upon her mother's side of the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, and the first Episcopal bishop ever consecrated in America. He also came of an English family of great prominence.

Thomas J. C. Williams attended the public schools of Calvert, and for a while Columbian College, Washington, D. C. He left there before his sixteenth year, and at that early age became a teacher in the public schools. While engaged in this occupation he studied law under the direction of his oldest brother, Henry Williams, now agent of the Weems line of steamers in Baltimore, but then practicing law at Prince Frederick, Md. At the age of nineteen he entered the bar, having passed his examination before

the late Judge Brent, of the Court of Appeals, and Judge D. R. Magruder. In January, 1872, he removed to Hagerstown, his father's native town, and established himself in the practice of law. In less than a year he had obtained a fair practice, and placed himself in friendly relations with a large number of the leading citizens of the county. In June, 1874, he was married to Cora Martin Maddox, daughter of Dr. Thomas Maddox, one of the best-known and most highly-respected citizens of the county. Miss Maddox was distantly related to Mr. Williams, being, like him, a descendant of Bishop Claggett. A little previous to this Mr. Williams had commenced contributing articles to the *Hagerstown Mail*, and in October, 1874, he purchased a one-third interest in the establishment. For some time he still devoted himself entirely to the law, but in a year or two purchased an additional interest, becoming joint proprietor with his present partner, Edwin Bell. From this time he devoted his whole attention to the paper, managing the business part of the concern with vigor and success, which, with Mr. Bell's rare accomplishments and many years' experience as an editor, placed the paper upon a substantial basis. Mr. Williams is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman for seven or eight years.

The first attempt to start a daily paper in Hagerstown was made in 1873, the projector of the enterprise being M. E. Fectig, a native of the town, who made an arrangement with A. G. Boyd, then editor of the *Free Press*, to use his press and material for the purpose. The paper appeared on the 1st of February, 1873, its adventurous proprietor spending his last nickel to buy candles to assist his first night's work. The *News* was published under many disadvantages by Mr. Fectig for about a month, when, owing to some disagreement with Mr. Boyd, of the *Free Press*, he was compelled to suspend for want of a press and material. Mr. Boyd issued the *Hagerstown Daily* in place of the *News*, Mr. Updegraff being the ostensible editor and proprietor. Mr. Fectig, however, soon made arrangements to continue his paper, and Mr. George H. Nock was taken in as a partner, and a hand-press with barely sufficient type to print the paper was put in the Hoffman building on the public square. A large box was used as an editorial desk, and with two chairs comprised the entire furniture of the room. The paper came out again on February 25th, under the firm-name of Fectig & Nock. It was a twenty-column paper, and has never failed to make its appearance since that time. Its early days were full of trouble, and often the little venture was in danger of being summarily evolved, but it survived

all adverse circumstances, and is now firmly established as one of the institutions of the town. In May of the first year of its publication a new press and additional material were purchased from Jacob Bomberger, of Cumberland County, Pa., and the paper was at last placed on its feet. On June 10, 1873, Mr. Festig retired from the paper, and Mr. Nock became sole editor and proprietor, but in a few days John M. Adams was taken into partnership by Mr. Nock, and the *News* was continued by the firm of Nock & Adams. Upon completing its first volume the *News* was enlarged to a twenty-four-column paper, and the columns were considerably enlarged.

The great panic of 1873 and 1874 was cleverly weathered by the enterprise and sagacity of the management of the *News*, and, although a little crippled, it came out with fair prospects for future success, which have been fully realized. On July 19, 1875, Mr. Nock retired from the *News*, disposing of his interest to W. S. Herbert, a native of Hagerstown, and a descendant of the founder of the *Spy*, and the paper was published by Adams & Herbert. In October, 1880, the *News* was enlarged to a twenty-eight-column paper, its present size. On Sept. 1, 1881, Mr. Herbert retired from the paper, disposing of his interest to Peter A. Witmer, and the present proprietors of the paper publish it under the firm-name of P. A. Witmer & Co. It is the only morning daily in the town, and commands a generous patronage. The *News* is edited with tact and discretion, and is a remarkably bright and enterprising journal, representing most creditably the community for which it is printed. Its contents are fresh and varied, and its editorials always thoughtful and well considered.

Peter Augustus Witmer, its chief editor and proprietor, was born March 28, 1834, in the Clear Spring District of Washington County, Md. His paternal ancestor, Benjamin Witmer, emigrated from the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, in 1716, and settled in the Conestoga Valley, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1805 his great-grandfather, Henry Witmer, moved from Lancaster County, Pa., to Washington County, and bought property on the Beaver and Conococheague Creeks. In 1820 his father, John Witmer, married Rosanna Brewer (formerly written Brua), of a family of Huguenot extraction, which was one of the largest and most influential in the western portion of Washington County. His father died in 1847, at the age of forty-eight, leaving a widow and six children,—four sons and two daughters,—Peter A. being the second son.

On the death of his father he was placed in a country store, where he remained two years, and then

attended the Clear Spring Academy for one year. During the following year he taught school in the neighborhood of his home, after which he again attended school at Williamsport for nearly two years. On leaving school he returned to his former occupation of teaching. In 1856 he accepted a position as



tutor in a private family in Prince George's County, Md. While thus occupied he read law with the late Judge Samuel H. Berry, of that county, but before being admitted to the bar he returned to Washington County, in 1859, and engaged in farming and teaching. In 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. In 1866 he removed to Hagerstown, and entered the law-office of Hon. William T. Hamilton. In 1867 he married Mary Kate, second daughter of John A. K. Brewer, and was admitted to the Hagerstown bar at the March term of court, 1868. In May, 1868, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the board of public school commissioners and examiner of public schools for Washington County, which office he still holds, having been reappointed for seven successive terms. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the State board of education by Governor Whyte. He has been reappointed by successive Governors, and still holds the office. On the 1st of September, 1881, he became joint proprietor and editor with J. W. Adams, of the Hagerstown *News*, a daily and weekly

paper. Mr. Witmer has two sons, aged respectively thirteen and four, and a daughter aged eleven. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his family are connected with the same denomination. His public life is best known in connection with, and has been most closely identified with, State and county educational work. He has been secretary of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Washington County since 1870. He is a member and Grand Vice-Dictator of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, of Maryland, and a member of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, of Maryland.

Mr. Witmer ranks among the foremost educators in Maryland, and is a thoroughly progressive and enterprising man. He is a sound scholar, and having had considerable experience in teaching, knows exactly what should be done in order to accomplish the most desirable educational results. He enjoys the additional advantage of being a forcible and interesting speaker, and is thus enabled to emphasize his opinions, and to draw to himself that outside help and co-operation which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of his work. Mr. Witmer is possessed of fine business capacity and great executive ability. When Mr. Witmer was first appointed the task before him was an exceedingly difficult one. Party spirit ran high, and there was doubt and discontent on every hand. He was, however, the man for the emergency. He examined all the teachers, visited all the schools, talked with the leading men in all their districts and enlisted their aid, restored the finances to a proper condition, and finally succeeded in putting the school system of the county upon a permanent and prosperous basis. New school-houses sprang up in every election district; competent teachers took the place of those who had failed to give satisfaction; the country schools were systematized according to a schedule of graded work; and the old Hagerstown Academy, which for years had been dragging out a feeble and uncertain existence, was remodeled as a county high school. Although he was obliged to combat old prejudices and to advocate new theories, he soon acquired the sympathy and respect of the teachers, the approval of the school commissioners, and the confidence of the public. So great has been Mr. Witmer's success that there are now very few private schools of a primary grade in Washington County, the public schools being of such a character as to render private schools superfluous. As a member of the State board of education his influence has been as marked and as potent for good as it has been in the county school board, and his intimate practical knowledge of the working of the system was of great assistance to the State

board in the important and difficult task of enacting by-laws for the uniform administration of the school law. His thorough knowledge of law and clear judgment have found full scope and exercise in the decision of many important and intricate cases which were brought before the board for adjustment. No decision of the board has as yet been reversed by a court of law. Few men as young as Mr. Witmer, and in his line of work, have made so good a record, or can look forward to a future so full of promise.

The *Globe* job printing office was established by Ira W. Hays in November, 1876, and continued to be a job office merely, with frequent increases in the facilities of the office, until February, 1879, when a daily evening paper was attempted. At first the paper was printed upon a treadle press, but the encouragement proving so liberal, steam was at once supplied. In May, 1879, the *Weekly Globe* was started under the same proprietorship and in connection with the *Daily Evening Globe*. In May, 1880, the daily was enlarged to a twenty by thirty folio, which it still retains. Both publications are independent in all things except politics, and in that they are neutral.

The *Globe* is a bright, spicy paper, and has contributed largely to the advancement of the material interests of Hagerstown and of Washington County generally. It is very enterprising in gathering news, which it presents in attractive shape, and its columns are always filled with interesting matter.

One of the best-known printers and journalists of Western Maryland was Overton C. Harne, who died on Jan. 13, 1873, at his home on the Williamsport pike, at the ripe age of ninety-two years and three months. Mr. Harne was born near Elk Ridge Landing. His family was of old Revolutionary stock, his father having fought as an officer in the Continental army. When an infant he was left to the care of Robert Johnson, tobacco inspector at Elk Ridge Landing, who sent him at an early age to the printing office of the *Baltimore American*. After serving his apprenticeship on the *American* he went to Winchester, Va. He did not remain there long, and after his return to Maryland lived with John Thomas, the father of ex-Governor Francis Thomas. He married a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Forrest and removed to Frederick City, where he published for a year the *Republican Citizen*, in connection with Matthias Baryn. In 1812 he was connected with the *Federal Gazette* and the *Republican Gazette*. He afterwards removed to Pipe Creek, taught school, and as deputy sheriff, took the census; being engaged in all these occupations at one time.

He was the man who arrested the negro who

murdered Mrs. Baker, a crime which excited the whole of Western Maryland for a long time. As a lieutenant he was engaged in the defense of Baltimore, being the only man of his company, formed at New Union, who went to the defense of the city. He was honorably discharged on Chincapiu Hill and returned to Haver District, and became a junior judge of the District Court, justice of the peace, etc. He raised seven sons and one daughter. All of his children, except one son, live in Washington County.

CHAPTER XLIX.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

THE first school-teacher engaged in active educational efforts in Washington County was the Rev. Bartholomew Booth, who taught school in the county as early as 1776-77. In 1779 he was especially authorized by the Legislature to teach and preach the gospel, and to teach and educate youth in any public or private school. At that time he resided on the banks of the Antietam at his home, which was known as Delamere, or "Booth's Mills," and was about a half-mile from what is now Breathedsville, on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This property is still in possession of the descendants of this illustrious man. Mr. Booth had come over to this country from England as early as 1770. In 1754 he was a member of the University of Oxford. He was ordained deacon by Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester, in 1755, and was ordained a minister in July, 1758, and on the same day licensed curate in charge of the chapel of Marple, and the next day an adjunct curate in the chapel of Derby. He removed to Washington County, then a part of Frederick County, in the early part of 1776, and settled at Delamere, at which place he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 13, 1785. His county-seat, where also was his school, contained nearly eleven hundred and fifty acres. Previous to his removal to Washington County he had been residing in Annapolis, and it is supposed for a short time in Georgetown, D. C., and in Virginia. His fame as a teacher appears to have been very great, and his school was patronized by some of the most prominent men of the historic days in which he lived, and he was in frequent communication with them.¹

¹ Among the letters which have been preserved which he received during his first years at Delamere were the following, the first one from Robert Morris, the first Secretary of the Treasury:

No record appears to have been kept of the early history of education in Hagerstown, and until the publication of the first paper—the *Spy*, in 1790—

"YORK IN PENNSYLVANIA, Nov. 25, 1777.

"SIR,—The high reputation you have acquired by your institution for the education of youth must naturally create a desire in many parents to have their sons admitted into so promising a seminary, and I am amongst the number of those who admire your character and wish my son to partake the advantages of instruction from so accomplished a gentleman.

"I expect none but the customary terms, and without inquiring what those are I shall readily comply with them. My child reads and writes English tolerably for a boy not yet eight years old; he is just entering on Latin with a master in this place, but we are at a loss for school book, as none are now in the shops for sale. I shall write to Europe for some, as soon as possible. Understanding that you limit the number of scholars, I address you now to know if my son can be admitted, and if he can, I will bring or send him as soon as convenient. With respect and esteem I remain, sir, your obed't humble servant,

"ROBT. MORRIS.

"To BOOTH, Esq., Near Frederick Town, M.D."

The following is from a medical man holding a high position in the Revolutionary army, and a relative—either father or brother—of the wife of Benedict Arnold, who was a Miss Shippen:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1779.

"SIR,—From the character you bear, and the very favorable account I have had from some of my friends of your plan of education, I have been very anxious to have my son admitted to a share of your instruction, but till lately have had no expectation of it, from a belief that your number of pupils was complete. However, on consulting with Mr. Robert Morris and Mr. Purviance, I have reason to expect there is still a vacancy, and they both encourage and advise me to send my son by this opportunity. Relying, therefore, on their recommendation and opinion that he will not be rejected, I take the liberty of sending him in company with Gen. Arnold's son and a son of Col. Plater, and at the same time have inclosed in a bundle in my son's trunk the like sum of money which other gentlemen have agreed to pay you. I hope, sir, you will have no difficulty in taking him. His age is about thirteen, and considering the unfavorable state of the times he has made some progress in his learning. If I am not partial you will find him a boy of good dispositions and easily controlled. I am told you have sent a bond to the other gentlemen. I am, sir, with much respect, your most obed't humble servant,

EDW. SHIPPEN."

Another of later date was from the traitor Arnold. The handwriting is very distinct, although now darkened by age, and its execution is remarkably precise. It reads as follows:

"PHILADA, May 25th 1779.

"DEAR SIR

"Being in daily expectation of sending my Sons to you, has prevented my answering your favor of the 2d April before: I am extremely happy in Committing the Care of their Education to a gentleman so universally Esteemed and admired, not in the least doubting your Care and Attention to them in every particular. Let me beg of you my Dear Sir to treat them in the same manner as you would your own: When they deserve Correction, I wish not to have them spared. They have been for sometime in this City which is a bad School, and my Situation has prevented my paying that attention to them I otherwise should have done. If they have Contracted any bad Habits

no traces of the methods or means of mental and mechanical instruction in the town can be found. In 1791, Miss Ann Rawlings had a school in which she taught children "reading, sewing, flowering, marking, and open work," and Mr. Spicer taught "the rules and practice of vocal music" in the court-house on Thursdays and Fridays in the afternoon. There were other schools in Hagerstown, and probably a free school of some sort, but of them there has been left no record, and these are the first two teachers of the town mentioned. Two years later, in 1793, Mr. and Mrs. Jones came from Annapolis and opened a boarding-school for young ladies, in which were taught

"Reading, writing, and arithmetic, Tambour and Dresden, English, and French embroidery, drawing and painting in water colors, geography, Eligree and ribband work, plain and colored needle work of all kinds, instrumental music, steel, shell, and paper-work." Mr. Jones taught in a separate house a few "gentlemen, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and book keeping."

In September, 1795, an academy for the education of young men was opened, in which the various branches of science and literature were taught by the president, Mr. McDonald, and his assistants. The

they are not of a long standing, and I make no doubt under your Care they will soon forget them. I wish their Education To be useful rather and lessened. Life is too Short and uncertain to throw away in speculation on subjects that perhaps only one Man in Ten thousand has a genius to make a figure in,—you will pardon my dictating to you, Sir, but as the Fortunes of every Man in this Country are uncertain I wish my Sons to be Educated in such a Manner that with prudence and Industry they may acquire a Fortune (in Case they are deprived of their Patrimony) as well as to become useful Members of Society.

"My Taylor has disappointed me and sent home their cloths unfinished I am therefore under the necessity of sending them undone or detaining the Waggon, I cannot think of doing the latter and must beg the favor of you to procure their cloths finished and some new ones made out of my old ones. I must beg you to purchase any little matters necessary for them I have Inclosed three hundred Dollars for their use out of which you will please to give as much to spend as you think Proper, with this Condition that they render to you a Regular account as often as you think necessary of their Expenses, a Copy of which I shall expect they will transmit to me, this will teach them Economy, and Method so necessary in almost every thing in Life.

"If there is any Books wanting I beg you to purchase them, and whenever you are in want of money to Draw on me.

"I shall expect they will write me frequently—of this they will doubtless want reminding.

"I have the honor to be with great Respect and Esteem

"Dear Sir

"Your most obedient

"Humble Serv't

"B ARNOLD

"REV'D MR. BOOTH"

Other letters are preserved written to him by Gen. Chas. Lee and Mrs. Hannah Washington.

thirst for knowledge in Hagerstown seems to have grown wonderfully after this, for it justified Mr. Barrett in establishing, in October of the same year, a school for the special instruction in "that agreeable and necessary branch of learning,—French." O. H. Williams was his assistant, and in a public announcement he refers his students to the firm of Ogle & Haef for such books as they would need. "The Academy" appears to have been very successful, and to have commanded the respect and admiration of the *Spy*, for on December 24th, in giving an account of the public examination held by President McDonald, that paper used the following complimentary language:

"The young gentlemen were eminently distinguished for the proficiency and knowledge they discovered in the different branches of their education since the commencement of their instructions. The general satisfaction they have given the visitors, as well as examiners, in the pertinency and propriety of their answers to the various questions of their examination, sufficiently indicates the justice of their claim to merit, and gives an early promise of their future success in those studies which are either necessary or ornamental."

An announcement was soon afterwards made that Thomas Grieves would open an evening school at "The Academy," for the instruction of such young gentlemen as could not conveniently attend day lectures, in writing, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts. The hours of instruction were from seven to nine o'clock, and this, the first night-school of Hagerstown, was opened on Jan. 18, 1796. There was also an English teacher—Thomas Kirby—at that time in Hagerstown, who apparently was successful, for he advertised for an assistant to teach the rudiments of English.

On the 1st of January, 1796, Mrs. Levy announced that she had opened a boarding-school for the reception and instruction of young ladies in every branch of useful and ornamental "needle-work, tambouring, with the art and elegance of shading and taste in the arrangement of patterns." She designed the work and executed the drawings herself without additional expense. Mrs. Levy did not, however, confine herself to teaching needle-work alone, but gave instruction in reading and writing.

Mr. Grieves' night-school must have given him a firm hold upon the confidence of the people, for, in September, 1796, he opened a day-school, and declined to take more than twenty pupils, to whom he gave lessons in French, English, the classics, and writing. It is probable that Mr. Kirby did not remain long at the English school which he established, for on October 5th an advertisement appeared in the *Spy* announcing that a schoolmaster was wanted in-

mediately, and that any one willing to engage would meet with liberal encouragement. The president of the school board, George Seneker, and the trustees, Jacob Barry, Frederick Alder, and John and Jas. Geiger, stated that the candidate for the place must furnish testimonials of good moral character, but that they will be the judges of his ability.

The advertisement was signed by Jacob Shryock. In November, Mr. Grievess, in connection with his day-school, again opened a night-school, in announcing which he said he

"hopes none may apply but such as will conduct themselves with propriety and decent deportment. Impressed with gratitude for the favors he has already received, he trusts it will ever remain a first object of his ambition, by advancing the literary and moral improvement of his pupils, to deserve the public confidence."

There is a gap in the history of the schools after 1795, and P. Edwards' English school, established in May, 1798, is the first mentioned after the former year. Mrs. Levy seems to have been quite successful with her mental and industrial school, for she continued it after 1794, and is mentioned by the paper and in several private records in very flattering language. A new French teacher, Boisen, had taken the place of Mr. Barrett in 1798. In April of that year Mr. Edwards removed his school to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Hoover, on Main Street. In September, 1799, Mrs. Ragan announced that she would open a school for the instruction of young ladies in needle-work at the two-story brick house belonging to Mrs. Heyser, on Main Street. She was particular to mention that if any young ladies applied she would find suitable accommodations at her house for board.

In the early part of 1800 the first attempt was made to found a seminary for higher education, and a subscription-paper was circulated for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The *Maryland Herald*, which had succeeded the old *Spy*, strongly indorsed and advocated the movement, Mr. Grievess, the editor of the paper, having been, as we have seen, a teacher in the town himself.

It was maintained that such an institution was a positive necessity; that it would attract a large number of students from abroad, who would give tone and standing to the town and enlarge its fame and fortune; that it would enable the young men of Hagerstown to obtain a full education without being subjected to the temptations and dangers of school life far away from home, and that the establishment of such a school would be an inducement to wealthy people, who had children to educate, to move in the neighborhood and

settle in and about the town. The effort was, however, unsuccessful, and the Hagerstown youths for ten years more obtained all their home instruction through the medium of private schools and the Hagerstown Grammar School, which was under the direction of William L. Kelley, and the trusteeship of Col. Nathaniel Rochester,—the postmaster of the town,—P. Miller, and D. Heister. P. Edwards was still one of the instructors of the town at this time, carrying on both a day and night-school. There was also a school maintained by the Lutheran Church. It does not appear that there were any other schools in the town except these. In March, 1802, J. Hishen announced that he had opened a school, in which he would teach the English branches, mathematics, etc., and would charge for readers, three dollars per quarter; for writers, three dollars and a half; and for arithmeticians, four dollars. In April following L. Blaire, who was acting under the advice of "prominent gentlemen," published a prospectus of his "institution of learning," which he had established at the house of Col. Rochester, about a quarter of a mile from Hagerstown. This was the first attempt to establish a classical school in Hagerstown, and Mr. Blaire's announcement was that he would teach Greek, Latin, English, and French. It was stated that the number of scholars would be limited unless such a number were obtained as to enable him to employ an usher. Mr. Blaire also offered to take as boarders a few boys, the conditions of boarding to be ascertained "by sending him a letter free of postage." He had taught two years at the academy of Lower Marlborough, Calvert County.

While these efforts were being made to train the minds of the young people of Hagerstown, their deportment was not neglected. A Frenchman named Gabaude was the first dancing-master of Washington County, and modestly announced in the *Maryland Herald* of May 5, 1802, the opening of his dancing school at Col. Daniel Hughes' country-seat at Antietam Forge. In July, 1803, D. Hartsorn announced to the ladies and gentlemen of Hagerstown, through the advertising columns of the *Herald*, that he would open a school at Mrs. Jonathan Hager's long room, for the purpose of instructing them in the rules of dancing and other graceful deportments which are ornamental to society. He also proposed to devote three hours on the days of his tuition in teaching vocal music. This was some weeks after James Robertson had made a similar announcement.

From 1803 until 1806 the names of the following teachers appear as giving mental instruction to the students of the town: Samuel B. Davis, L. Blaire, J.

Hi-shen, Mrs. Mahony, P. C. Young, John A. Co-burn. In 1807 the Hagerstown Library Company was formed, being a subscription stock company.

The names of the following teachers appear as having been engaged in educational efforts in Hagerstown from 1815 to 1820: Mrs. Asheum, John L. Beall, P. Edwards, James Kay, Uriah Kitchen, J. McCall, E. McLaughlin, John McClurg, E. B. Mendenhall, Mrs. Ann Rawlins, Aaron P. Rea, Maxwell Welch, Patrick Devine, Edward Bennett, D. C. Roscoe.

In the spring of 1822, Dr. Horwitz, who had made a great reputation in teaching Hebrew, paid a visit to Hagerstown and gave some lessons. It was claimed that he gave his pupils a critical and grammatical knowledge of Hebrew in thirty lessons of one hour each, which a writer in the *Maryland Herald* said he would be inclined to doubt if it were not for the many certificates which he brought with him.

Hagerstown Academy.—In 1810 the attempt to establish an academy for higher education was revived. On May 15th a meeting was held, at which Dr. Richard Pindell was chairman, and Elie Williams secretary. The meeting was addressed by Samuel Hughes, who detailed the advantages to be derived from an institution of this character. After which the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman to carry the object of the meeting into effect: John T. Mason, John Bowles, William Yates, Thomas Brent, John Ragan, Sen., Matthias Shaffner, Upton Lawrence, John Kennedy, Otho H. Williams, Alexander Neill, Dr. F. Dorsey, Robert Hughes, Dr. Frisby Tilghman, Samuel Ringgold, Jacob Towson, John Ashbury, Benjamin Tyson, John Brien, Dr. Claggett, and Henry Locher. The committee had obtained up to September 8th three thousand seven hundred dollars, at which time Samuel Ringgold, O. H. Williams, Frederick Dorsey, Upton Lawrence, and John Ragan were appointed a special committee to inquire as to the best site, and to prepare plans, etc., for the building. In December the Legislature passed an act incorporating the academy, and the following incorporators were by the act made the trustees of the institution: Richard Pindell, John T. Mason, Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Hughes, Jr., Charles Carroll, Upton Lawrence, Frisby Tilghman, Otho H. Williams, Moses Tipps, William Huyser, John Kennedy, John Harry, Jacob Zeller, Christian Hagen, John J. Stull, Jacob Schnebly, Thomas B. Hall, John Ragan, Sr., Matthias Shaffner, Alexander Neill, and Frederick Dorsey. The capital stock was placed at six thousand dollars, divided into twelve hundred equal shares. On Jan. 29, 1811, the trustees elected the following officers: O. H.

Williams, president; William Hughes, secretary; Thomas B. Hall, treasurer. Subscription books were opened at George Beltschover's early in March, 1811. A sufficient amount of stock had been subscribed to go on with the enterprise, the subscriptions being made payable in four equal installments of twenty per cent. each, the first twenty per cent. being paid in cash. A site was selected on a pleasant eminence near the town, and on the spot where the present academy now stands. The erection of the building was not rapid. The last installment of the capital stock was not called in until May 10, 1812, and the academy was not finished until a year afterwards, when Thomas B. Hall, the secretary, made the announcement in the public print that the institution was completed in a spacious and handsome manner, calculated for the reception of at least one hundred and fifty scholars, and that the patronage rendered the institution "will enable the trustees to grant liberal salaries to professors in the different branches of education, which it is deemed best by them at this time to have adopted and taught." They solicited applications for the situation of a president, a teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, and a teacher of the English language, mathematics, and geography; "the known healthiness of this country," continues the secretary, "the local situation of the academy, and the reasonable price of board, etc., must offer great inducements to professors, as well as to parents and guardians, to select this place as one highly eligible for the purposes of education. Applications to fill the above stations in the academy may be made by letter to me in Hagerstown."

After the academy had been put in operation the following legislation was passed in regard to it. In 1811 the Legislature directed the treasurer of the Western Shore to pay \$800 annually to the Hagerstown Academy. Two years later permission was granted this academy to hold a lottery to raise a sum not exceeding \$10,000. In 1816 the Legislature passed a bill directing the treasurer to pay the Levy Courts of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties their proportion of the school fund. This fund was created by act of Assembly in 1812. A supplement to the act of 1810 was passed in 1818 providing for the sale of part of the real estate of the Hagerstown Academy, and in 1819 an act to enable the trustees to acknowledge conveyances of any real estate. In 1825 Hagerstown Academy was included among those schools declared by the Legislature to have forfeited their donations, but in 1826 a bill was passed for the relief of the academy.

The first academic year commenced on June 7, 1813. One of the departments was a military school,

in which William Robertson instructed the pupils in the use of the sword and the manual of arms, and James Robaudet taught fencing with the short sword and cutlass. The corporation continued to be kept alive by annual meetings of the stockholders in March and the election of a board of trustees, of which for a number of years O. H. Williams was president. A lottery scheme was organized, and successfully carried out in 1814, to help the institution out of financial difficulty, and the following gentlemen were engaged in the enterprise: O. H. Williams, William Fitzhugh, Sr., Frisby Tilghman, John Buchanan, Jacob Schnebly, Thomas Buchanan, Thomas B. Hall, and Upton Lawrence. Among the professors during the first years of its existence was Daniel McCurtin, of Baltimore, who taught belles-lettres after June, 1814. It is a matter of record that Mrs. Philbern was engaged by O. H. Williams, who was the first president of the academy, to superintend the household department, that John N. Smith succeeded Mr. Irving as principal, and Cyrus Blood was engaged to take charge of the English department in the early part of 1819, but Mr. Smith died in July, 1819, and Andrew Craig, of Long Island, was chosen to take his place.

In 1820, Daniel Wilson succeeded Mr. Craig, and under his management the tuition per quarter was six dollars; boarding and washing per quarter, thirty-one dollars and fifty cents. The State some time after this made appropriations to the institution to the amount of eight hundred dollars per year, and thus assumed a *quasi* control. In 1828, when W. A. Abbot was at the head of the classical department, there were about thirty classical students. It became an institution of considerable fame, and could boast with truth that it had graduated some of the most distinguished men in Western Maryland. After about 1855, however, it began to decay, and in 1867 the building was discarded as being little more than an unsightly mass of bricks and other useful building material. It was situated west of what is now Walnut Street, and south of the present depot. The old building remained standing until 1877. Efforts had been made to establish and sustain a private academy for years under the management of the trustees, but the academical fund having been transferred, by act of the Legislature in 1864, to the board of school commissioners, the school languished, became involved in debt, was finally sold on May 1, 1877, and purchased by the school commissioners for six thousand dollars. The old academy building was at once torn down, and the present handsome Washington County High School was erected in its place, and on Sept. 1, 1877, the institution was opened under the management of the

board of school commissioners. Prof. R. S. Henry was chosen principal, and under his direction, in spite of opposition, the school soon won the favor of the people of the county. For four years Prof. Henry devoted his energies to the building up of the school, and before he retired had the satisfaction of seeing all his opponents forced to acknowledge the school a complete success. Prof. Henry resigned the position of principal at the close of the school year of 1880-81, and George A. Harter, A.M., a native of Washington County, was chosen his successor. The prospects of the school are excellent. The number in attendance at the High School is now larger than ever before, there being fifty-four pupils enrolled as high-school pupils.

Hagerstown Charity School.—In 1815, Miss Isabella Neill, of Hagerstown, while in Philadelphia became deeply interested in the "Ragged Schools" which had been established there, and which were doing so much for the education of the destitute. Free schools were then unknown, and she determined to attempt the establishment of a charity-school at Hagerstown. Three other ladies, Misses Susan Hughes, Jane Milligan, and Betsy Harry, joined her in her benevolent undertaking, and "a school for the education of poor children" was soon in active operation. The first officers were elected on the 14th of January, 1815, as follows: President, Susan Hughes; Treasurer, Isabella Neill; Secretary, Rebecca Fitzhugh; Managers, Betsy Harry, M. Humrickhouse, Maria Sprigg, Jane Milligan, Eliza Schnebly and Jane Herbert.

The first trustees were Rev. J. C. Clay, John Kennedy, and Alexander Neill. The school was opened with twenty-five pupils. The report of the managers for the first year showed that the receipts had been, from ladies, \$395; from gentlemen, \$278; from the Masonic lodge, \$50. Total, \$723. The expenses were: for teachers, \$300; for clothing, \$199.90; stationery, \$16.50; rent, \$20; sundries, \$8. Total, \$557. During the year thirty children had been thus instructed and taken care of. At first the ladies taught the children themselves, but as their work began to be appreciated by the public contributions flowed in, and they were enabled to hire a room in the back building of a house still standing on North Potomac Street, and employ a teacher. A sermon on behalf of the charity was preached in some one of the churches every year, and a subscription was taken up for its benefit. Singing societies also gave concerts in its behalf, and efforts of various kinds were made to increase its funds. In 1827 a statement was made showing that the institution had educated for the

thirteen years of its existence between thirty and fifty pupils each year.

The managers then, as now, were two from each church. For many years two of the ladies met the children at the school room on Sunday morning and proceeded with them to church. The children were neatly attired, and wore blue bonnets and capes. In 1818 the school was incorporated; thus being enabled to receive legacies and funds from its friends. In 1832, Miss Susan Hughes left it a legacy of three hundred dollars. Since then it has received the following bequests, viz.: 1833, by Mrs. Dr. Martin, \$50; 1835, Hugh Kennedy, \$100; 1838, Dr. Young, \$100; 1842, Martin Hammond, \$1700, which was applied to the erection of a school building; 1850, Mrs. Pott, \$200; 1852, Mrs. Tutwiler, \$50; 1856, Mrs. Dr. Reynolds, \$100; 1861, Victor Thompson, \$1000. The last legacy was bequeathed by Samuel Eichelberger, and amounts to \$74. These legacies have been invested, and the school is supported by the income derived from them. From the books it appears that over two thousand children have been educated by this noble charity. The present teacher, Miss Eliza Keller, has had charge of the school for a number of years. The children are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and plain sewing. Two of the ladies visit the school once a week to instruct the children in needle-work, and the garments made by them are given to the needy ones.

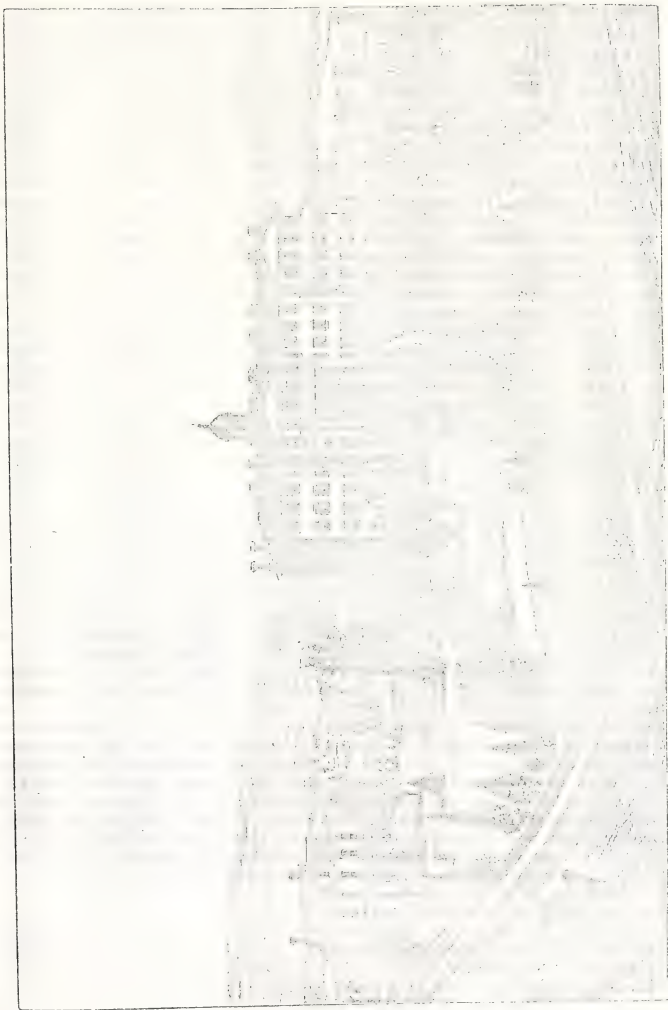
Washington County Public Schools.—There is no history of the public schools of Washington County previous to the organization of the free public schools under the act of the General Assembly of 1865, known as the Van Bokkelen system. Under this act the free public school system of Washington County was organized July 11, 1865, with Thomas A. Boulitt as president, Albert Small, secretary and treasurer, and the following board of commissioners: Samuel I. Piper, John J. Hershey, John A. Miller, John S. Hedding, Peter S. Newcomer, Joseph Garver, and Jacob Funk. The number of teachers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was 118,—schools open seven and a half months; number of different pupils for the year, 6689. There was no county levy, the revenue derived from the State being \$25,203.04. The school law was changed by the Legislature of 1868, and under it a new board of school commissioners was appointed by the county commissioners, consisting of one member from each election district, as follows: Moses Poffenberger, Dr. Jerry Johnson, George W. Smith, Sr., John D. Houck, Warford Mann, Dr. A. Will Lakin, Edward Ingraham, George W. Brown,

Edward Smith, Jacob Fiery, Warren Garrett, Mr. Jones, F. T. Spiekler, Charles Hitechen, James Cullen, and Henry Eakle.

This board met and organized on the 5th of May, 1868. George W. Smith, Sr., was elected president, and Peter A. Witmer, secretary, treasurer, and examiner. For that year the receipts were, from the county levy \$26,500, and from other sources \$62,832; total receipts, \$88,332. The expenditures were \$85,832, of which amount \$26,505 was for the erection of new houses. There were employed 138 teachers, and the number of different pupils was 8352.

The board, composed of members elected by the people, was reorganized under this law on the 1st of January, 1870, with Jacob Fiery as president, and Peter A. Witmer as secretary, treasurer, and examiner.

The law was again changed by the Legislature of 1870, which authorized the Circuit Court to appoint the members of the several boards in the counties of their respective circuits. Under this law the court appointed as commissioners for Washington County Dr. William Ragan, Thomas H. Crampton, Henry S. Bavey, B. A. Gailinger, and William B. McJain, who met and organized on Jan. 2, 1872, by electing Dr. William Ragan president, and P. A. Witmer, secretary, treasurer, and examiner. This organization is still maintained, with the exception of Thomas H. Crampton, who retired in January, 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. William S. Stonebraker. The following are the statistics for 1880: Receipts from State, \$22,731; from county, \$36,487; total from all sources, \$60,656; number of school-houses, 129; number of teachers, 179; number of different pupils, 8822; average attendance, 5396,—schools open seven and a half months; value of school property, \$140,000. In 1877 the board purchased, at a cost of six thousand dollars, the building erected by the Hagerstown Academy trustees, with ten acres of ground attached, and converted it into a county high school. The building is eligibly located on a commanding position in the western section of the town, between the Western Maryland, Cumberland Valley, and Shenandoah Valley Railroads. Since the organization of the high school it has been under the charge of Professor R. S. Henry. During the past year there has been at the institution an average attendance of thirty-five pupils, eight of whom graduated in June last. In the county there are eighteen graded schools, having from two to ten teachers each. The average cost per pupil in average attendance at the public schools in the county for the year 1880 was three dollars and thirty-three cents per term, or ten dollars per year, which statistics show to be the lowest in the State.



HAGERSTOWN SEMINARY.

Hagerstown Female Seminary.—This institution was projected and built by the Maryland Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Trustees were chosen and a charter was obtained from the Legislature of Maryland, and the first scholastic session was commenced in September, 1853. The first class was graduated in June, 1857. Rev. Mr. Baughman was the first principal, and had charge of the school for nearly seven years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Eyster, who remained in charge for two terms of three years each. Between the two terms Rev. Ch. Martin, A.M., was principal for three years. After Mr. Eyster's second term, Rev. J. McCron, D.D., became principal for three years. In June, 1875, Rev. C. L. Keedy, A.M., M.D., the present able principal, took control. In consequence of heavy liabilities incurred in the building and management of the institution, Messrs. C. W. Humrickhouse and J. C. Bridges purchased the property and paid off its indebtedness in 1865. A few years after this Mr. Humrickhouse became sole owner and proprietor, until April 1, 1878, when the present principal purchased it, and has continued to improve it until it has become one of the most beautiful and attractive places in any of the Middle States. The seminary stands upon a commanding eminence just east of Hagerstown, from which may be had a magnificent view of hill and dale and of the town outstretched below. The main edifice is an imposing brick structure, four stories in height, and built in the Romanesque style. There are three wings of equal height with the main building. The grounds, comprising an area of eleven acres, are thickly set with upwards of one hundred handsome evergreens, and about five hundred trees of other varieties. Choice shrubbery marks in graceful lines numerous picturesque divisions of the inclosure, and over the entire surface is spread a bright carpet of rich green-sward. Near the seminary stands the residence of the president, a handsome brick edifice. Under the administration of President Keedy the seminary has continued to be a widely-known and flourishing school. Since its foundation it has received upwards of two thousand pupils and graduated one hundred and fifty. In 1881 the whole number of pupils was one hundred and ten; the graduates, thirteen; and the boarders, sixty. The curriculum of the institution is practical and thorough rather than showy and superficial, provided parents allow their daughters to remain sufficiently long to be graduated. The study of one ancient and one modern language, a complete knowledge of all the English branches, together with some degree of musical culture, are required before a diploma is given. The library, literary society, and

athleticum are valuable and highly appreciated adjuncts to the seminary. The *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly*, founded in 1876, and conducted solely by the pupils, under the supervision of the president, is a prosperous and profitable element in the course of practical experience sought to be developed by the school. The library and apparatus are complete, and the furniture of the buildings is modern and neat in appearance. The school deservedly enjoys a high reputation, and is in a very flourishing condition.

Linden Seminary is comparatively a young institution, having been established in 1878, and was at first known as "Hagerstown Select School," but the name was changed in 1880, since when it has been known as Linden Seminary. It is a strictly private institution, governed and controlled by D. M. Long, the principal. Its beginning was not a favorable one, and the first year it had only nine scholars. The president now congratulates himself on the fact that its roll contains the names of seventy-four students. It is pleasantly situated on South Potomac Street. The institution is intended to be a preparatory school for students who intend completing a collegiate course, but a great many of the pupils are engaged in such studies as they select themselves, without regard to a collegiate course.

The Hagerstown Lyceum, a joint-stock company, was chartered by the Legislature of Maryland on the 5th of February, 1848, and was organized on the 25th of the same month by the election of Wm. M. Marshall as president, and James R. Jones, Jas. I. Hurley, John Robertson, William Stewart, and H. P. Aughenbaugh as managers, who subsequently appointed Edwin Bell secretary and treasurer. The object of the incorporators was to purchase a lot and erect a building mainly for literary and scientific purposes, the whole not to cost over ten thousand dollars. A building committee was appointed, who commenced preparations for the erection of the building on the south side of West Washington Street, Hagerstown. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1848, with Masonic ceremonies. A procession was formed, preceded by the Mechanics' Band, consisting of the members of the Masonic and Odd-Fellow lodges of Hagerstown, together with a number of their brethren from other lodges in the county. The Independent, Junior, and the First Hagerstown Hose Companies, the scholars attached to the Hagerstown Academy, the workmen and builders of the lyceum, the officers of the association, ministers of the gospel, etc., the whole under the direction of Col. George Schley and his aides, Mathew S. Barber and Dr. William Ragan. After marching through the

principal streets of Hagerstown the procession halted in front of the lyceum, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by the Masons. The exercises were followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Conrad. The procession then moved to the courthouse, where an oration was delivered by the Hon. Daniel Weisel. The structure was put under roof and the lower story finished by the 1st of April, 1849. The upper story or hall was finished during the ensuing summer. Hon. Daniel Weisel presided at the preliminary meetings of the stockholders, of whom he was one of those who were most active and energetic, and accepted an invitation to act with the board of managers. The amount of stock subscribed fell considerably short of the expense incurred for the erection of the building and for furnishing the hall. The net annual revenue, therefore, from 1849 to 1855 was applied to the liquidation of the remaining indebtedness. In 1856 a dividend of seven per cent. was paid the stockholders. Since that time regular annual dividends have been paid off from eight to ten per cent., and on several occasions as much as twelve and a half per cent., on a basis of eight thousand dollars, which is about the first cost of the building and furniture.

William M. Marshall was elected the first president, and was re-elected until 1852, when Thomas Harbinc was elected, and re-elected in 1853. Mr. Marshall was again elected president in 1854, and re-elected annually thereafter until 1868, when James I. Hurley was elected, and re-elected for 1869 and 1870. In 1871, F. D. Herbert was chosen president, and has been re-elected annually, and is now president. James Wason was elected secretary and treasurer in 1850, and retained annually until 1862, when H. K. Tice was appointed, who served until 1865. F. J. Posey was appointed in 1865, and served until 1876, when H. K. Tice was re-elected, and holds the office at present.

The father of Henry K. Tice was John Tice, who was born in 1770 in Lebanon County, Pa., and married Elizabeth Keischer, who was born near Hagerstown in 1778. Their ancestors emigrated to this country from Switzerland at a very early date. Henry K. Tice was born near Hagerstown, Oct. 17, 1810, and married, in 1838, Mary McCardell, daughter of William McCardell, of Hagerstown, whose wife was Margaret Powless, of the same place. Mr. Tice has had eight children, six of whom are living,—four daughters and two sons. He was educated at the county schools, receiving the rudiments of an English education. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics was a Henry Clay Whig, but

is now a Democrat. The industries which Mr. Tice has aided and promoted are many and various. He was one of the founders of the Washington County Agricultural Society as early as 1852; trustee and secretary of the Hagerstown Female Seminary when it was built, and its chief promoter, and the first to subscribe to the stock of the Hagerstown Gas Company. He was the principal originator of that enterprise, of which he was for many years a director. The Mutual Insurance Company of Washington County owes to Mr. Tice much of its success. For over a quarter of a century he was the treasurer of the company, and indeed nearly every enterprise of Hagerstown for the last twenty-five years has been aided with his means and promoted by his intelligence and energy. The Antietam Paper Company was at one time the property of Mr. Tice and John W. Stonelaker. In 1836 he was in the hardware business in Hagerstown, in which he continued until 1851 in partnership with David C. Hammond. Thus his life has been one of usefulness, energy, and enterprise.

The Thursday Club, composed of ladies of Hagerstown, having, through its dramatic, literary, and other entertainments, accumulated a sum of money, applied it to the formation of a library for general circulation and use in the community, and, as preliminary and auxiliary, determined, if possible, to secure as a nucleus the library of the Belles-Lettres Society of the College of St. James, which had not been in use for several years. This object was accomplished in 1878, and the club received from the trustees of the college the library. It consisted of about two thousand five hundred volumes of standard and popular works, selected with great care through a period of eighteen or twenty years by members of the society. These works comprise all standard histories, novels, reviews, all the English poets, and works of general interest.

In order to hold the library thus loaned, and make it a permanent institution, in the advantages of which the citizens might participate, it became necessary to incorporate the club, which was done, with the following ladies as incorporators: Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, Mrs. E. W. Mealey, Mrs. Peter Negley, Mrs. Albert Small, Mrs. Mary Hays, Mrs. H. H. Keady, Mrs. Alex. Neill, and Miss Anna H. Kennedy. The next step was to secure a proper and permanent place for the accommodation of the library, and accordingly the two large rooms on the second story of Mr. Green's building, West Washington Street, formerly used as the clerk's office, were rented and devoted to this purpose. The annual subscription is three dollars, and the books now number about three thousand.



Henry K. Fice

CHAPTER L.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HAGERSTOWN.

Market-house.—Almshouse.—Water-works.—Telegraph.—Street Lighting.—Street Paving.

Market-Houses.—A market was established by an act of the Assembly as early as June, 1783. It appears from the language of the act that the public labored under many great inconveniences for want of a market-house in Elizabethtown; that a large and commodious space of ground was laid out for that purpose in the centre of said town; and that the petitioners proposed to build thereon at their own expense. Permission was therefore granted to Henry Shryock, Matthias Need, and Martin Harry, as commissioners, to contract for the building of a house not less than fifty feet by thirty feet, to be used for a market-house. Wednesdays and Saturdays were the market-days, and all victuals and provisions brought to town for sale, "except beef by the quarter or large quantity and pork by the hog or hogs," had to be sold in the market-house. The following is the eleventh section of the act:

"*And whereas*, It has been practiced by people coming in from the country to tie their horses in said market-house, which is very inconsiderate and offensive to the inhabitants of said town, *Be it enacted*, That any person or persons who shall put their own or any other person's horse, mare, or gelding into or under the said market-house, on any pretense whatsoever, he shall pay or forfeit two shillings and sixpence current money, etc."

In the old market-house, as almost every family had its own vegetable-garden and poultry-yard, there was little else to be seen save the different kinds of meat, butter, and eggs. The rules of the market required the butter to be printed in one-pound lumps exactly. If a lump lacked even one half ounce of full weight it was confiscated and taken by the market-master. An act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1818-19, authorized the erection of a new market-house. Peter Seibert, Joseph Gabby, and Henry Shafer were named in the act as commissioners, and it was further provided that when the new court-house should be completed the moderator and commissioners of the town should cause the old one to be pulled down and the materials applied to the building of the market-house.

On the 5th of September, 1820, Frisby Tilghman, William O. Sprigg, and William H. Fitzhugh were appointed by the Levy Court commissioners to select and purchase a site for the market-house. These commissioners purchased in October Stump's lot, known as Lot No. 7. It had a front of eighty-two

feet on North Potomac Street and two hundred and forty feet on East Franklin Street. The price paid for this site was one thousand dollars. In the following year the first installment of the market-house tax was levied, and the building was opened to public use in December, 1822. Daniel Schnebly was then moderator, and George Brumbaugh was clerk. By an amendment to the original act, the commissioners were authorized to erect a town hall over the market-house, and Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge, No. 33, were to have the privilege of providing quarters for their use in the building at their own expense. This last provision gave rise to a controversy which was conducted with singular bitterness and venom, although the subject at issue was of a very trivial nature. The Masonic fraternity, as heretofore stated, had been permitted to erect a portion of the building for their own use, and at their own expense, but the lower story of the building, the portion used as a market-house, was built and paid for by the town corporation. A cupola was also added at the expense of the town, and the dispute arose concerning the character of the vane to be placed thereon.¹

¹ The nature of the dispute and the manner in which it was conducted can be best illustrated by the insertion here of one of the numerous anonymous communications published in the Hagerstown newspapers during the progress of the affair:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The excessively ridiculous clamor which has been raised by some persons against the moderator and three of our town commissioners [the commissioners at that time were John Albert, George Bech, John Hershey, George Brumbaugh, and George Mattiney] makes it necessary to acquaint the public with some facts in relation to the affair. It is generally known that an agreement was entered into between the town and Mount Moriah Lodge, by which the latter secured the privilege of building a hall over the market-house. The contract between the parties guarantees to the lodge the right of constructing their part of the edifice according to their plan, and of carrying it up to the base of the cupola, and no farther. The cupola, then, is to be considered as not under the control of the lodge, nor can it be presumed for a moment that the agreement gives them any power to construct or ornament it. It is not our intention to enter into the details of the compact between the parties, and we refer all those who wish for precise information to the instrument itself. The fraternity contains in its body several members of the law, and we take it for granted that however ignorant they may be in the black letter, they know how to interpret plain English.

"As well might it be contended that the lodge had a right to plan the market-house beneath this hall as to interfere with the cupola above, but, in fact, the commissioners were indifferent what vane was placed on the cupola, and they were willing that the lodge should construct the whole of it if they bore the expense, but this was refused. It can also be stated, and proved, if necessary, that the commissioners did not take the vane down.

"Whence, then, comes this disgusting and silly clamor which has disturbed the public feeling? The commissioners never

Bellevue Almshouse.—The relief of the poor was the subject of early consideration in Hagerstown. On the 28th of March, 1799, the trustees of the poor for Washington County advertised for proposals to erect a brick building in Elizabethtown (Hagerstown) for the poor of the county, thirty-six by sixty feet, two

originated it, nor have they done any precedent act to give rise to it; they have, nevertheless, been industriously attacked, lampooned, and bespattered by a host of petty scavengers, all anxious who should throw the most mud and slime, and this course they pursue, fourth, by way of ridicule they term it. Really, the Masonic lodges must be miserably deficient in the knowledge of mankind if they do not perceive the effect of the silly plan they have adopted. If they were anxious to cover their craft with dishonor and bring it into disrepute, they could not have adopted a better expedient than the outrage they have committed. Do they think the feelings of good citizens can be sported with with impunity?

"The scorpion hatch of ridicule which they pretend to wield with so much effect will surely recoil upon themselves, and devour the hand that brandishes it. Put the moderator and commissioners in one seat and as many of the Royal Arch fraternity in the other, and which will kick the beam? Reader, you know both parties; look at them and then decide; give them in the bargain all their reputation for charity which the trumpet-tongue of fame has proclaimed from the house-top. The commissioners are not afraid of the opinion of their townsmen, and they invite an investigation of their acts in a judicial manner, conscious that they have done nothing affecting the privileges of any one in the smallest iota. They defy the brotherhood from A to Z, with their compass, square, trowel, and every implement, jewel, or signet of their mystic art. Let them go on with their childish and harmless nomenclature, and do all the good they can; but let them respect the rights and persons of others.

"We wish not to be personal, or to retaliate in their own style, but certain it is that if they go on with their unprovoked and silly warfare they may have occasion to wish that their slang had been permitted to slumber in its parent brain. Everybody knows who the commissioners are; they affect no mystery; and they act under the responsibility of their names. The press is free and, although they may not gain admittance into the *Torch-Light*, which appears to be the willing vehicle of all the ribaldry engendered against them, they know that truth and plain facts will not be excluded from the *Herald*.

"We cannot conclude these observations without a word to Mr. Mechanic, the last writer in the *Torch-Light*, and, we presume, the champion of the confederacy. Judging from his style and invective, his elegant punctilio and pertinacities, we presume he intends to flourish his *goose-quill* against the moderator and commissioners in the potent manner that he intends shortly to flourish his glittering steel in the air. He is read in Roman history, too, we perceive, and he concludes his philippic with the threatening prophecy of a ghost who made a considerable figure in the older times.

"We also have to inform this phantom that we heed not his bravado. We will meet his nothingness when and where he pleases. We have come reluctantly before the public; but if it be rendered necessary by the temper of our assailants, we shall be constrained to sift the affair to the bottom and expose everything to the eyes of our fellow-citizens. We want neither true nor quarter.

"MANY CITIZENS.

"HAGERSTOWN, JUNE 9, 1827."

stories high. The advertisement further stated that the plan could be seen in the hands of William Heyser, who would receive proposals for the mason, bricks, and carpenters' and joiners' work upon the building. The trustees signing this notice were Henry Schnebly, William Heyser, and George Ney. The building was completed and was occupied by the poor in 1800.

In March, 1827, a meeting was held at the Charity School-room, on East Antietam Street, to give practical shape to the ideas of those who favored the establishment of a society in the town for the relief of the sick poor, and an organization was soon after effected, the fruits of which were extremely beneficial.

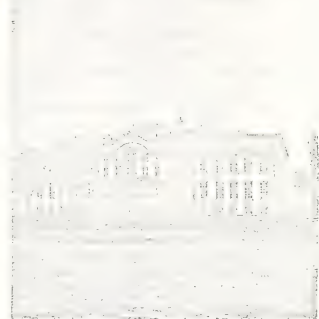
The old county almshouse was situated in the suburbs of Hagerstown, and consisted of two brick buildings, respectively two and three stories high. These buildings for years supplied shelter to the indigent of the county, but in later years their proximity to the town and their situation on one of the principal routes of travel were felt to be serious evils, as the effect of town influence upon the institution was generally acknowledged to be bad, and the public location rendered it a convenient lodging-place for tramps and other idlers. The reports of the grand juries year after year called attention to these facts, and recommended the selection of a more remote site, and the erection of a building better adapted to the purposes of an almshouse. The recommendation was at length submitted to a vote of the people, but on account of the financial condition of the county at the time it was rejected. The subject continued to be agitated, and at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, in 1873, Dr. Maddox read an essay upon the condition of the almshouse, in which he strongly urged that the buildings then in use be sold, and that a farm, remote from the influences and associations of the county-seat, be procured as a site for the institution. These suggestions met with the unanimous approval of the large body of influential tax-payers present, and a committee, consisting of Dr. Maddox and A. K. Stake, secretary of the club, was appointed to draw up a paper for presentation to the county commissioners, in which the opinions of the meeting should be urgently expressed. After a full consideration of the matter the passage of an enabling act was secured from the State Legislature, and the erection of a new building upon a new site was determined upon. In 1878 the generosity of John Nicodemus, of Boonsboro', placed at the disposal of the county a valuable farm, situated north of Hagerstown, on the Hagerstown and Middleburg turnpike. This farm, embracing one hundred and twelve acres, was purchased by Mr. Nicodemus from Thomas Spickler at a cost of twelve

thousand five hundred dollars, and was presented to the county commissioners to be used "for the accommodation of the poor and indigent of the county, and for an almshouse and the general uses of like character which the interests of the county and its people may require." The gift was made free from any embarrassing conditions, the commissioners being empowered, if at any time another location might seem to them more desirable, to sell the land and purchase a farm elsewhere with the proceeds of the sale. The public-spirited generosity which inspired the gift was the subject of universal commendation, but some fears were expressed lest the location of the farm might prove to be too close to the town to do away with the evils connected with the location of the old almshouse. The county commissioners determined to rent out the farm for one year, and to submit the question of removal to the people at the congressional election in the November following. In the mean time the clerk was directed to advertise for proposals to furnish the county with one hundred cords of wood to be used in burning bricks for the new building. Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the State Board of Health, submitted plans for the institution, and was invited by the commissioners to visit and inspect the new location, which invitation he accepted, and pronounced the situation healthy and possessed of many other advantages. The final determination was that the site presented by Mr. Nicodemus should be used for the new building, and work was commenced in 1879. The farm is a compact body of good limestone land, easily drained, and sloping gently towards the east.

Near the northern boundary, and running through the entire length of the farm, is a stream of water, along which are rich bottom-lands, well adapted to the raising of the vegetables necessary for the use of the inmates of the asylum. A good barn and a comfortable dwelling-house were on the farm at the time of its purchase. The land adjoins the estates of Hon. William T. Hamilton and Andrew J. and Jacob Schindle. The new building is situated about three hundred and fifty yards from the pike, on which it fronts. It is a plain brick structure, two stories high, and of irregular shape. The only attempt at ornamentation in the design is on the front or gable end of the portion in which the main entrance is situated. This has a heavy ornamental cornice and a handsome porch, which is approached by a wide flight of steps. In this front are placed three tablets; upon the one in the centre is inscribed the name of the asylum, "Bellevue," and the date of its erection; on another are the words, "John Nicodemus gave this farm to be a home for the poor;" and on the third are the names

of the board of county commissioners, their clerk, J. C. Dayhoff, and the architect, Frank E. Davis.

The whole length of the building from the end of one wing to that of the other is one hundred and fifty-two feet, and the extension back is one hundred



BELLEVUE ASYLUM.

and thirty-three feet. It contains seven hundred thousand bricks, which were burned on the spot, out of clay dug from the foundation. The basement is high, built of stone quarried within a short distance. There are in the building seventy-four apartments, which will comfortably accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. The apartments are divided as follows: in the keepers' department fourteen, insane department twenty-seven, in each wing nine, and in the centre building fifteen.

The keepers' department is in the main front of the building. It faces the turnpike, and is forty-one feet in width. The main entrance is in this wing, and opens into a large hall, upon either side of which is a fine apartment, the one on the right being the parlor and that on the left the office. The dining-room is a spacious and lofty room, well lighted and neat in all its appointments. A tower surmounts the front wing and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. There are separate rooms for the sick and for the harmless insane, who are thus cut off from contact with the violent. The latter occupy a wing which has only one means of communication with the rest of the building by means of a single door in the basement. Surrounding this wing is a tower, which extends one story higher and has a mansard

roof. This is the highest point of the building, and in its roof is placed a boiler-iron tank with a capacity for five thousand gallons. Water is supplied to this tank from the stream near the building by means of a water-ram worked by the stream itself. This tank supplies the bath-rooms, etc., in various parts of the building, and also the hose connections for use in case of fire. The arrangements for securing good ventilation are very complete. Over each wing of the building is an iron ventilator, and each room is provided with a register near the ceiling. In addition to this there is a shaft built through the centre of the building, and large ducts lead from this to air-chambers formed by making the floors of the rooms double. These air-chambers communicate with the rooms by means of openings in the chair-boards, by which arrangement floor-ventilation is secured. The roof of the building is of slate, the brick-work is unpainted and unornamented, and the sills are of wood, except those of the basement story. The windows are large and numerous, and are all hung with weights so that the upper sashes can be lowered. The situation of the building is on the side of a gentle hill, which affords excellent drainage. A number of tile pipes are used for carrying off waste water, etc.

The height of the ceilings on the first floor is thirteen and a half feet, and of those on the second floor thirteen feet. The removal of the last of the inmates from the old almshouse to the Bellevue Asylum took place during July, 1880, Dr. Chancellor being present to assist in the classification of the cases. The total cost of the building, as stated in the official estimate of the county commissioners, was twenty-six thousand dollars, a portion of which was provided for from the sale of the old almshouse property.

In December, 1877, a meeting was held at the court-house, at which Hon. A. K. Syester presided, and J. F. A. Remley acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to provide some means for the relief of the poor of Hagerstown. A committee, consisting of A. K. Syester, chairman; A. R. Appleman, William Updegraff, M. M. Gruber, George Lias, F. A. Heard, E. M. Mobley, H. H. Keedy, P. J. Adams, J. F. A. Remley, Edward Stake, Michael McDonald, and H. A. McComas, was appointed to carry into practical effect the benevolent purpose of the meeting. The committee held a meeting shortly afterwards and passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of fairly and impartially distributing relief to the actual distress and needs of the unfortunate the following rules and regulations will be observed:

"1st. All applications for relief must be presented to this

committee in writing signed by the applicant, and giving references.

"2d. Applications will be considered by the committee, and if upon investigation the object is worthy, the committee will furnish such relief as the exigencies of the case may require.

"3d. Cases of distress arising from sickness or disability to earn a living shall have precedence.

"4th. Contributions in money will be given only in the most extreme and exceptional cases.

"5th. No relief will be granted except to bona fide residents of the town and vicinity."

Mr. William Updegraff was appointed treasurer of the fund to be raised, and store-keeper of the articles which may be contributed, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee in each ward to solicit contributions of goods, provisions, money, and fuel:

Ward No. 1.—Andrew J. Schindel, William S. Swartz, Dr. J. F. Smith, David Zeller, and Rev. John M. Jones.

Ward No. 2.—H. H. Keedy, F. A. Heard, Joseph S. McCastney, H. S. Eavey, and Rev. S. W. Owen.

Ward No. 3.—J. Roessner, Albert Heil, M. L. Byers, George B. Oswald, and Rev. J. C. Thompson.

Ward No. 4.—Lewis Schindel, William S. Williamson, John L. Bickle, Henry Colliflower, and Rev. J. S. Kieffer.

Ward No. 5.—D. S. Boyes, Samuel L. King, M. M. Gruber, William S. Herbert, and Rev. John R. Williams.

Water-works. For a long time previous to the establishment of the water-works the subject of introducing this improvement into Hagerstown was agitated among the citizens. Early in 1872 a public meeting relative to the subject was held in Junior Hall, at which it was elicited that the tax-payers of the town were practically a unit as to the necessity of constructing them. A committee, consisting of William McK. Keppler, George W. Harris, F. M. Darby, B. Schley, and Henry Bell, was appointed "to procure counsel to prepare a law to be submitted to the Legislature, the said law to authorize the mayor and Council of Hagerstown to make the necessary appropriations for the introduction of water into the town." Another committee was appointed to form an estimate of the cost of sinking an artesian well, the construction of a reservoir, the laying of pipes, and the other expenses of supplying the town with water. This committee consisted of the following: H. H. Keedy, Alexander Neill, William Updegraff, D. C. Aughinbaugh, David Zeller, and W. M. McDowell. On the 22d of November, 1880, the Washington County Water-works were incorporated for thirty-nine years, the incorporators being William T. Hamilton, William Updegraff, Alexander Armstrong, Edward Stake, Henry H. Keedy, George R. Bowman, Jacob Roessner, David C. Aughinbaugh, George W. Smith, John B. Thirston, P. A. Brugh, and Joseph Kausler. The capital stock was fixed at \$66,600, divided into 6600

shares of \$10 each. The number of directors was eleven; the first board, to serve for one year, being named in the articles of incorporation, as follows: William T. Hamilton, William Updegraff, Charles W. Hunrichouse, George B. Bowman, Edward W. Mealey, Edward Stake, Henry H. Keely, David S. Boyer, William Gassman, George W. Harris, and George W. Grove. At the first meeting of the board of directors, held one week later, Edward Stake, William Updegraff, and H. H. Keely were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and propose a plan of operations. The source of supply selected was the South Mountain watershed, and it was deemed advisable at this time to provide for all contingencies by increasing the capital stock from \$66,000 to \$80,000.

To increase the stock a new charter was filed, and the old one, not yet consummated, was withdrawn, and the name of the company was changed by the omission of the word "Works" to that of "The Washington County Water Company." By this company a tract of fourteen acres of land, the property of William Wagley, at the base of the South Mountain, between Cavetown and Smithsburg, and seven and a half miles from Hagerstown, on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, upon which is a saw-mill, with capacious dam and dwelling-houses, has been secured in fee-simple. The dam is upwards of two hundred feet above the highest point in Hagerstown. It covers a natural basin, and on the tract immediately above the dam nature has carved out a natural reservoir, which may at will be converted into a storage dam capable of retaining a supply for six months' demand by the present population of Hagerstown, without receipts from any auxiliary source. But in the mountain and above this natural reservoir is a cluster of from seven to ten other distinct springs, most of which have never been known to fail, which in an emergency or extraordinary growth of the demand for water in the future could in turn be utilized, indefinitely increasing the supply.

It is believed that by care in the collection and utilization of the Wagley stream, and by the cleaning out and opening of fountains now filled up, and the preservation of the water thus lost by diffusion over a large surface, all those persons below the Wagley property through whose farms the stream passes will in no manner be interfered with in the matter of water-supply. So copious is the Wagley stream that within half a mile above the Wagley mill two other mills are turned by it. The water is as pure as crystal, and bursts from the rocks in the gulch in which the mill stands. The spring on the property bought by the

company from Wagley is believed to be alone sufficient to supply the town, and the stream from above passes about one hundred yards from the Wagley dam, which is used as the reservoir of the company, so that in case of freshets all the surface water will be carried around the dam, and none of it will enter into the supply of the town. At all times this supply will be pure spring-water, without mud or sediment, equal to the best and purest water on the continent. Should the requirements of the future call for an increase of the volume, two plans are open: first, a storage reservoir can be constructed on the company's property; or, second, the supply can be indefinitely increased by tapping other fountains and running as many additional springs as may be needed into the dam on the company's property, which is judiciously located on a level below them all. The right of way for the water company was procured from the directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, which authorized them to use the track for the laying of pipes from their property at the mountain to Hagerstown.

The reservoir is in charge of the company's tenant, who attends to turning off the surface water and keeping things there in order. From the dam to Hagerstown, seven and a half miles, a ten-inch pipe conveys the water, under ground, along the railroad track to the distributing pipes and hydrants within the town. There is no reservoir at Hagerstown, the distribution being direct from the mountain dam. A clear fall of more than two hundred feet to the highest point in town carries the water by its own pressure to every point, for fire or other purposes, that may be needed. A greater altitude and pressure could have been reached, but it was not desired, as a corresponding increase of strength and cost of pipe would have been needed, and the pressure now secured is all that could be desired.

A ten-inch pipe will supply 1,134,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, or 47,555 gallons per hour. The largest quantity consumed in large cities, where every one uses hydrant water, is fifty gallons to each individual, and in those which have a population of twenty thousand or less the quantity required for each person is thirty gallons per day. Upon this basis over seven thousand population would require a supply of two hundred and ten thousand gallons daily. The ten-inch pipe in five hours will supply 236,275 gallons, or in a little more than the fifth part of a day will furnish all the water needed by Hagerstown for a whole day. The money to construct the water-works was subscribed promptly by the people of the town, and a contract was entered into with William H. Allen & Co., of Baltimore, to furnish the iron pipes,

plugs, and hydrants, and to do the complete work, furnishing everything, excavating and restoring streets, etc., to their proper condition, and handing over the work with the insurance of its successful operation for thirty days, for the sum of \$90,875. A. H. Mc Neal, of Burlington, N. J., stipulated on the foregoing contract with Allen & Co. to furnish the iron, and accepted an order on the water company from Allen & Co. in payment thereof. The work is to be completed by the 1st of May, 1882, and the laborers employed are as far as practicable to be residents of the county. The pipes are twelve inches diameter instead of ten inches as at first intended, and are to be laid along the Hagerstown and Smithsburg turnpike.

This increase in the diameter of pipe will secure fifty per cent. of an increase in the volume of water supplied, and will involve an additional expenditure of about twelve thousand dollars. This increase in expenditure and capacity of the pipe was incurred after great deliberation by the company, and after it had been ascertained to be the almost universal wish of the stockholders and others interested, who desired to supply a sufficiency of water-power for the rapid development of the manufacturing interests of the town. The entire cost of the works when completed is not expected to exceed \$100,000. The work of laying pipes, constructing the necessary works at the reservoir, etc., is being carried forward with all possible speed.

Hotels and Early Inns.—Hagerstown has long been noted for the excellence of its hotels and taverns, or inns. Situated on the great national highway from the North and East to the West and South, it was at one time an important stopping-place for politicians, office-seekers, etc., on their way to and from the national capital. Some of its early taverns attained a wide-spread celebrity; such, for instance, as the *Globe*, the *Indian King*, the *General Washington*, and many others. The *Globe* was the great rendezvous for the huge wagons in which in those days the produce of the surrounding country was transported. It occupied the site of the present Baldwin, formerly the Washington, House, and was kept for many years by George Beltzhoover, brother of Daniel Beltzhoover, the proprietor of the Fountain Inn, Baltimore. Beltzhoover was succeeded in turn by Daniel Snively, John Cline, and John Young.

The *Indian King Tavern* was one of the oldest in Hagerstown, and its hospitalities were dispensed by many different landlords during the long term of its existence. On the 28th of October, 1797, John Ragan, who had kept this noted tavern for some time, sold out, and was succeeded by Thomas Crabb. In

1799 we find John Ragan again in charge. On the 31st of October in that year he announced that having resumed his old stand, at the sign of the *Indian King*, on the Main Street leading from the court-house to Bath and the Western country, he was prepared to entertain travelers in the best manner, etc. In 1812, under the proprietorship of Samuel Bayly, the name was changed to the *Hagerstown Hotel*. It was then the principal tavern in the town. In 1818 the old name had been restored, and Christopher Griffith was proprietor.

In 1797, Melchior Beltzhoover was proprietor of a tavern on the corner of the public square, near the court-house. In 1798, George Scholl kept a tavern at the sign of the *Black Bear*. This house was situated at the corner of Walnut and Franklin Streets, on the present site of the Eyler House. In 1799, H. Peck announced that he would open a house of entertainment in his gardens, near Col. Rochester's, in Hagerstown. In the same year he was landlord of the *Columbian Inn*, in Baltimore. In 1818, George Witmer was proprietor of the *White Swan*, and George Bromet of the *Black Horse*. The *Bell Tavern*, now the *Newcomer House*, stood nearly opposite the court-house in 1821, and was owned by Wm. Hammond. In that year John McIlhenny was proprietor of the *Eagle Tavern* on the public square, George Beltzhoover was landlord of the *Globe*, opposite the bank, formerly kept by O. H. W. Stull, and John Schleigh kept the *Swan Tavern* on Potomac Street, formerly kept by Ridenour and by George C. Hamilton. In 1827, Thomas H. Rensch took charge of the hotel on North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, formerly kept by Martin Newcomer. In the same year Daniel H. Schnellly announced that he had rented the *Bell Tavern*, opposite the Hagerstown court-house, where he intended opening a house of entertainment.

Another popular hostelry was the *Swan Tavern*, on North Potomac Street, near the public square, now owned by Philip Wingert, and occupied with stores. Contemporaneous with it was Einstein's *General Washington Inn*, situated near the present Hoover House, which is on the corner of Franklin and Potomac Streets. Nearly opposite the *General Washington Inn* was a tavern kept by Mr. Cook, a famous resort in its day. Stover's tavern, kept for many years by Frederick Stover, is now the *Mansion House*, kept by John Riley, opposite the depot of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. It has recently been refitted and enlarged. At the corner of Baltimore and South Potomac Streets was another well-known tavern, kept by Michael Treibor, which is now used as a private dwelling and store. The old *Eagle Tavern* was

located on the present site of the Hagerstown *Mail* office, at the corner of Washington Street and the public square. In this building Henry Clay was married to Letitia, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, of Hagerstown, uncle of Thomas Hart Beuton, the famous Western senator.

At present the leading hotels of Hagerstown are the Baldwin, the Franklin, the Newcomer, the Antietam, the Mansion, and the Hoover House. The Baldwin is a handsome brick structure, and is one of the largest and finest hotels in Maryland outside the city of Baltimore. It is situated on Washington Street, near Potomac, and is managed by Messrs. McLaughlin and Herbert. Its site is that of the Washington House, which was burned on the 29th of May, 1879. The construction of the Baldwin was commenced on the 1st of November, 1879, and it was finished and opened to guests on the 1st of September, 1880. During the year ending September, 1881, it entertained 16,176 persons. The arrivals by months were as follows: September, 1880, 1680; October, 1460; November, 1175; December, 1126; January, 1881, 961; February, 1132; March, 1221; April, 1311; May, 1618; June, 1440; July, 1318; August, 1731. Total for the year, 16,176. Its principal owners are C. C. Baldwin, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who represents the heirs of the late James Dixon Roman, one of the leading proprietors of the Washington House, E. W. Mealey, Dr. Josiah G. Smith, David C. Hammond, and William T. Hamilton. Originally the site of the Baldwin House was occupied by the famous Globe Tavern. James I. Hurley and Mrs. Harbine bought the property from Dr. Frederick Dorsey, and sold it to a company of which the directors were J. Dixon Roman, president, Peter Swartzwelder, George W. Smith, William B. Chaney, James Wason, and James I. Hurley. The new management tore down the old structure and erected a large brick hotel, which they named the Washington House. The new hotel was kept at first by a Mr. Stitson, then by Joseph P. Morig, who was followed by Henry Yingling. The latter was succeeded by a Mr. Wiles, afterwards proprietor of the Howard House in Baltimore, who in turn was followed by John Anderson, Stanhope & McLaughlin, and George Middlelauff. On the death of the latter his widow undertook the management of the property, and was in charge when the fire broke out.

The origin of the fire has never been discovered. The alarm was given by a guest, who was awakened by the smoke, and the local fire companies repaired at once to the scene. In the mean time, however, the flames had made such headway that it was impossible

to rescue some of the inmates. Of those in the house at the time, J. C. Taylor, of Adams, Buck & Co., Baltimore, escaped with slight bruises; Wm. Middleton, of New York, uninjured; J. F. Stine, Philadelphia, uninjured; Mrs. Melville Patterson, daughter, and nurse, of Baltimore, and Miss Josephine Gorry, of Portland, Me., rescued by S. H. Dorsey and Wm. Stake; C. F. Manning, uninjured; T. J. Wallace, of York, Pa., uninjured; Judge Geo. A. Pearre, uninjured; also Henry Swartzwelder, of Cumberland, Md., Walter Bray, of Philadelphia, J. W. Showaker, of Baltimore, and T. J. Kyle, of Baltimore. Isaac Wyman, of New York, engaged in the flour, grain, and commission business, escaped down the main stairway to the office, thence to the veranda, and thence to the pavement. He was badly, but not seriously, burned. A Mr. Little, of Philadelphia, escaped by the back stairway, as did also R. J. Stewart, of Oneida, N. Y. Edward Watts and his son, Edward C. Watts, also succeeded in escaping. Edward C. Watts, however, returned and extricated Mr. Exline, of Hancock, who was in imminent danger.

The following also escaped: Wm. K. Benner, Middletown, Pa.; Harry B. Keiper, Lancaster, Pa.; C. L. Jackson, Baltimore; George and Henry Rinker and John Rippon, Cumberland, Md.; M. Shannon and C. Hoenicka, of Cumberland, badly hurt; Solomon Jenkins and J. H. Exline, of Hancock; Col. E. Ames; A. O. Dillingham, agent of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company; Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children; August Tabler, Charles M. Valentine, W. G. Haller, and Joseph Hughes; Geo. A. Davis, J. M. Landis, severely burnt about the head and on the hands; J. H. Hannis, of Renovo, Pa.; D. S. Wolfinger, F. F. Burgess, of Baltimore; Wm. Gibson, J. W. Yost, H. Hillbruner, of Philadelphia; Col. D. Bruce, of Cumberland; W. H. Zorus, of Philadelphia; S. Jacques, William Stake, R. H. Groverman, of Baltimore; Wm. M. Price and Jesse Kornis, of Cumberland; W. T. Barth, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cushman, J. M. Knodle, A. B. Ahmony; and Dr. W. Macgill, of Cumberland. J. E. Troxell, of Hancock, who occupied room No. 25, was fatally burned. F. B. Snively, of Shady Grove, Pa., was terribly burned and died a few hours later. J. H. Exline and Solomon Jenkins were both severely, but not seriously, injured. A number of other persons were more or less severely hurt. The building was insured for twenty-one thousand dollars. Immediately after the fire a stock company was formed for the erection of a new hotel, and the result is the Baldwin,—a carefully-constructed edifice, with elegant furniture and all the appurtenances of a first-

class hotel in one of the larger cities. Attached to the Baldwin House proper, in the same building, is the Academy of Music, located on the site of Christian Winters' restaurant, a noted establishment in its day. The length of the Baldwin House is one hundred and fifteen feet, and its depth one hundred and fifty feet. It is seventy feet in height, is furnished throughout with solid walnut furniture of one pattern, and handsome Brussels carpets, and is supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout. There are in all one hundred and ten rooms, of which eighty-eight are sleeping apartments. Besides the Academy of Music, which seats eight hundred persons, the building contains the offices of the Adams Express Company, Baltimore and Ohio Express, and the American Union Telegraph Company. The rooms of the Baldwin House are spacious and well appointed, and the general appearance of the establishment, as well as the food and service, does full justice to the business activity and enterprise of the progressive and thriving community in which it is situated. Messrs. McLaughlin & Herbert, the present courteous and enterprising proprietors, have had long experience in hotel management, and to their tact, good judgment, energy, and unfailing politeness to their guests, the remarkable success of the Baldwin House is chiefly due. Their staff of employes was selected with great care, and is diligently kept up to the original standard, while all the appointments of the house are of the best description.

The Franklin House, which now ranks next to the Baldwin, was known for many years as Wright's Hotel. It is owned and managed by Philip Yahn, and has recently been enlarged and improved. It stands on North Potomac Street, near the public square.

The Antietam House, situated at the corner of Washington and Jonathan Streets, is one of the oldest landmarks in the town. Many years ago it was a tavern, kept by Benjamin Light, who was succeeded by Martin Newcomer and a number of others. At one time it was known as the "Southern and Western Hotel," and as such was kept by a Mr. Pollard, who was afterwards a contractor for the construction of the Cumberland Valley (then the Franklin) Railroad. Subsequently, during the management of Mr. Powers, its name was changed to the "City Hotel," and afterwards to the "Antietam House," kept by Wm. E. Doyle. Its present manager is John Cretin, and the proprietors are Wm. T. Hamilton, Dr. N. B. Scott, Z. S. Claggett, and James I. Hurley. The Antietam House is believed to be at least one hundred years old, and is certainly the most ancient tav-

ern property in Hagerstown. Part of the lot on which it stands was occupied during the official term of its first president, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, by the old Hagerstown Bank.

The Newcomer House, formerly the Bell Tavern, is now owned by Dr. N. B. Scott, and managed by Jonathan Newcomer. Alfred Cling, a noted character in Hagerstown, was at one time proprietor of the Newcomer House.

Paving.—By the act of Assembly, November session of 1791, Thos. Hart, Ludwig Young, Wm. Jace, John Shyroek, John Geiger, Peter Heighfly, and Baltzer Goll were made commissioners to improve and repair the streets in Hagerstown, and April 28, 1801, John Hedding, clerk of the market, "by order of the commissioners," gave notice "to the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town" that, "whereas it was ordered by the commissioners in the month of May, 1794, and public notice thereof given, that the ditch from the public spring to the foot of Frederick Brentlinger's lot should be made three feet wide and two feet deep, and the sides of the said ditch done with stone or logs by the owners of each lot through which the water runs," and that "at the same it was ordered that the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town should have their footways paved and posted; and whereas little attention has been given to the above orders," the commissioners gave notice that unless these orders are obeyed by the 1st of September, they will employ workmen at the expense of the owners, and complete the work of ditching and paving. On the following 5th of April, 1802, the same commissioners, by their clerk, issued the following notice:

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF ELIZABETH TOWN.

"WHEREAS, notice has heretofore been given by the commissioners of Elizabeth Town to the inhabitants of the town to have their footways paved and posted, this is therefore to give notice that the commissioners will meet at the court-house on Monday next, the 12th inst., when they are determined to make such arrangements as will compel the inhabitants aforesaid to post and pave the footways of the said town, agreeably to law, and will appoint some day when they are to commence. Any of the inhabitants who have not as yet complied with the former notice of the commissioners are requested to attend at their next meeting, at the time above appointed, when they shall receive the necessary instructions. Those persons who own lots which the water from the public spring runs through are requested to attend.

"By order of the commissioners,

"JOHN HEDDINGER,

"April 5, 1802.

Clerk of the market."

The work of paving the streets was resumed the following year, Feb. 16, 1803, when by an act of Assembly, Nathaniel Rochester, Adam Ott, Otto Holland Williams, Jacob Harry, and William Heyser

were appointed commissioners for a scheme or schemes of a lottery for raising a sum of money not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be used in improving the streets of Hagerstown, in Washington County. Under this authority the following advertisement from the *Hagerstown Herald*, Feb. 16, 1803, offered fortunes and footways to the good people of Hagerstown:

"STREET LOTTERY.

"Authorized by law to raise two thousand dollars for improving the streets in Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, in Washington County, Maryland.

"All Prizes.
"Scheme.

" 1 prize of 400 dollars.....	\$400
" 2 prizes of 100 ".....	200
" 4 " 50 ".....	200
" 8 " 25 ".....	200
" 40 " 10 ".....	400
" 104 " 5 ".....	520
" 1 " 4 ".....	4
" 3170 " 2 1/2 ".....	7925
" 3 best drawn of \$50 each.....	150

3233 tickets at \$1 each.....\$3233

"All prizes, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent., will be paid immediately after drawing by Jacob Harry and William Heyser, with whom the money arising from the sale of tickets will be lodged for the purpose.

"Those prizes not demanded within six months after drawing will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the streets.

"The lottery will be drawn as soon as the tickets are disposed of, and public notice given of the time and place of drawing.

"Tickets at \$3 each (\$1 only to be paid at the time of purchase) are to be had of the following commissioners:

"N. ROCHESTER, JACOB HARRY,
"AFAN OTT, WILLIAM HEYSER,"
"O. H. WILLIAMS,

The people of Hagerstown were actively engaged in paving and improving the streets, and from April, 1814, to March, 1815, there was expended on streets \$692.20.

The Telegraph.—On the 3d of May, 1854, I. Dixon Roman organized a company for the construction of a telegraph between Hagerstown and Frederick City, of which he was president, with William M. Marshall, M. S. Barber, Peter Swartzwelder, Howard Kennedy, and George W. Smith as directors. The line was speedily constructed and opened, bringing Hagerstown into connection with the then existing telegraphic communication of the country.

Street Lighting.—While it is quite certain that Hagerstown had no street-lamps in December, 1827, when the question of light or no light was decided is not very clear. Gas-lights were authorized by a vote of the people, Jan. 20, 1858, with a majority of 24 votes out of 448 polled. The Hagerstown Gas-Light Company was organized and chartered in the summer of 1854. The enterprise was inaugurated by Leander

McKee, H. K. Tice, and Thomas G. Robertson, whose object at the start was to have gas furnished to light up only the stores, hotels, and business rooms generally, between the square and the court-house, on West Washington Street. The projectors had no hope at the time of securing the co-operation of citizens living or doing business outside of these limits to an extent that would justify the erection of works of sufficient capacity to furnish gas for any considerable portion of the town. As soon, however, as it became manifest that these gentlemen, with a large proportion of the business men in their district, were determined to carry out their purpose, a number of those outside, first from one section, then from another, proposed to subscribe for an additional amount of stock necessary to build works of sufficient capacity to supply their respective portions of the town. These propositions were accepted, and the company was organized by the election of James Dixon Roman as president, who was re-elected every succeeding year until 1859, when George Kealhofer succeeded him, with an entire new board of directors.

The amount of capital was fixed for the present at \$6000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$10,000. A contract was entered into with the "Maryland Portable Gas-Light Company" for the building of the works, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and for laying down all main pipes at a cost of 89 cents, \$1.35, and \$1.65 per foot for two-inch, three-inch, and four-inch pipes respectively. The works were erected in the rear of Lyceum Hall, and were constructed to manufacture gas from rosin oil, under Longbottom's patent. The result of the first year's operation was unsatisfactory, having fallen far short of the Baltimore company's guarantee, and at the end of three years it was discovered that the company had not paid expenses. The Baltimore company then proposed to build new works to manufacture gas from coal. The capital stock was increased to \$15,000, with the privilege of a further increase to \$25,000. The new works were built on South Locust Street, and gas was made from coal, and at the end of the year 1859, notwithstanding the company charged five dollars per thousand feet of gas, its receipts were far short of its expenses. A meeting of the stockholders was held, when the president and directors all resigned, and a new board was elected. The Baltimore company, at the same time, proposed to lease the works for ten years, and pay the stockholders five per cent. per annum for the first five years, and six per cent. per annum for the next five years, which was readily accepted, as hitherto they had received nothing, and were now compelled to pay a considerable debt that

